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REPORT
ON
CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY
DOUGLAS BRYMNER, Archivist.

1885

(Being an Appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture.)



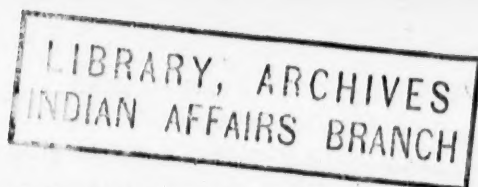
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REPORT ON HISTORICAL ARCHIVES.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, ARCHIVIST.

The Hon. JOHN CARLING,
Minister of Agriculture,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the report on Historical Archives for 1885.

Since the date of the last report, part of the Colonial Office Records, of which copies are being made in London, has been received, and the volumes are now accessible to historical investigators. The documents are those relating to the events immediately succeeding the Conquest, and contain a large amount of information respecting the establishment of Civil Government, the first indications of discontent in the Colonies, the conduct of the Canadians, both the new and old subjects, during the Revolutionary War, the difficulties which beset Carleton in his Government, the conduct of the war, including Burgoyne's operations, the establishment of peace, &c. The documents received to this date come down to 1790, with some blanks, the volumes wanting being still in the hands of the revisors in London. Every volume, it may be stated, is carefully compared and checked before being sent, and a further check being made in this office, and all doubtful points made the subject of investigation, it is believed that the utmost possible correctness has been secured, and that the papers deposited in the Archives Office are exact transcripts of the originals.

A portion has been received of the work at Rome, referred to in last report, more of which may shortly be expected.

Apart from the works treating of special topics, such, for instance, as the Relations and Journal of the Jesuits, the works of Champlain, &c., the foundation for the general history of the early settlement of Canada and occurrences down almost to the date of publication (1744), is to be found in Charlevoix. But a prolonged investigation has shown that there does not exist in Canada any complete series of the documents relating to the French régime. All the collections have been made for some particular object, a large number of documents having been collected to illustrate the history of the transactions between New France and New England, which, regarded in that light, are of great importance. But the papers are to a great extent simply extracts, everything having been omitted that did not bear on the immediate object in view, so that in as far as regards the internal his-

tory of Canada, as distinguished from its external relations, there are few means beyond those above indicated of testing the correctness of the narrative of Charlevoix, which undoubtedly, however, bears the impress of truth, nor to supplement the information accessible to him at the period of his writing. It was, therefore, considered advisable to send to Paris Mr. Joseph Marmette, Assistant Archivist, to continue researches, begun in 1833, among the Archives of the various Departments of State, with instructions to ascertain as fully as possible the nature of the contents of the State papers, in order to have arrangements made for obtaining a complete collection, unaltered and unabridged, of the records relating to Canada to be found in Paris. Mr. Marmette's report of the work done is attached to this report, and will be read with interest, but there still remains a mass of documents to be examined before any systematic plan of copying can be adopted.

The Calendar of the Haldimand Collection, begun in the report of last year, is continued. An examination of the contents of the papers, as shown by the abstract, will, it is believed, prove the great value of the collection in elucidating the events of one of the most important periods of Canadian history, of which so little has hitherto been known. It is intended to continue the publication until the Calendar of the whole has been completed.

The abstract of the Fealty Rolls (*Actes de Foy et hommage*) is now completed and the concluding part of it will be found at the end of this report. The value of this abstract has been acknowledged, and its publication has led to correspondence from many who have an interest in tracing the succession of the Seigniories, of which the Fealty Rolls give the original title and transfers. Besides these, the four volumes of "*Cahiers d'Intendance titres présentés par les vassaux*," and the six volumes "*Aveux, denombrements et déclarations*" also relating to property, have been received and indexed, so that information asked for in relation to these volumes can be at once supplied.

The correspondence on these and other subjects is steadily increasing; important questions being submitted by inquirers, which have been promptly answered. Many of the applicants are residents of the United States, who in some cases are desirous of obtaining information on the general history of the relations between the two countries, and in others seek to trace family connections. The number of those who make personal investigations is also increasing.

Having been requested to visit the different Provinces on a special mission relating to the Colonial Exhibition to be held in London, England, next May, I had an opportunity, of which full advantage was taken, to make personal arrangements with the Provincial Governments, to have copies of all their printed official records and other publications sent for deposit in the Archives Office. Imperfect sets of those previously obtained were completed, and all future issues will be sent as

published. It is desirable that complete fyles of all bills introduced in the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures should be obtained for preservation. Those which have become Acts are embodied in the statutes, but many of the abortive bills show the drift of public opinion and the modifications made in their provisions before they become law, or the nature of their provisions, should they be finally rejected. An instance is given by Hallam in his Constitutional History of England, of the inconveniences experienced in the discussion of questions of a constitutional nature, arising from the want of these lapsed bills. In 1693 a bill to provide for the Independence of Parliament, by the exclusion of placeholders, was passed by the Commons but rejected in the Lords by a very small majority. The following Session it was passed by both Houses, but negatived by the King, William III. As no trace of the bill, as presented in the two successive years, can be found, it is impossible now to do more than conjecture its provisions, or the reasons that led to the respective actions of the three branches of the Legislature. In respect to Canada and the Provinces, it is possible that fyles of the Bills may have been kept by members of the various Legislatures, who might be induced to forward them for preservation in the Archives Office. Failing this, there seems to be no possibility of obtaining those for past years, but an endeavour will be made to secure them in future.

Among the works presented to the Archives during the year is a set of maps relating to the Maine boundary, given by Mr. F. H. Perley. They were collected by Mr. John Wilkinson, C.E., who was connected with the surveys and negotiations leading to the Ashburton Treaty. The maps have been bound and will be found useful for reference. Unfortunately, Mr. Wilkinson's notes and memoranda were burned in the fire which destroyed St. John, N.B., in 1877. Besides these, Mr. Perley has presented the Orderly Book of the 104th Regiment whilst stationed at St. John and Fredericton, from the 6th of June to the 2nd November, 1812. It was from Fredericton the 104th marched shortly after, on its winter trip to Quebec, the first company leaving on the 16th February, 1813, and a company each successive day till the 21st. They reached Quebec after twenty-four days travel; were inspected by Sir George Prevost on the 25th of March, immediately after which the Grenadier and Light companies started for Chambly, 200 miles distant, and thence to Kingston, 200 miles further, which latter place they entered on the 12th of April, fifty-six days after the first company left Fredericton. His Honour, Judge Pringle, of Cornwall, has made and forwarded an exact transcript of an Orderly book of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, whilst at Carleton Island, Fort Haldimand, *Shatogee* (Chateaugay) &c., in 1779 and 1780. It has been copied *verbatim et literatim* with all the interlineations, obliterations, and idle scribbling on its pages, adding to its value as an exact reproduction of an important paper. Besides other documents, Judge Pringle has forwarded, from Dr. Harrison, of Cornwall, two maps of Canada by Bellin, dated respectively 1745 and 1755.

A list of all the works sent during 1885, will be found at the end of this report.

Attention has been called in previous reports, to the destruction of valuable documents, which had come into the possession of private families, through relations who had occupied official positions or held posts in the Government of the country. The personal investigation I was enabled to make has proved that the loss of valuable documents was even greater than had been supposed. Papers which would have clearly explained the secret history of some of the most important political events in the different Provinces, have been ruthlessly destroyed by fire, or sold for waste paper. In some cases the cause of the destruction has been want of room, in others a desire to have the house tidy. I desire again to call attention to this subject, there being now a place where papers can be securely deposited, if after examination they shall be found worthy of preservation.

At note A will be found a register of the Christenings, Marriages and Burials of the Protestant inhabitants of Montreal, from the original in the hand writing of the Rev. D C. Delisle, Rector of the Anglican Parish of Montreal. The register extends from 5th October, 1766, to 5th September, 1787, but is not complete, for the reasons stated by Mr. Delisle in his preliminary remarks.

At pages xxxiv and xxxv, of the report for 1884, is a discussion respecting the boundaries between Nova Scotia and the easternmost of the American States, by Col. Morse, of the Royal Engineers, in 1784. It is almost superfluous to say that the portion of the Province of Nova Scotia whose south-western boundaries are coterminous with those of the United States is now the Province of New Brunswick. Some observations by Col. Gother Mann, Commanding the Royal Engineers, which were written in 1802 (Note B), should be read in conjunction with the report of Col. Morse. The observations, though brief, are of importance, and point out in clear terms the danger of leaving the question of boundaries unsettled, the country having narrowly escaped another war with the United States, from the disputes arising out of undefined limits. The document is among the military correspondence, C 76 p 30, and is published in full.

In the "Constitutional History of Canada," by Samuel J. Watson (Toronto, 1874), is the following note in relation to petitions in 1774, for a House of Assembly: "The name which occurs oftenest in all the proceedings to obtain a House of Assembly, is that of Zachary Macaulay, father of Great Britain's greatest historian" (p 22 note). The statement having caused some newspaper controversy, inquiries were made to this office for information, which were answered by letter. As it is, however, one of those assertions which gain currency and, from the carelessness of writers, copying one from the other, take their place in historical works as facts, it seems desirable to place correct information on record.

Zachary Macaulay (Zachray, according to the "Book of Scotsmen," by Joseph Irving, Paisley, 1882), father of Thomas Babington, afterwards Lord, Macaulay, was born in 1768, at Inverary, on Lochfyne, Scotland, of which parish his father was minister. His employment in Jamaica, in Africa, in London; his marriage in 1799, his death on the 13th of May, 1838, and the knowledge generally of his movements, furnish a complete chain of negative testimony, that the father of Lord Macaulay, was not the Zachary whose name occurs so frequently in connection with a House of Assembly for Canada, and that he was never in Quebec.

The Zachary Macaulay who was connected with Quebec, served as a midshipman on board of the ship of war *Princess of Orange*. He was present at the reduction of Louisbourg (1758) and of Quebec (1759); settled at Quebec after the Peace, dealing chiefly in lumber. His name does not appear in the addresses to Carleton in 1766, but in November, 1767, he signed a petition against a proposed Bankruptcy Act, and in April, 1768, a petition against the admission of George Allsopp, as Secretary of the Province. About July, 1770, for there is no date to the document, he signed the first petition for a House of Assembly with which his name is connected. In 1772, he proposed to carry on cod fishing and applied for 2,500 acres of land on the north side of Point Percé, and 2,000 acres on the Fox River. In the winter of 1773, he was in London, with the well known Thomas Walker, having been appointed one of a committee to agitate for the establishment of a House of Assembly, and obtained the assistance of Baron Maseres to have the petitions properly presented.

In November of 1774, a joint committee from Quebec and Montreal met in Quebec, to take steps in opposition to the introduction of French law, the first name on the Quebec Committee being that of Zachary Macaulay, that of Thomas Walker being first on the Montreal list. In the list of the disaffected who served the rebels zealously during 1775 and 1776 appears the name of Thomas Walker, but not that of Macaulay. He appears subsequently to have moved to Machiche, as he is described as of that place, in a report by Capt. Twiss, of the Royal Engineers, of his having made a contract to supply timber for the fortifications. His name about this time dropped out of the Quebec petitions.

In 1785, he was again in London, in company with Hay, one of the men arrested by Haldimand as an accomplice of DuCalvet, and with Walker, as reported to Haldimand by Pierre Ronbaud, (of whom some account is given in a subsequent part of this report) who kept close watch over all Canadians coming to London, communicating to the authorities all their movements and most confidential conversations. On the 23rd of October, 1786, Macaulay signed an address of congratulation to Lord Dorchester, on His Lordship's safe arrival at Quebec. This is the last time the name of Zachary Macaulay appears on any of the documents deposited among the Archives. (To facilitate researches, the shelf marks of the

MS. volumes are here given. Q. 5—1 pp. 248, 631. Q. 7, pp. 10, 359, 362. Q. 8, pp. 91, 96, 121. Q. 10, pp. 8, 14, 20, 26, 28, 50, 56, 62. Q. 11, pp. 13, 98, 99. Q. 202, p. 572. B. 154, p. 80. B. 206, pp. 187, 189.)*

The differences between Bishop Laval and Frontenac, on the subject of the sale of brandy to the Indians, have been treated at large by the writers of Canadian history. Charlevoix (Paris 1744, Tome 1, p. 454), says that the Bishop, clergy and missionaries complained of it, but that the secret had been discovered of how to persuade the King's Council, that the trade was absolutely necessary to attach the natives to French interests, that the abuses, regarding which the ecclesiastics made so much noise, were, if not altogether imaginary, at least greatly exaggerated, and that their zeal in this regard was only used as a pretext for persecuting those who prevented them from ruling over the country and for obtaining their recall. Du Chesneau, who had intervened in support of the Bishop's representations, was sharply told by Colbert that it was not the Intendant's business to interfere in matters of this kind, and that before prohibiting the settlers from engaging in the traffic, the reality of the crimes alleged to spring from it should be ascertained. Ferland (Cours d'Histoire, Quebec, 1865, part II, p. 105), says that in 1676, the Bishop sent M. Dudouyt, one of his Grand Vicars, to France to obtain a renewal of the prohibition, that already issued having been completely disregarded, and at note O will be found the report made to Bishop Laval by M. Dudouyt, giving full details of his communications with Colbert. The document which forms part of the collection in Laval University, Quebec, has been copied and certified by the Rev. Mr. Rhéaume, the copy being deposited among the Archives here. As the name of Dudouyt is, in the general histories of Canada, mentioned only by Ferland, it may not be out of place to say that he arrived in Canada according to the *Liste Chronologique des Evêques de.*, (Quebec, 1834) along with Laval in June, 1659, and finally left in November, 1689. He had for several years, charge of the parishes in the district of Beauport, and in 1672, succeeded M. de Lauzon as superior to the *Hospitalières nuns*.

The dates of arrival and departure given in the *Liste* just quoted are entitled to consideration, but one, if not both appear to be stated in error. Glimpses are caught of Dudouyt in the *Journal des Jésuites*, in which we find him in January, 1663, saying mass; in 1664 invited to dine with the Governor in company with the Bishop, and on the 4th of October, 1665, so near death that he received the last sacraments.

It seems probable that he came with Bishop Laval to Quebec in 1659, as it is stated in a short notice of his life in *Notice Biographique de Laval*, by Revd. E.

*As a matter of convenience, the references are made only to the shelf marks of the MS. Those used throughout the present report are: The Haldimand Collection, B; the Military Collection, O; the Colonial Office Records, Canada, Quebec, Q; with the number of the special volume of each series attached.

Langovin, V.G. (1874), that he *rejoined* Laval in Canada in 1662. In that year he shared the Bishop's poor lodgings in the seminary. His abilities as an administrator appear to have been highly valued, as during the time he was in Quebec, he was employed more for the interests of the Church at large than for the discharge of his own more special duties. A large part of his time was spent in Paris, where he died on the 15th January, 1688, whence his heart was brought to Quebec and buried under the altar steps of the cathedral. There can be no doubt that M. Langovin states the correct date of the death. He gives two short extracts from the letter here published, to which he evidently had access when preparing the work on Laval. The letter itself has never been published. It is written without formality, and in the tone of a familiar friend rather than in that of a subordinate to his superior. Besides the original, a translation is also given, which I have made as literal as possible, being simply anxious to make a faithful rendering, that would reproduce the familiar tone of the original document.

A letter from Sir Guy Carleton to Lord George Germaine, dated the 20th May, 1777, is given (Note D 1), which is of considerable interest. Written in bitter terms, it may be called his protest against being practically superseded in his command by Burgoyne.

To understand clearly the cause of the bitterness shown in the letter, it seems necessary to sketch briefly the circumstances under which it was written, and to supply a passage in Germaine's letter omitted in previously published correspondence.

The campaign of 1776 had been successfully conducted by Carleton, after he had driven the enemy out of Canada. But for the lateness of the season, Ticonderoga would have been attacked. Writing to Germaine on the 17th November, 1776 (Q. 12 p. 236) Carleton states that on the 2nd of that month, the two brigades which had advanced with him had set out on their return and that the rest of the troops were either in, or on the march to, their quarters in the Province (Quebec).

Burgoyne, who had been serving in Canada under Carleton, arrived at Portsmouth on his way to London, on the 9th of December, 1776, whence he wrote to Germaine (Q. 12 p. 247). On the 1st of January 1776-7, Burgoyne again wrote to Germaine, stating that he had had a personal interview with the King, to whom he had said "that as the arrangements for the next campaign might possibly come under his royal contemplation before my return (from Bath) I humbly laid myself at His Majesty's feet for such active employment as he might think me worthy of." (Q. 13, p. 1).

Whilst Burgoyne was thus engaged in London, Carleton was during that winter exerting himself to the utmost in making preparations for the coming campaign, which he naturally expected would be under his command.

On the 26th of March, 1777, Germaine wrote to Carleton, that it had been His Majesty's intention, as advised by a letter of the 22nd August previous, sent by Le Maistre, A.D.C., to Carleton, but which had never reached, the vessel carrying it having been thrice driven back by contrary winds, to have detached Burgoyne or some other officer, with all the troops that could be spared from the defence of the Province, to join Howe.

In de Fonblanque's "Political and Military Episodes.....derived from the life, &c.....of Burgoyne," London, 1876, this letter is given professedly in full, (p. 229), but omitting a very material passage, which is here supplied. No charge of bad faith can be brought against Mr. de Fonblanque, as the letter, as it stands, has evidently been copied from the published papers relating to the war. The suppressed passage contains the charge against Carleton, which he so hotly resented. Lord George says:—

"Since I wrote that letter, I have had the mortification to learn, that upon your repassing Lake Champlain, a very considerable number of the insurgents, finding their presence no longer necessary near Ticonderoga, immediately marched from thence and joined the rebel forces in the Provinces of New York and Jersey. That unexpected reinforcement was more particularly unfortunate for us, as it enabled the rebels to break in with some degree of success upon parts of the winter quarters that were taken up by the army under the command of Sir William Howe.

"Upon these accounts and,"

Then follow the words of the printed letter: "With a view of quelling the rebellion as soon as possible" the army is to join Howe, Carleton is to be left with 3,000 men and Burgoyne to take the command of the troops leaving the Province.—(B. 37, p. 159).

Without consulting him in any way, Carleton is ordered to carry out the plan of the campaign as arranged in London; the description of troops to be sent as well as those to be retained for the defence of the Province, being minutely specified. Even the detachments to be sent out were fixed upon, as may be seen by the following detail in Germaine's letter already referred to. (B. 37, p. 161).

"It is His Majesty's pleasure that you detain for the Canadian service:

The 84th Regiment, deducting 100 for the expedition to Mohawk.....	460
Battalion Companies of the 29th and 31st.....	896
34th, deducting 100 for the Mohawk expedition.....	348
Eleven additional companies from Great Britain.....	616
Detachments from the two brigades.....	390
Detachment from the German troops.....	650
Royal Highland Regiment.....	500

3,770

On the other hand, Burgoyne was to have a force of 7,173, exclusive of Artillery, besides as many Canadians and Indians as might be necessary for the service (B. 37, p. 162) and St. Leger was to have the command of a detachment of 675 men to proceed down the Mohawk to Albany, there to join Howe, under whose instructions both Burgoyne and St. Leger were to act.

In a letter to Major General Phillips dated 8th April, 1777, evidently a slip of the pen for May, Carleton says that, in detaching Burgoyne, everything is so particularly detailed, that nothing is left him but seeing these commands put into execution, and adds: "It is my intention to provide everything for this detachment with the same care and attention to the good of the service as if I were in command of it myself." (B. 39, p. 470) And again, writing on the 12th May to Phillips that Burgoyne is to take command of the troops going out of the Province, he says: "I shall go up to Montreal, in order to be at hand to give every assistance towards forwarding the King's service in this particular." (B. 39, p. 472).

However, he did not conceal from Burgoyne his opinion of Germaine's measures. Burgoyne, having asked for troops to garrison Ticonderoga, was answered by Carleton on the 19th July, 1777, that it was out of his power to send more troops out of the Province, as Germaine had not only ordered those he was to send and those he was to keep, but had pointed out where the latter were to be posted, the Isle aux Noix being the most advanced post on Burgoyne's side. "Whatever I may think of His Lordship as an officer or a statesman, I must respect his office and..... he must be obeyed." In the same letter, Carleton says: "I am very ready to acknowledge that I think the whole of our Minister's measures, civil and military, very strange; indeed to me they appear incomprehensible, unless they turn upon private enmity and resentment." (B. 39, p. 609-610.)

The fate of Burgoyne's campaign is well known; for the present purpose it is sufficient merely to refer to it, but it was considered desirable to introduce the letter to Lord George Germaine of the 20th of May, 1777, by the preceding remarks and quotations, as otherwise a large part of it would have appeared uncalled for.

To complete the correspondence, the answer by Lord George, dated 25th July, 1777, is added (note D. 2). It is among the Colonial Office Records, Q. 13, p. 180.

The letters, described as prophetic, alleged to have been written by Montcalm in 1759, have been the subject of considerable controversy. Garneau, (*Histoire du Canada*, vol. III (1882), p. 22), gives extracts, and, although with some misgivings, appears to acknowledge the authenticity of the letters (vol. III, p. 26.) Warburton, in his "Conquest of Canada" (London, 1857, p. 9), accepts the authorship of the letters as undoubted. Parkman in his "Montcalm and Wolfe" (Boston, 1884, note pp. 325-326), discusses the question, and says: "They bear the strongest marks of being fabricated to suit the times, the Colonies being then in revolt," and believes that they were the production of a Jesuit, named Roubaud.

At note E will be found a singular document from this Roubaud, which states explicitly, that the letters were the production of an Englishman, and that Lord Chatham intimately knew the author. On this point the document speaks for itself, but this man, whose name is scarcely known, exercised so curious an influence on Canadian affairs, that some particulars of his life, almost entirely drawn from unpublished documents forming part of our Archives, will, it is believed, prove interesting.

Peter, Pierre, Jean Basile (Liste Chronologique, p 22), or Pierre Antoine (Father Glapion to Carleton Q. 6 p 111), was a native of Avignon (Q. 26—1, p. 128). His mother, born a Protestant, educated her children in that faith, Pierre being the only one who became a Roman Catholic (Q. 8, p. 147). He arrived in Canada in July, 1742, and was employed as a missionary among the Abenakis at St. François du Lac. In 1757, he served with them as Chaplain in the campaign on the shores of Lake Champlain and Lake George, when they joined the forces under command of Montcalm. As will be seen by his statement in the document now published, he asserts that he, at great personal expense, saved the lives of many English prisoners, some of them already tied to the stake, and that he had, at the risk of his life, snatched from the hands of an Indian an English child, ready to be thrown into a large kettle to be boiled alive (B. 206, p. 45).

On the 19th of November, 1760, Burton, then Lieutenant Governor of Three Rivers, wrote to Amherst, that the Superior of the Jesuits had ordered Roubaud to quit the mission of St. François "without" Amherst says, "having given the least "notice. As soon as I heard of it I put a stop to it, looking on it as a breach of y^e "33rd and 40th Art. of capitulation." (B. 21—1, p. 33).

In 1762, Roubaud was still at St. François du Lac, but he came to Three Rivers when Haldimand was Governor, urging that he might be allowed to go with the Indians in search of a mine, which he believed to exist. Haldimand, considering him to be a restless, unquiet spirit, who could not be better than with the Indians, wrote to that effect to Amherst, then in New York (22nd June, 1762. B. 1, p. 193). On the 15th July, Haldimand again wrote that he had visited St. François du Lac, thought that the Indians were in good faith, and that Roubaud might be allowed to go with them, although he considered Roubaud's description of the mine to be *romanesque* and had little faith in its existence. But the journey could do no harm, and his fellow Jesuits were in despair at Roubaud's licentious conduct in his mission (B. 1, p.p. 198, 204 a). Before Amherst's letter to keep Roubaud at his pen, where he could be quiet and do no mischief (B. 1, p. 200) had arrived, he had set off with the Indians on his quest.

In September, Roubaud returned to St. François, from a fruitless search for the supposed mine, with little clothing, and such as he had in tatters, so that he had to be supplied with cloth and a soutane, as well as other absolutely necessary gar-

ments. Haldimand tried to keep him at Three Rivers, and to employ him in drawing up a code of laws, in accordance with what Montcalm had proposed, to be of such length as might occupy his attention for a long time, but the attempt was vain; he regarded himself as a pensioner of the Government, would settle to nothing and became a source of annoyance (B. 1, pp. 224, 225). He came back in October from his Mission at St. François to Three Rivers, with a double tertian fever, and his "*cerveau brûlé* would neither leave himself nor any one else at peace." (B. 1, p. 235.) Coming and going between St. François and Three Rivers, he continued his torment of Haldimand. Driven to Three Rivers by his sufferings from a loathsome illness, brought on by his own licentious conduct, he sent in an exorbitant bill for money alleged to be due to the Doctor, but when a room was prepared for him in the hospital, in which he could be tended by the Nuns, he made off to Quebec in his canoe, writing that a hospital was no place for a man of his sort. He hoped, it was believed, that he would be arrested as a prisoner of state, so that he could make a noise over his detention. (B. 1, p. 247.)

On his arrival at Quebec, the superior reported the fact to General Murray, who offered to have him returned to Haldimand, to be sent back to his mission, but the latter was too thankful to be rid of him, and believed that his confrères were best fitted to watch him and prevent fresh scandals. (B. 1, p. 248.) Writing to Murray, on the 24th October, 1762, Haldimand says: "He is a man who weighs falsehood and truth in the same scale, and has given me more trouble here than half the Government." (B. 6, p. 94.)

In spite of this, Murray appears to have been attracted to Roubaud, whom he withdrew from the Jesuits' College, and took to live in his own house. According to Roubaud's story, it was whilst with Murray, that, influenced by his mother's old teachings, his prejudices were overcome, he embraced the Protestant religion and took all the oaths usual in England. This change, and his devoted loyalty to the British Crown, opened on him, he says, the flood-gates of malevolence and persecution. Roubaud continues, in his statement, that to enable him to escape the vengeance of the Jesuits, Murray sent him to London to settle the disputes regarding the Canadian paper money, which France refused to pay. The memorials of the holders were in the pigeon-holes of Lord Halifax, unanswered; he took them up, answered them, wrote the history of these promises to pay; on his written statements, the disputes were settled, and Britain gained a million sterling. But he had no recompense, except a few trifling gratuities. (Q. 8, p. 147.) That Halifax was not so inactive as Mr. Roubaud states, is proved by the orders His Lordship sent to Canada in December, 1763, for returns to be made of the paper money, so as to establish the claim on France under the Treaty (B. 27, p. 67), as well as by other indications.

That he was of service to the British Government, to some extent, admits of no doubt, but there is another side to the story of his being sent from Quebec, which deserves at least equal attention to that of Roubaud. The evidence of his abandoned life whilst with the Indians lends strength to the statement of Father Glapion, the Superior of the Jesuits, that the reason for his being sent to London in 1764, was his continuance in the same course of conduct, which scandalised the people of the Province, covered the order with confusion and was abhorrent even to the Indians.

Either Roubaud had not, as he states, become a Protestant in Murray's house, or he had concealed it so carefully that no one was aware of the change. In either case, the cause of his alleged persecution was not religious. When he left for London, it was with the professed intention of placing himself under the direction of the General of the Jesuits, and an agreement was made accordingly by Father Glapion, after a conference with Murray and Cramahé, the terms of which were: 1. That the Jesuits were to pay Roubaud's passage from Quebec to London. 2. They were to clothe him respectably in the dress of a layman and with suitable under clothing. 3. To supply him with money and provisions for the voyage. 4. To pay him for five months an allowance per month of ten guineas, from the date of his arrival in London. 5. To pay his travelling expenses to Rome so soon as the General of the Order should notify him. The reason given for the allowance being continued for five months was, that this period would afford sufficient time for him to write to Rome and receive instructions, (Q. 26, p. 126), but the pension continued for a year, in compliance with Murray's express request and then ceased.

The state of society in London, when Roubaud arrived, was such as is now inconceivable. The pictures of vice are not merely those drawn by the hand of the satirist like Junius, but form part of the history of the time. Men in the highest position, of refined cultivation and charged with most responsible duties towards the country, lived openly, shamelessly and habitually in the face of all England, as no one who had any care for his reputation would now live during a single fortnight of the year at Monaco. (Early History of Charles James Fox, London, 1880, p. 73.) It was the continuation of a mode of life that had been introduced at the Restoration. The mild animadversion of Johnson on the habits of Addison, at an earlier period than that now spoken of, that in the taverns he frequented, "he often sat late and drank too much wine," shows how little stigma was attached to drunkenness. Addison was regarded by his contemporaries as pure and blameless, and his peaceful deathbed is touchingly described, yet Pope, the poet, was obliged to withdraw from his society and that of his friends, finding their drinking habits too much for him. The excesses of coarser natures may be inferred, even were direct evidence on the subject absent.

Roubaud appears to have entered on the same course as others, and to have led a dissipated life. He borrowed money on the strength of his alleged claim against the Jesuits, was drowned in debt, and, shortly after his arrival in London, wrote a threatening letter to the Jesuits, demanding a share of the whole of their property, as his by right. (Q. 26, p. 126.) For a time he retained his nominal connection with the Jesuits, as he pretended to accept of offers for a retreat successively to one of their houses in Flanders, Nice, and Marseilles, but when the time came for him to set out, he was not to be found. (Q. 26, p. 128.) The pretence could not, however, have been long maintained. Writing on the 12th March, 1766, from London, Mr. James Garden, whose respectability is vouched for by Mr. Hugh Finlay, the Postmaster-General, says that "the habit of crime and "the forsaking of God have rendered him a complete master of the art of knavery "and falsehood..... To obtain money, no crime, whatever its "nature, can frighten him." He also states that whatever money was sent to Roubaud from the Jesuits would go to support his *Dulcinea*, an abandoned woman whom he had picked up in the street. (Q. 26, p. 129.) Charges of this kind must be received with caution, when brought by those who are interested in blackening a man's character as much as possible, but the statement about the woman whom he made his wife is borne out by his own evidence: "She has given way," he says, "to the last excesses, and I have the grief to see her dishonour herself and dishonour me." (Q. 9, p. 88.) He himself had gone on the stage, and performed at the Opera in London. (Q. 6, p. 111; Q. 26, p. 128.)

In spite of all this, he had acquired influence with the Administration and must have been useful, although the exact nature of his services does not appear. Mr. Ferland states, with some confusion as to dates, that when M. Briand, named Bishop of Quebec in succession to Mgr. Montgolfier, went to London, to obtain permission to go to France for consecration, the object of his mission was opposed by Roubaud, on the ground that the Canadians could be attached to the Government only by becoming Protestants, and that the surest means of effecting the change was quietly to deprive them of priests. He also evoked the provisions of the penal laws against Roman Catholics, so that the Ministry were obliged to hint to M. Briand that if he wished to be consecrated he must say nothing to them, and that they would shut their eyes to his proceedings. (Ferland, *Cours d'Histoire Quebec*, 1865, Part II, pp. 607, 608.) From the beginning of his career in London, he applied persistently for payment of a pension from the Jesuits, and as he did this for upwards of twenty years, it is unnecessary to enter into a relation of more than one of these applications.

His charge was, that the Jesuits were sending large sums of money from Canada to Italy, and he asserted that they had great wealth, which he was entitled to share.

On the 14th of November, 1767, Lord Shelburne* wrote to Carleton to that effect, ordering an inquiry, and the payment to Roubaud of a reasonable annuity and the arrears claimed by him. His character, it was added, was very dubious, but as he had abilities and had been of service, he could not be allowed to perish from indigence. (Q. 4, pp. 299-300.)

Carleton investigated, and on the 14th April, 1768, wrote to Lord Shelburne a categorical denial of all Roubaud's assertions. He stated that the Jesuits were barely able to maintain themselves, far less to send money out of the country, and transmitted a detailed account of their affairs. (Q. 5-2, pp. 590-601.)

In a long memorial to the King, dated 11th October, 1773, Roubaud describes his situation in the most moving terms. Dragged from prison to prison for debt; concealed in a wretched house from his creditors by Murray; his only resource to hide in an obscure village; not in poverty only, but in entire destitution. "I would have died of hunger," he says, "if Pownall had not, three days ago, sent me an order on his banker for ten guineas." (Q. 9, p. 89.) But to a man of his capacity, even an obscure village may yield amusement, as is evidenced by a letter, which neither admits of condensation nor paraphrase, written by Gage to Haldimand, on the 1st September, about six weeks before the date of the memorial. "I lately," says Gage, "saw Père Roubaud in a blue frock coat with embroidered button holes, at a country horse race. We renewed our acquaintance though he appeared shy to me, but I happening to sit next to the Duke of Richmond, he introduced himself, from speaking with me, to His Grace, and had afterwards a long conversation with him. He is now preceptor to a young gentleman of family, who, considering the virtuous precepts the Père is likely to instil into him and the example he will give him of morality and religion, there is great hopes the youth will turn out a man of exemplary life. The young man's guardians got acquainted with the Père at General Murray's, where he spent a great deal of his time." (B. 5, p. 185.)

The memorial to the King had its effect. Roubaud was sent to the Hague shortly after, nominally as one of the secretaries to the Ambassador. From hence he wrote in the most urgent terms to Mr. Pownall, praying for money to pay the debts he had contracted there, so that the disgrace might be avoided of an Ambassador's secretary being arrested for a tavern bill. With this was sent another petition to the king, in which his services were again recited and the payment of the pension and arrears from the Jesuits insisted on. (Q. 10, pp. 1-6.)

It is unnecessary to trace step by step the history of Roubaud's proceedings, most of which can, however, be found in the state papers in the Archives.

Bibaud, Jeune, in his *Dictionnaire Historique des Hommes Illustres du Canada*, gives the following short account of Roubaud: "Jean Basile, came to Canada in 1742, and is accused of having served as a spy to the British Cabinet. He assisted Du Calvet in his writings." (p. 282.)

*First Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquisate having been created in 1784.

The volume of the Haldimand Collection, marked B. 206, contains a very full collection of Roubaud's letters showing his connection with Du Calvet. It may be briefly stated, that he secured the confidence of Du Calvet, on his arrival in London to prosecute his claims for imprisonment against Haldimand; became his private secretary and confidant; saw his most secret correspondence, answered his letters, Du Calvet, he says, being no writer (a statement open to doubt) and at once communicated the information thus gained, to Haldimand, to Nepean and to members of the Government. All the evidence of these statements is contained in the volume referred to (B. 206). He was besides, mixed up with the proceedings of the Canadian Committees for modifications in the Quebec Act. In 1784, he prepared a document, entitled "*Mémoire de la Province de Québec, pour obtenir des modifications sur le bill de Québec*," which he transmitted to Quebec, with a letter addressed to "*Messieurs les Canadiens*," the latter dated London, 9th April, 1784, and signed, "*Pierre Roubaud, ancien missionnaire des Abanakis de St. François*."

In 1783, Messrs. Adhémar and Delisle were appointed to present the case of the Canadians and to lay their petitions before the Government. Roubaud insinuated himself into the good graces of Adhémar, whom he embroiled with Du Calvet, and succeeded in getting him to join in an act of treachery against his former associate. The scene is so suggestive, that the passage in Roubaud's letter to Haldimand, dated 10th March, 1785, may be quoted. The original is in French (B. 206, p. 76): "I send you," says Roubaud, "an exact copy of the letter written to Du Calvet by the Quebec Committee, with the signatures of the members of the Committee. This document is curious; it shows how far the pretensions of this Committee extend for the reform of the Government of the colony, and what fatal consequences a refusal might entail. Mr. Nepean has had the goodness to appoint an audience for me to-day; I shall deliver it to him if I have the honour of seeing him, but in any case, I pray you to communicate it to him, as it is important he should have the information. I got the copy in a droll way. Du Calvet charged me yesterday with answering the original, because an opportunity presented itself to-day for Canada by New York. At the moment of taking up my pen to write, the servant of Mr. Platel, his Attorney, entered, asking him to go to his master immediately. The message disturbed him, for he never leaves papers in the hands of any one whatever, lest he should lose sight of them for a moment. But the letter must be answered in a style proportioned to itself, and Du Calvet is aware that he is not a writer. He left me, but not without a wry face, and recommending the letter to my care. Fortunately Adhémar was there. I asked him to take a copy, which I frankly acknowledged I intended to send to Lord Sydney. Adhémar acceded willingly to my request, set himself in haste to make the copy, whilst I composed the draught of the reply. We had scarcely finished, when Du Calvet entered. He must have run post haste, for he did not take more than half an hour to do nearly two miles."

Whilst thus betraying Du Calvet, he was playing the same double game with Adhémar. On the 15th of March he writes to Haldimand that Adhémar has need of him (Roubaud); his finances are low; the gentlemen of St. Sulpice are disgusted at their failure to form in Montreal a body of French Sulpicians and have closed their purses; the Canadian is not liberal with their funds and have sent not a sou by the

last ships. Holding him by ties of interest, he convinces Adhémar that his only hopes of success lie in coming to a good understanding with the Government, assures him that Lord Sydney and Mr. Nepean had great confidence in him; adding: "There is a little of the Jesuit in this last touch, but in politics there must be a little of these mental reservations, without which nothing can be done." (B. 206, pp. 83, 84).*

He boasts that it is not Du Calvet and Adhémar only who give him their confidence, Lanaudière and all the other Canadians do the same. (B. 206, p. 106). Hugh Finlay, the Post Master General, and a member of the Legislative Council of Quebec, corresponds with him (B. 206, p. 134). He has interviews with Maseres, who had taken the most active part in the cause of Du Calvet. The works of Maseres are so familiar to the student of this part of Canadian history, and his personality so comparatively unknown, of which evidence is given by the repeated inquiries addressed to this office, that it may be permitted to show in the shortest terms, his connection with Canada.

On the dismissal of Suckling from the office of Attorney General for Quebec, on the 6th March, 1766, Francis Maseres was appointed to succeed him (Q. 3, pp. 3, 4). On the 24th September following, Maseres presented his *mandamus* to the Council and was sworn into office the next day, the oath of secrecy being administered the day after (Q. 3, pp. 373-375). On the 3rd of October, 1769, Carleton wrote to Lord Hillsborough, that he had at last granted leave of absence to Mr. Maseres for twelve months, he having apparently no desire to return. The description of his character by Sir Guy Carleton in this letter, and that by Roubaud sixteen years after, will give a better idea of the acute reasoner and legal luminary than a laboured account, and seem essential to the full understanding of his writings on the Canadian constitution and laws. Sir Guy says of Maseres:

"Altho' I very soon discovered his strong antipathy to the Canadians, for no reason that I know of, except their being Roman Catholics, I attributed many of those narrow prejudices which he entertained, to his want of knowledge of the world, and his having conversed more with books than men. I was in hopes time and experience would insensibly wear these away, and that from his speaking the French language well, and from his knowledge in our laws, he would be, indeed he might have made himself, useful here.

"I am sorry to say I was deceived in my expectations, and that Mr. Maseres has been so indiscreet, I judged it highly proper to yield to his entreaties and let him depart the Province, to which I believe he never intends to return..... I sincerely wishthat some opportunity may offer of placing this gentleman in a situation.....where the fervour of his zeal can be of no essential disadvantage to the King's service." (Q. 6, pp. 124-125.)

In a letter to Haldimand, dated 23rd March, 1785, Roubaud describes, in the most graphic style, a conversation between him and Maseres, on the subject of

* "Il y a un peu de jésuite dans ce dernier trait; mais en politique il faut un peu de ces réservations mentales, sans cela on ne fait rien."

Du Calvet's imprisonment, against the legality of which Mr. Maseres took the strongest ground. The letter, which is in French, after giving Mr. Maseres' views and opinions, continues :—

"During the whole course of this important conversation, Mr. Maseres explained himself in a tone of vehemence and agitation, which surprised me in an Englishman. There was none of the national phlegm; it was Gascon vivacity and promptitude; in a word, the most heated enthusiasm. I am no longer surprised that Du Calvet's head should throb (*petille*) and that his brain should be in a fume of anger and violence. He is in a good school, and will go a long way under the lessons of his master." (B. 206, p. 118.)

But Maseres finally got tired of Du Calvet, withdrew his support and refused to contribute longer towards the expenses of law suits, of which till then he had been the chief stay. (B. 206, p. 186.)

Du Calvet returned for a short time to Canada, and on the 15th of March, 1786, sailed from New York for London, on board of an old Spanish prize, called the "Sherburne." In a violent storm, "such as never remembered before in the memory of man," the ship is supposed to have foundered, as not one of either crew or passengers was ever heard of afterwards. (B. 206, p. 198.) On Du Calvet's death, Maseres took charge of his son (B. 206, p. 200), whose birth, with that of two other sons of Du Calvet, will be found in the Church register of Montreal, at note A to this report.

Continuing his trade of spy, Roubaud steadily sank more deeply in debt, disease and degradation, moving from one quarter to another, each remove being to a locality less reputable than the last; most of his letters were written early in the morning, many of them at coffee houses.

His last address "12 New Market Street, the bottom of Old Gravel Lane, Wapping," is on a letter dated in April, 1787, when the correspondence abruptly closes. The High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, has endeavoured, in compliance with a request from this office, to obtain a certificate of the death of Roubaud. Besides applying to the Registrar General, separate applications were made to the different parishes in Stepney District, but they were unsuccessful. The impression left by the correspondence is, that Roubaud ended his life in a poor house, or other charitable institution. So far as the man himself is concerned, these details may seem to be unnecessary, but they assume importance as evidence of the nature of the secret influences at work in shaping the modifications in the Government of Canada, embodied in the Constitutional Act of 1791. The character of Roubaud himself is summed up in the words of Sir Guy Carleton: "A man of genius; a fine imagination and a masterly writer, but void of truth, without one spark of honour or of honesty." (Q. 25-2, p. 591).

The whole respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER.

Archivist.

REPORT OF MR. JOSEPH MARMETTE,

ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST,

To the HON. J. CARLING,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report on the historical researches, resumed in pursuance of the instructions of the Department, made by me at Paris during last autumn, in continuation of those made two years ago and set out in the Report on the Archives of Canada for 1883.

Having reached Paris in the closing days of August last, I at once placed myself in communication with the directors of the "Ministère de la Marine," which possesses, in its "Archives Coloniales" alone, probably more manuscripts on the history of Canada than all the other Public Departments and libraries in Paris together. With the same kindness he had unceasingly extended to me in 1883, M. Avalle, one of the leading officials, introduced me to his colleague, M. Goldschneider, Director of the Colonial Division of the Department of Marine. M. Goldschneider received me with the utmost courtesy, but informed me that an official authorization would be necessary before I could have access to the Archives of the Department and that my written application must pass through the administrative routine, which would take a few days.

In the meantime I procured an introduction to the library of the Institute and the Magazine library through M. Xavier Marmier, of the Academy, who proffered me his services with the cordiality manifested by him to all Canadians who have been so fortunate as to come in contact with that eminent and most estimable man. The documents I noted in these two libraries are mentioned in the second part of my Report.

Having at length secured the necessary authorization, I presented myself once more, early in September, at the Department of Marine, applying to M. Guët, keeper of the Colonial Archives, who most courteously placed at my disposal the documents I was instructed to consult and analyze.

M. Guët first pointed out to me the collection entitled "Canada, Correspondence Générale," comprising 124 volumes and 2 cases. The shortness of my stay in Paris on this occasion enabled me to analyze only the first thirty volumes of this series. That analysis forms the greater part of my Report.

You will be in a position, Sir, to estimate the amount of analyzing remaining to be done in the Marine Department alone, in Paris, by a glance at the tables in which I have given a brief summary of the several collections of manuscript volumes and cases full of documents all relating to the history of the old French colonies of North America.

You will, sir, I doubt not, permit me to call your attention to three series of these papers all the more important inasmuch as the first—Series G. G. 1, Civil Status, on which Abbé Tanguay made some notes in 1867, could not be found by Abbé Verreau ten years later*; while the second and the third—Series G. G. 2 and G. G. 3, Judicial or Notarial Records—have never, I think, been consulted or even noticed by any of the delegates of the Canadian Government who have preceded me at the Colonial Archives of the Department of Marine. The first, in six volumes, contains the civil registers of the inhabitants of Ile St. Jean (Prince Edward Island), Ile Royale (Cape Breton), and particularly Louisbourg, Laurobec, (Lorembec), La Pêlerine, Port aux Basques and Havre du St. Esprit, from 1722 to 1758. The two second—consisting of fifty cases, each containing from two to three registers—contain the records and civil and criminal proceedings of Ile Royale and Acadie, from 1711 to 1758. The importance of these voluminous documents, not hitherto consulted by our writers, will be evident to all who take an interest in the history of the Acadian family, and you, sir, will see the importance of having these papers copied in full for our National Archives.

*See Abbé Verreau's report on Archives, in the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1874.

The following tables are a concise, but complete, summary of the several series of manuscripts relative to our history deposited in the "Archives Coloniales" of the Ministry of Marine at Paris.

SERIES G. G. 1.

Civil Status.

ILE ROYALE (Cape Breton), Vol. 406, from 1722 to 1738.—Vol. 407, from 1738 to 1745.—Vol. 408, from 1746 to 1754.—Vol. 409, from 1754 to 1758.

ILE ROYALE, L'Anse-au-Loup, La Baleine, Port-aux-Basques, Havre du St. Esprit, Vol. 410, from 1715 to 1758.

ILE SAINT (Prince Edward Island) Vol. 411, from 1721 to 1758.

Also 1 volume, a repertory, which, as I was told by Mr. Guët, the keeper, does not correspond very closely with the registers above enumerated.

There is also 1 volume for Louisiana, No. 412, containing the births and deaths from 1720 to 1734.

SERIES G. G. 2.

Court Records.

(It consists of 34 cases each containing two or three registers.)

ILE ROYALE, Louisbourg, CONSEIL SUPÉRIEUR: Case 178, from 1711 to 1725.—No. 179, from 1726 to 1728.—No. 180, from 1729 to 1731.—181, from 1732 to 1733.—182, 1733.—183, from 1734 to 1736.—184, 1737.—185, 1738 to 1739.—186, 1740 to 1741.—187, 1742 to 1743.—188, 1744-1751.—189, 1751-1755.—190, 1728-1743.—191, 1731-1740.—192, 1736-1758.—193, 1740-1742.

ILE ROYALE, BAILLAGE OF LOUISBOURG: Case 194 (10 to 80) 1712-1736.—195 (80 to 83), 1735.—196 (84 to 124), 1734-1745.—197 (125-154), 1740-1742.—198 (155-184), 1742-1744.—199, 1753-1754.—200 (370-371), 1750-1754.—201 (384-405) 1755-1756.—206, (407-469), 1756, 1758.—207 (472-474), 1750-1758.—208, 1721-1749.—209, 1751-1757.

Id: Criminal procedure: Case 210, 1751.

Id: CONSEIL SUPÉRIEUR, Louisbourg: Case 211, 1749-1756.

Id: BAILLAGE: Case 212, 1757-1758.

Id: Records of procedure: Case 213, 1728-1747. Case 214, 1718-1758. Case 215, 1747-1758.

SERIES G. G. 3.

Notarial Records.

Case 2037, Desmarests, Notary, Louisbourg, 1728-1730. Case 2038, idem, 1731-1733. 2039, idem, 1734-1736.

Idem: ACADIA. Case 2040.

Idem: Case 2041: Morin, Notary, Louisbourg, 1749-1758 and Roudeau, id., id: 1736-1742. Case 2042, Bacquerine, Notary, Louisbourg, 1753-1754. 2043, Bacquerine, idem: 1754-1755. 2044, Bacquerine, id: 1755-1756. 2045, Bacquerine, id: 1757-1758. 2046, Laborde, id.: 1737-1742. 2047, Laborde id.: 1743-1753.

CANADA: Case 2048, Deborné, Notary, Quebec, 1704-1730. 2049, "Canada, Notariat" A to D, 1646-1714. 2050, "Canada, Notariat" F to V, 1646-1714. 2051, "Extraits des minutes des Notaires du Canada," 1702-1759.

Id: CANADA, "Extrait des Actes de Notoriété passés dans cette colonie," 1702 à 1728.

SERIES F.

Collection Moreau de St. Mery—"Historique—Description et Codes des colonies."

The first volume of this collection contains only a "Description historique de l'Île Bourbon," and will be omitted by the copyist.

MEMOIRES SUR LE CANADA. Vol. 2, 1540-1759.
CANADA. Volume 3, 1556-1669. Vol. 4, 1670-76. Vol. 5, 1677-80. Vol. 6, 1681-90. Vol. 7, 1691-96. Vol. 8, 1697-1705. Vol. 9, 1706-16. Vol. 10, 1717-26. Vol. 11, 1727-31. Vol. 12, 1732-40. Vol. 13, 1741-49. Vol. 14, 1750-56. Vol. 15, 1757-59. Vol. 16, 1760-91. Volumes 17 to 49, inclusive, relate to other colonies. Vol. 50, "*Ile Royale, Description et historique.*" Vol. 51, *ILE ROYALE*, 1716-1718.

SERIES F.

Religious Missions.

Vol. 1, "*Mémoires Généraux. Administration ecclésiastique.*" Vol. 2, "*Canada, Eglise et Missionnaires.*" Vol. 3, "*Canada et Louisiane, Eglise et missionnaires.*"

SERIES G. G. 11.

"*Correspondance Générale.*"—"Canada et Dependances; Acadie, Ile St. Jean, Ile Royale."

Vol. 1, 1575-1660. Vol. 2, M. Talon, Intendant, 1662-67. Vol. 3, M. Talon, 1668-72. Vol. 4, M. de Frontenac, Governor General, 1673-78. Vol. 5, M. de Frontenac, Governor General, M. Duchesneau, Intendant. Vol. 6, M. de Frontenac, Governor General, MM. de La Barre and Courcelles, Intendants, 1682-84. Vol. 7, M. de Denonville Governor General, M. de Meulles, Intendant, 1685. Vol. 8, M. de Denonville Governor and M. de Meulles Intendant, 1686. Vol. 9, M. de Denonville Governor, M. de Champigny Intendant, 1687. Vol. 10, de Denonville Governor and Champigny Intendant, 1688-89. Vol. 11, M. de Frontenac Governor General, Champigny Intendant, 1690-91. Vol. 12, idem, idem, 1692-93. Vol. 13, idem, idem, 1694-95. Vol. 14, idem, idem, 1696. Vol. 15, idem, idem, 1697. Vol. 16, idem, idem, 1698. Vol. 17, M. de Callieres Governor General, de Champigny Intendant, 1699. Vol. 18, idem, idem, 1700. Vol. 19, idem, idem, 1701. Vol. 20, idem, idem, 1702. Vol. 21, de Vaudreuil Governor-General, de Beauharnois Intendant, 1703. Vol. 22, de Vaudreuil Governor General, Raudot Intendant. Vol. 23, *Commerce et Mémoires*, 1705. Vol. 24, de Vaudreuil Governor General, Raudot Intendant, 1706. Vol. 25, de Ramezay Governor at Montreal, M. d'Iberville--Commerce--1706. Vol. 26, de Vaudreuil Governor, Raudot Intendant, 1707. Vol. 27, de Ramezay Governor at Montreal, Commerce, 1707. Vol. 28, de Vaudreuil Governor General, Raudot Intendant. Vol. 29, de Ramezay Governor at Montreal, 1708. Vol. 30, de Vaudreuil Governor General, Raudot Intendant. Vol. 31, idem, idem, 1710. Vol. 32, idem, idem, 1711. Vol. 33, de Vaudreuil Governor General, Begon Intendant, 1713-14. Vol. 35, de Ramezay Governor at Montreal, Begon Intendant, 1715. Vol. 36, de Vaudreuil Governor General, Begon Intendant, 1716. Vol. 37, *Conseil De Marine*, 1717. Vol. 38, de Vaudreuil Governor General, Begon Intendant, 1717. Vol. 39, idem, idem, 1718. Vol. 40, idem, idem, 1719. Vol. 41, Conseil de Marine, 1720. Vol. 42, de Vaudreuil and Begon, 1720. Vol. 43, Conseil de Marine, 1721. Vol. 44, de Vaudreuil and Begon, 1721-22. Vol. 45, idem, idem, 1723. Vol. 46, idem, idem, 1724. Vol. 47, de Vaudreuil Governor General and de Longueuil, Intendant, 1725. Vol. 48, de Beauharnois Governor General, Begon Intendant, 1726. Vol. 49, de Beauharnois Governor General, Dupuis Intendant, 1727. Vol. 50, d'Aigremont Commissaire Ordonnateur, 1728. Vol. 51, de Beauharnois Governor General, M. Hocquart Intendant, 1729. Vol. 52, idem, idem, 1730. Vol. 53, Hocquart, Commissaire General, 1730. Vol. 54, de Beauharnois Governor General, Hocquart Intendant, 1731. Vol. 55, Hocquart Intendant, 1731. Vol. 56, Maurepas Minister of Marine, sundry officials, 1731. Vol. 57, de Vaudreuil Governor General, Hocquart Intendant, 1732. Vol. 58, Hocquart Intendant, other functionaries, 1732. Vol. 59, Beauharnois Governor General, Hocquart Intendant, 1733. Vol. 60, Hocquart Intendant, other functionaries, 1733. Vol. 61, de Beauharnois and

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33. Vol. 60,
auharnois and

Hocquart, 1734. Vol. 62, Hocquart Intendant and M. de Longueuil commandant at Montreal, 1734. Vol. 63, de Beauharnois and Hocquart. Vol. 64, Hocquart Intendant, 1735. Vol. 65, de Beauharnois and Hocquart, 1736. Vol. 66, Hocquart, 1736. Vol. 67, idem, idem, 1737. Vol. 68, Hocquart Intendant and Michel Commissaire, 1737. Vol. 69, Beauharnois and Hocquart, 1738. Vol. 70, Hocquart other officials of the Colony, 1738. Vol. 71, Beauharnois and Hocquart, 1739. Vol. 72, Hocquart Intendant, and de Beaucourt Commandant at Montreal, 1739. Vol. 73, Beauharnois and Hocquart, 1740. Vol. 74, Beauharnois and other officials, 1740. Vol. 75, Beauharnois and Hocquart, 1741. Vol. 76, Hocquart and other officials, 1741. Vol. 77, Beauharnois and Hocquart, 1742. Vol. 78, Hocquart and other officials, 1742. Vol. 79, de Beauharnois and Hocquart, 1743. Vol. 80, Hocquart and other officials, 1743. Vol. 81, Beauharnois and Hocquart, 1744. Vol. 82, Hocquart and other officials, 1745. Vol. 83, Beauharnois and Hocquart, 1745. Vol. 84, Hocquart and other officials, 1745. Vol. 85, Beauharnois and Hocquart, 1746. Vol. 86, Hocquart and other officials, 1746. Vol. 87, M. de la Galissonnière, Governor General, and Bigot Intendant, 1746. Vol. 88, Hocquart Intendant, 1747. Vol. 89, de la Jonquière Governor General, Bigot Intendant. Vol. 90, *Actes de vente* of private properties made to the King, with title deeds, &c., 1747. Vol. 91, de la Galissonnière Governor General, Bigot Intendant, 1748. Vol. 92, Bigot Intendant and other officials. Vol. 93, de la Jonquière, Governor General, Bigot Intendant, 1749. Vol. 94, Cugnet Directeur du Domaine, *Actes de vente* of properties to the King, with title deeds, 1749. Vol. 95, de la Jonquière and Bigot, 1750. Vol. 96, Bigot and other functionaries, 1750. Vol. 97, de la Jonquière and Bigot, 1751. Vol. 98, du Quesne Governor General, Bigot Intendant, 1752. Vol. 99, idem, idem, 1753-54. Vol. 100, du Quesne and de Vaudreuil, Governor General, 1755. Vol. 101, de Vaudreuil Governor General, and other functionaries, 1756. Vol. 102, de Vaudreuil and Bigot, 1757. Vol. 103, M. de Vaudreuil, and M. de Montcalm General of the army, 1758. Vol. 104, de Vaudreuil and Montcalm, 1759. Vol. 105, de Vaudreuil and Bigot, 1760-63. Vol. 106, *Eglise du Canada*, 1714-31. Vol. 107, idem, 1731-66. Vol. 109, *Liquidation des papiers du Canada*, 1763-67. Vol. 109, Labrador and Baie des Esquimaux, "*Découvertes et Établissements*," no date. Vol. 110, Saint Maurice Forges, 1729-41. Vol. 111, idem, idem, 1741. Vol. 112, idem, idem, 1741-60. Vol. 113, *Dépenses Générales*, 1663-1739. Vol. 114, idem, idem, 1740-41. Vol. 115, idem, idem, 1741-60. Vol. 116, idem, idem, 1747-49. Vol. 117, idem, idem, 1747. Vol. 118, idem, idem, 1748-52. Vol. 119, idem, idem, 1748-54. Vol. 120, Military and civil staff; *personnel collectif et noblesse du Canada*. Vol. 121, Beaver Trade of Canada. Vol. 122, "*Mémoires sur le Canada*," attributed to M. Raudot Intendant. Vol. 123, *Décisions*, 1712-1717. Vol. 124, *Décisions*, 1718-1723.

1 Case, Cie Générale, 2nd series.

1 Case, Canada—Ile Royale—Ile St. Jean, maps and plans.

It is the first 30 volumes of the series G. G. 1 which I had time to analyse during my last stay in Paris.

SERIES C. C. 11.

Correspondance—Générale.

ILE ROYALE—CAPE BRETON.

Vol. 1, Mr. Costebelle Governor, 1712-16. Vol. 2, id. id., 1717. Vol. 3, M. de St. Ovide, Governor, 1718. Vol. 4, id. 1719. Vol. 5, id. 1720-21. Vol. 6, id., 1722-23. Vol. 7, id., 1724-25. Vol. 8, id., 1726. Vol. 9, id. 1727. Vol. 10, id., 1728-29. Vol. 11, id., 1730. Vol. 12, id. 1731-32. Vol. 13, M. de Mézy, Ordonnateur, 1732. Vol. 14, de St. Ovide Governor, 1733. Vol. 15, id., 1734. Vol. 16, various officials, 1734. Vol. 17, St. Ovide Governor, 1735. Vol. 18, de Brouillon, Governor, 1736. Vol. 19, id., 1737. Vol. 20, id., 1738. Vol. 21, de Forant, Governor, 1739. Vol. 22, id., 1740.

Vol. 23, duQuesnel, Governor, 1741. Vol. 24, id., 1742. Vol. 25, id., 1743. Vol. 26, id., 1744. Vol. 27, Bigot, Ordonnateur, 1745-1748. Vol. 28, des Herbières Governor, 1749. Vol. 29, id., 1750. Vol. 30, id., 1751. Vol. 31, de Raymond, Governor, 1751. Vol. 32, id., 1752. Vol. 37, id., 1757. Vol. 38, id., 1758-62.

CONTINUATION OF SAME SERIES.

Vol. 1, North America, Newfoundland, Isles Saint Pierre, Isle St. Jean, Magdalen and Bird Islands, 1661-1693. Vol. 2, Newfoundland, &c., 1694-99. Vol. 3, Newfoundland, &c., 1700-1702. Vol. 4, Newfoundland, 1703-1705. Vol. 5, id., 1706-1707. Vol. 6, id., 1708-1709. Vol. 7, id., 1708-1734. Vol. 8, Gaspé, Canceaux, Ile Royale. Ile Madame, Ile St. Jean, 1706-1755. Vol. 9, Ile Royale, Ile St. Jean, 1717-1758. Vol. 10, Ile Royale, taking of Louisbourg. Vol. 11, Ile Royale, Receipts and Expenditure, 1739-1747. Vol. 13, id., 1748-1752. Vol. 14, id., 1753-1757. Vol. 15, Ile Royale, Conseil de Marine, 1715-23. Vol. 16, id., 1696-1771.

SERIES C. C. 11.

Correspondance Générale.

ACADIA.

Vol. 1, 1603-85. Vol. 2, 1686-95. Vol. 3, 1696-99. Vol. 4, 1700-1703. Vol. 5, 1704-6. Vol. 6, 1707-08. Vol. 7, 1709-11. Vol. 8, 1713-88. Vol. 9, *Réfugiés, pension de familles Acadiennes*. Vol. 10, General correspondence, 1645-1749.

CONTINUATION OF THE SAME SERIES.

Vol. 1, Nouvelle France, settlement of limits, 1685-1700. Vol. 2, id., 1712-39. Vol. 3, id., 1749-51. Vol. 4, Acadia, Settlement of limits. Vol. 5, id., 1751. Vol. 6, id., 1753-55. Vol. 7, New France, limits, 1754-55. Vol. 8, id., 1754-62. Vol. 9, North America; limits of colonies of France and England. Vol. 10, Rivalries between English and French colonies, 1689-1764. Vol. 11, General correspondence, North America, Canada; and United States, Canada, 1651-1811. Vol. 12, River St. Lawrence, North America, Canada, Division of Parishes, 1721. Vol. 13, North America, Canada; establishment of sundry posts: Lake Champlain, Ohio, Lake Superior, Labrador, &c. Vol. 14, Canada, posts in the back countries. Vol. 15, id., 1704-49. Vol. 16, New France, posts in western country.

SERIES C. C. 11.

Correspondance Générale.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

Vol. 1, Newfoundland; limits and concessions in fisheries, 1712-65. Vol. 2, id., id., 1765-87. Vol. 3, id., id., 1699-1766. Vol. 4, id., id., 1766-1814. Vol. 5, Newfoundland; fisheries; general.

CONTINUATION OF THE SAME SERIES.

Vol. 1, Royal instructions to Governors: original letters, 1704-1708. Original letters of Pontchartrain to the Raudots, father and son, 1703-8. Vol. 3, correspondence of the Raudots, intendants of Canada, 1703-8. Vol. 4, King's instructions to Raudots, father and son, with the answers, 1709. Vol. 5, Letters from the Court

Vol. 26,
Gouverneur.

Magda-
ol. 3, New-
1706-1707.
le Royale.
1717-1758.
d Expendi-
Vol. 15,

Vol. 5,
pension

1712-39.
Vol. 6,
Vol. 9,
between
North
St. Law-
America,
Superior,
1704-49.

Vol. 2,
Vol. 5,

Original
ol. 3, corre-
instructions
in the Court

with answers, 1710. Vol. 6, Memoirs on Canada and adjacent islands, by M. M. Raudot and others, 1706-1710. Vol. 7, Inventory sent by Begon of documents deposited in Canada, 1677-1731. Vol. 8, Decrees and decisions relating to Canada, 1677-1731. Vol. 9, Canada, Domaine, 1736-44. Vol. 10, idem, 1744-48. Vol. 11, id., 1739-43. Vol. 12, concessions, regulations and decrees, 1714-1742.

There still remains to be examined Series D.D. 2: "*Troupes des Colonies, Matricules et Revues*," which contains certain registers relating to troops sent to Canada.

Lastly, it will be necessary to examine Series B: "*Lettres envoyées, Correspondance ministérielle et Ordres du Roy*." It consists of 212 registers numbered and 3 cases. The first 119 registers, covering the years 1663 to 1764, contain, in almost every instance, at least one cahier relating to Canada.

A glance over the foregoing tables is enough to show the richness of the historical mine open to us in the Archives of the Department of Marine, of which but a small part—I have convinced myself—was worked by M. Faribault in 1852 and 1853. In fact I found that Mr. Faribault did not cause to be copied out of the register, examined by him, certain papers which I consider important and of a nature to throw fresh light on men who have played a prominent part in the history of the country. I may further say that in the discharge of the mission entrusted to me I have made it a point not to set aside anything which might be of any utility for our Archives. I felt that whatsoever might be the opinions advanced in the documents I examined, or the judgments therein passed on the men and things of the past, I had nothing to do but to collect all papers of value, without taking it upon myself to pass judgment one way or the other, by eliminating papers, simply because they happen to embody views likely to clash with the convictions or jar or the sensitive feelings of others. That, I think, is the principle which should guide a conscientious Archivist. His task is to gather and accumulate material to be used by the historian, whose work then becomes a legitimate subject for criticism.

Permit me, Sir, in conclusion, to urge the advisability of speedily causing copies to be made of all MSS. relating to our history to be found in the Government Departments and libraries of Paris. Let some political convulsion occur in France, such as the revolutions of 1789 or 1830 or the horrors of the commune of 1871, and the criminal hand of some incendiary may once more deprive us of thousands of pages unknown to our historians, to say nothing of the scattering of important papers which may be occasioned by a mob eager for pillage. Thus we have good reason to know that a number of manuscripts relating to the history of Canada are now at St. Petersburg, whither they were taken by the secretary of the Russian Embassy at Paris, Pierre Dubroski, who at the sacking of the Bastille, in 1789, and the pillage of the Abbey of Saint-Germain des Prés, in 1791, secured some hundreds of files of manuscripts which are still stained with mud.

These documents, notwithstanding the vast distance to which they have been removed, are not absolutely lost to us; but the following statement by Harriase, from whom the foregoing details are taken, cannot fail to cause deep regret. It is taken from his "*Notes pour servir à l'histoire et à la biographie de la Nouvelle France*."

"The archives of the Ministry of Marine were so neglected that its precious documents were used to supply fuel during five weeks in the winter of 1793 for the stove of a post of the Garde Nationale established in the Archives building itself." Further on he adds: "In 1830 an employé gave the Archives up to pillage, and sold by weight whole fyles, some of which were repurchased, at fifteen centimes a document, by collectors, in whose possession they still remain."

Lastly, at page v of the introduction to the same work: "The letters of Pierre Voyer d'Argenson, Governor of Canada from 1658 to 1661, were in the library of the Louvre which was destroyed by the Communists in 1871, while the despatches of Louis d'Ailleboud de Coulonges, 1618-51-57, of the Lanzons, 1651-56, of Marquis de Tracy, 1665-67, and of M. deCourcelles, 1668-72, are not to be found."

In view of facts such as these, sir, you will be the first to deplore these irreparable losses, and will hardly blame me for calling your attention to the importance of causing copies to be made, as soon as possible, of the MSS. relating to our history to be found in the Government Departments, archives and libraries of Paris, so that we may have faithful transcripts of those documents at home, safe from the fury of revolutions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MARMETTE,

Asst. Archivist.

SYNOPSIS OF MSS. RELATING TO CANADA, EXAMINED IN THE LIBRARIES AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AT PARIS.

LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE (CONTINUED.)

The only document found here was in "La Collection Godfroy, colxix., Règne Louis XIII, T. IV., folio 28;" a letter of one page, and of very little importance, written to the King by Charles des Boves, Grand Vicair of Pontoise, 22 May, 1622. He asks leave to send to Canada, in his capacity as syndic, a vessel loaded with provisions, farm hands, mechanics and munitions of war. This letter is not worth copying.

MAZARINE LIBRARY.

In this library, which though in the same building with the Institute is quite independent of it, are three MSS., two of which are important, one relating to the history of America generally, the two others to Canada. The first "B. M. H." is "La relation du voyage de Brétigny en Amérique, ensemble un estat très fidèle des plus belles et remarquables actions qui sont arrivées sous son gouvernement depuis le commencement de sa fortune jusqu'à sa mort, avec une parfaite description du Cap du Nord, des mœurs de ses habitants, etc."

At the first glance I fancied that this paper related to Canada, but I soon found that de Brétigny never went anywhere but to the island of Cayenne, and that his narrative consequently has little of interest for us.

Further on in the same volume is "L'histoire de Montréal depuis 1640 jusqu'à 1672," by Dollier de Casson. This MS., 207 pages in folio, was reprinted by the Historical Society of Montreal in 1868. It will be necessary, however, to collate the book with the original, in order to test the accuracy of the copy then made.

*See, for my first researches, the Report on the Archives of Canada for 1893.

Lastly the same volume contains a document of the first importance and of which, I think, the title alone is known to our scholars. It is entitled: "Dupuis: Troubles en Canada, 1728."

The body of the work covers 86 pages and the table of contents following it 43, making in all 129. At the end is a chart printed in 1705: "Le Canada, ou Nouvelle-France, &c., par N. deFer, Géographe de M. le Dauphin."

Though written by a person whose mind was evidently suspicious and prejudiced, this work contains most curious details respecting the conflicts which occurred at the period between the clergy and the civil power and should be copied for our Archives.

MINISTÈRE DE LA MARINE.

(Colonial Archives.)

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1575—1660.

VOL. 1.—HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

C. 11.

1846.
March 24,
Saint Malo. Letter from the Mayor of Saint Malo as to certain information asked for by M. Faribault, then Vice-President of the Historical Society of Quebec, respecting documents possessed by the town of Saint Malo relating to Jacques Cartier's third voyage. Folio 4. 8½ pp.
- 1540-1575. Commission and other papers relating to Jacques Cartier and his family. ("The original of this copy belongs to M. Cunat.") 24 pp.
1845. Reports of a Commission appointed by M. Provins, Mayor of Saint Malo to survey and receive the wreck of a ship abandoned by Jacques Cartier, at Sainte-Croix, in Canada, in the month of April, 1536. Folio 22. 18 pp.
1603.
Dec. 18,
Paris. Decree of the King forbidding any of his subjects, other than Sieur De Monts and his associates, to trade in furs, &c. Folio 48, 6½ small pp., or say 3 pp.
1605.
Jan. 22,
Paris. Letters patent from the King prohibiting all traffic in furs by any of his subjects but Sieur de Monts and his associates. Folio 52, 11 small pages, say 5 pp.
1605.
Jan. 29,
Paris. Letters Patent for the registration of the powers and commissions granted to Sieur de Monts as Lieutenant-General in Acadia. Folio 58, 7½ small pages, say 3 pp.
1626.
July —,
Paris. "Compagnie des Cent Associés." Edict of the King for the general establishment of trade in France, east and west, by sea and by land, and long voyages. Folio 71. 15½ pp.
1625.
April 29,
1627. Letters Patent. Articles granted by the King to la Compagnie de la Nouvelle France. Printed on parchment. Folio 79, 23 pp.
- May 7,
1628. Royal edict for the establishment of la Compagnie de la Nouvelle France, with attestation of the Court of Parliament of Paris. Folio 91. 14 pp.
- May 6, Aug. 6,
1628. True Statement of expenditure incurred by la Compagnie de la Nouvelle France for the settlement of the colonies and the maintenance of the clergy, &c. Folio 107. 6 pp.
- 1628-1624. Christian names, surnames, and additions of Associates of la Compagnie de la Nouvelle France. Folio 113. 7 pp.
1629.
May 17. Charter for the foundation of the Hospital Nuns, Quebec. Folio 117. 80 pp.
1629.
No date. Charter of the Ursuline Nuns, Quebec. Folio 153. 60 pp.
1640. Settlement for which the Hotel Dieu Nuns petitioned Mgr. le Comte de Maurepas. Folio 188, 3½ large pages, say 4 pp.
- Oct. 7,
Quebec. Concession of the Island of Montreal. From the Records of the Conseil Supérieur de Québec. Folio 190. 9½ pp.
1642. General statement of liabilities of la Compagnie de la Nouvelle France. Folio 195. This is a paper of 30 large pages of print; say 35 pp.

1645. "Sieur Bergier, merchant of La Rochelle, who is well versed in seafaring matters, offers to make a habitation on the coast of Acadia, with a view to the establishment of a sedentary fishery." Folio 211. 1½ p.
1645. Articles agreed to between the directors and associates of la Cie de la Nouvelle France and the delegates of the inhabitants of the said country. Folio 212. 16½ pp.
- March 6. "Extrait des diverses relations du Canada" ("which may serve to establish the rights of France over the Iroquois country.") Folio 229. 6 pp.
- 1645-1684. "Decree whereby His Majesty signifies his approval of the proceeding of la Compagnie de la Nouvelle France, and the treaty made in pursuance thereof between the Company and the delegate of the inhabitants of Nouvelle France." Folio 233. 3 pp.
- March 6. "Decree (portant règlement) respecting the inhabitants of Canada."—"Secret." Folio 237. 2 pp.
1647. Decree whereby His Majesty, interpreting Art. 12 of the declaration of 22nd October last, declares that he did not mean to revoke privileges granted to the Directors and Associates of la Compagnie de la Nouvelle France, set out in the edict of the month of May." Folio 254. 1½ p.
- March 7. "Transaction faite avec les habitants du Canada." Folio 256. 19 pp.
1651. Letter from the Abenakis Indians to the King of France, asking for his protection; with the Abenakis text. Folio 266. 4 large pages. 6 pp.
- April 1. "Letters Patent in favour of the Rev. Jesuit Fathers, granting to them fishing rights in the lands they have purchased or had given to them in North or South America, &c." Folio 268. 3½ pp.
- No date. "Les charges indispensables payées en castor." Folio 284. 1 p.
1651. "Réduction des droits du magasin au quart des castors." 2½ pp.
- July — "Prix des monnaies du Canada." Folio 288. 2½ pp.
1652. "Charges indispensables payées en castor." A different paper from that at folio 284. Folio 290. 1 p.
- Oct. 20. Concession to Sieur de Bécancour by M. de Lauzon. Folio 292. 2½ pp.
1653. Memorandum, unsigned, respecting the relations between the French and the Iroquois, from 1655 till after 1687. Folio 294. 3 pp.
- May 3. "Le quart des castors est pour satisfaire aux charges indispensables." Folio 296. 1 p.
1654. Decree forbidding any inhabitant of Nouvelle France to leave the country without permission from the Government. Folio 298. 5 pp.
- August 22. Summary of voyages, discoveries and settlements in North America by the French and by the English. Folio 308. 14 pp.
- 1634 (sic). Remarks on treaty made with Le Sieur Razé et Cie, in 1660, "par lequel ils s'obligent à payer annuellement à la Communauté cinquante mille livres." Folio 315. 1½ p.
- October 29. No date.
1656. July 1.
1658. March 12.
- 1660.
1660. June 4.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1663—1667.

VOL. 2.—M. TALON, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1663. "Lettre de réunion," revesting in the Crown the property of la
March — Nouvelle France by surrender of the parties interested. Folio 3.
March 21. 9 small pages, say 4 pp.
1663. Decree ordering the clearing of lands by settlers in Canada, under
pain of forfeiture of grants. Folio 8, 2½ small pages, say 1½ p.
1663. Edict creating le Conseil Souverain de Québec. Original docu-
ment. F. 19. 13 small pages, say 6 pp.
1648. "Memorial as to abuses introduced by the Government of Canada
March 9. (respecting maintenance of troops) and their conduct towards the
Council. To regulate their salaries and define their authority." Folio 22. 3 pp.
1663. "Ordre de M. d'Avaujour au Sieur Couture pour aller au Nord." Folio 25. 1½ p.
- May 10. Decree ordering persons holding shares of "la Cie de Canada,"
Quebec. 1663. of 1627, to produce their title deeds. Folio 35. 1½ p.
1663. "Memorial as to what is to be done in Canada based on the
January 22. report of vessels returned from Plaisance or from the Gulf of St.
Lawrence." Folio 36. 6 pp.
1663. "Deed of surrender made to the King by the associates of the
February 24. Company of their Seigniorship of Nouvelle France." Folio 40. 2 pp.
1663. "Memoir of general considerations on the settlement of the
Colonies." Folio 41, 3½ large pages 5 pp.
1663. "Memoir of expenditure incurred by la Compagnie from 1628 to
1663." Folio 43. 1 p.
1663. Reasons advanced by la Compagnie de Canada to prevent its
being dispossessed or at least to induce the king to grant such con-
ditions as may satisfy the Company. Folio 44. 3½ pp.
1663. Measures to be adopted in order to meet the assaults of the
Iroquois in Canada. Folio 46. 5½ pp.
1664. Statement of the expense willed and intended to be made by the
Clerk, &c., of the Marine, M. Henry Caboud, for the repair and
fitting out of H. M. S. L'Aigle d'Or, et le Jardin de Hollande, which
are to go to Quebec. Folio 51. 9½ pp.
1664. "Memorial of Sieur Gaudais Du Pont to Mgr. Colbert furnishing
him with a statement of the affair of Sieur Dumesnil and of the
means proposed by the latter to recover for the King large
sums of money which he asserts to have been wrongly applied." Folio 88; 4 large pages, or 5½ pp.
1664. "For the help it pleaseth the King to give to Canada for the year
1664." Folio 95. 3 pp.
1664. Answer to the same. Folio 93. 3 pp.
1664. Memorial, without signature or address, containing instructions
November 15. in all probability for Marquis de Tracy relating to the Government
of Canada. Folio 99. 12½ pp.
- 1660-1664. Mem. concerning the affairs of Canada. Folio 106. 21½ pp.
- No date. Claim of Sieur Dumesnil. Folio 118. 2½ pp.
1665. Letter from Talon to the Minister respecting the colonists and the
April 22. Carignan regiment sent to Canada. Folio 124. 2 pp.
1665. Another letter from Talon, same subject. Folio 130. 3½ pp.
- April 27. Larochelle.

1665.
May 14, Larochelle. Talon recommends the giving of a gratuity to the best men of the Carignan regiment. Folio 133. 2 pp.
1665.
May 15, Larochelle. General considerations by Talon on Canada, and the proximity of the English colonies. Folio 135. 3½ pp.
1665.
May 21, Larochelle. Another letter from Talon respecting colonists and troops to be sent to Canada. Folio 137. 4 pp.
1665.
May 24, Larochelle. Last letter from Talon on same subject. Folio 140. 4 pp.
1665.
Oct. 4, Quebec. Memorial from Talon to the Minister, on the position of Canada. Folio 143. 22 pp.
1665.
Oct. 7, Quebec. Letter from Talon concerning the conversion to Catholicism of M. Berthier, a captain in the Carignan regiment. Folio 155. 1½ p.
1665.
Nov. 5, Quebec. "Estat des ouvriers qui peuvent maintenant travailler en Canada." Folio 157. 1½ p.
1665.
Nov. 5, Quebec. Statement of the expenses of Canada. Folio 156. 2½ pp.
1665.
July 24. Royal ordinance prohibiting trading with the Indians without reducing the provisions it is customary to furnish to them. Folio 161. 2 small pages, or 1 p.
1665.
March 31. Decree for liquidation of the debts of la Cie du Canada. Folio 163. 8½ small pages, or 4 pp.
1665.
January 15. "Rôle des associés en la Cie de la Nouvelle France." Folio 168. 1 p.
1665.
March 23. "Pouvoir d'intendance, de justice, police et finance en Canada pour le Sieur Talon." Folio 169. 2 pp.
1665.
July 14. Tariff of merchandise brought by the Company's ship for delivery at Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. Folio 170. 1½ p.
1665. Memo. as to chief points respecting Canada and "la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales," as to which it is necessary to reply to M. Talon. Folio 172. 3 large pp., or 4 pp.
1665. State of affairs in Canada, in 1665, to be dealt with by the Company. Folio 174. 9½ pp.
1665. Articles of treaty of peace proposed by six Ambassadors from the Iroquois. Folio 187. 8 pp.
1665.
April 5, Paris. Letter from Colbert to Talon. Folio 199. 16 pp.
1665.
September 1. Question submitted by M. Talon to Sieurs Tracy and Courcelles: whether it is better to declare war against the Agniers or to make peace with them. Folio 208. 10½ pp.
1665.
November 11, Quebec. Letter from Talon to the King, giving an account of the state of the Colony, his views as to what may be anticipated and what should be done for the development of its resources. Folio 216. 24½ pp.
1665.
November —, Quebec. Talon to the Minister. Gives account of his administration, asks to be relieved and recommend M. de Ressay, Secretary to M. de Tracy, as his successor. Folio 229. 3 pp.
1665.
July 7. Treaty made with the Iroquois. Folio 234. 4 pp.
1665.
June 25. Procès-verbal of the liquidation of the debts of la Communauté du Canada. Folio 238. 22 pp.
1665. "Explication des onze présents faits par les ambassadeurs Iroquois, 1er décembre 1665." This paper, with the accompanying page of designs or allegorical figures, relates to the document above mentioned intitled "Articles of peace proposed by six Iroquois ambassadors." Folio 187. Copy only from middle of Folio 261, 2½ pp. and 1 p. of allegorical figures.

men of the	2 pp.	1666	Mem. respecting the Iroquois nation; what it is and how it is composed. Folio 264.	8 pp.
proximity of	3½ pp.	1666	Procès Verbal of the taking possession of Fort d'Agné. Folio 270.	2½ pp.
troops to be	4 pp.	1666	General statement of all expenditure in connection with the troops in Canada in 1666. Folio 272.	23½ pp.
	4 pp.	1666	Mem. on the affairs of la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales and the means of assisting it. Folio 286.	3 pp.
of Canada.	22 pp.	1666	Instructions to Talon from Colbert. Folio 290.	16 pp.
holicism of	155. 1½ p.	1667	Reply from Talon. Folio 298.	6½ pp.
ler en Can-	1½ p.	1667	Letter from Talon to Minister. Folio 302.	2½ pp.
	2½ pp.	1667	Letter from Talon offering to the King the building he had erected for a brewery, "for the holding therein of His Sovereign Council at Quebec." Folio 305.	1½ p.
ns without	em. Folio	1667	Mem. from Talon to Minister on the state of the Colony and on the resources to be derived from it. Fol. 306.	28 pp.
ada. Folio	1 p.	1667	Talon represents that grants of land to individuals should not be too large. He finds M. de Saurel, amongst others, too exacting. Folio 321.	
ne." Folio	4 pp.	1667	Talon applies to Colbert for letters of leave in order to return to France. Folio 322.	7 pp.
en Canada	2 pp.	1667	Memoir on Canada, in the handwriting of M. de Tracy. Folio 326.	7 pp.
or delivery	1½ p.	1667	Draft of Regulations prepared by de Tracy and Talon, as to justice and the distribution of land in Canada. Folio 334.	24 pp.
Compagnie	4 pp.	1667	Memoir of Sieur de La Chesnaye on the trade of Canada, and the impossibility of forming a new company to sustain and help the country. Sent by M. de Tracy. Folio 349.	3 pp.
reply to M.	9½ pp.	1667	Mem. on the trade of Canada, and on M. Talon's proposal to form a company of persons living in the country, having the exclusive right to trade. Folio 351.	5 pp.
rs from the	8 pp.	1667	Mem. of M. Talon on Canada. Folio 355.	9 pp.
	16 pp.	1667	Observations by de Lino, member of le Conseil Supérieur de Québec, on the difficulties met with in that country in enforcing certain provisions of the <i>Ordonnances</i> of 1667, 1669 and 1681, and reply thereto. Folios 360 and 364.	21½ pp.
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Communauté	22 pp.			
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	ical figures.			

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1668-1672.

VOL. 3.—M. TALON, INTENDANT.

Historical Documents.

C. 11.

Regulation by H. M. Military Officers not to enjoy privileges of rank when in church. Folio 3, 2 small pages, 1 p.

Memoir submitted to H.M. by the Minister respecting the vessels to sail in March. Folio 8. 2½ pp.

No date.	Mem. (respecting moneys provided for Canada) to be sent to Colbert. Folio 10.	1 p.
1668	Instructions from Colbert to Talon. Folio 11.	15 pp.
February 20.	Letter from H.M. to Courcelles, commanding him to organize the inhabitants of Canada into companies in order to teach them the use of arms. Folio 22, 15 small pages,	7 pp.
1669	Observations by Talon on the statement presented to Colbert by la Cie des Indes Occidentales, as to the application of moneys furnished by the King for Canada. Folio 31.	7 pp.
April 3.	Summary statement of funds provided for Canada, and of services to which they were to be applied, in 1665-66-67 and 68. Folio 35.	4 pp.
1669.	Mem. on general state of Canada. Folio 37.	3 pp.
No date.	Memoir of the King's intentions as to Canada, to be handed to M. Talon. Folio 39.	6 p.
1669	"Memoir instructif" of what has been done for Canada by order of the King and what remains to be done. Folio 43.	5½ pp.
May 17.	Mem. of M. Talon on Canada. Folio 49.	9 pp.
1669	Mem. asking M. Talon to furnish a statement of the grants he has made to inhabitants of Canada. Folio 54.	1½ p.
June 22.	Certificate of the taking possession of the lands of Lake Erie in the name of the King of France. M. De Courcelles being Governor and M. Talon, Intendant of Canada, signed by MM. Dollier De Casson and De Galinée, Priests. Folio 56.	½ p.
1669	Mem. to the Minister, by Sr. Patoulet—acting in place of M. Talon absent—on the state of Canada. Folio 61.	12 pp.
No date.	Mem. of M. Talon, Intendant for the second time, on his arrival at Quebec 18th August, 1670. Folio 70.	3 pp.
No date.	Letter from M. Talon to Minister. Folio 72.	3 pp.
1669	Explanation of a despatch sent by Talon to Minister by a vessel from La Rochelle. Folio 74.	1 p.
November 11, Quebec.	Letter from Talon to the King. Folio 75, 2 half pages.	1 p.
1670	Mem. from Talon to Colbert on Canada. Folio 77.	32½ pp.
August 29, Quebec.	Abridgment of the preceding addressed to the King. Folio 79.	7 pp.
1670	Addition to same mem. Folio 98.	26 pp.
September 20, Quebec.	"Extrait de ce que M. Talon demande à Mgr. pour le Canada." Folio 112.	2½ pp.
1670	From Talon to Colbert complaining of the conduct towards him of M. Dumont at La Rochelle. Folio 114.	3½ pp.
October 10, Quebec.	Memoir to Colbert on the treaty with Sieur le Gaigneur. Folio 116, 4½ small pages.	2 pp.
1670	Decree prohibiting the sale in Paris of hats made in part of beaver. 1 large page of print.	2 pp.
June 2, Paris.	Memoir relating to the trade of Canada with the French Antilles. Folio 146.	7 pp.
1670	Mem. by M. de La Chesnaye on the price of beaver. Folio 150.	3 pp.
December 18.	Charter for the establishment of the Hospital Nuns of Quebec. Folio 153.	3½ pp.
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1671
October 31, Letter from Talon to the Minister asking to be permitted to retire. Folio 157.
Quebec. 2 pp.

1671
November 2, Mem. from Talon to the King on Canada and Acadia. General
Quebec. state of the country. Folio 159. 26 pp.

1671
November 11, Mem. from Talon to Colbert on Canada. Different from the
Quebec. preceding. Folio 172. 20 pp.

1671
November 11, Mem. as to expeditions, &c., Talon considers necessary or useful to
Quebec. the King's service in Canada or in Acadia. Folio 182. 3½ pp.

1671
November 11, Another by Talon on the condition of Canada. Folio 184, 15
Quebec. half pages, say about 8 pp.

1671
Mem. of a missionary. Description of Canada and of advantages
to be derived in behalf of H.M. and of the French settlers. Folio
193. 39 pp.

1672
June 4. Decree for the resumption of lands not cleared in Canada. Folio
213, 9 small pages, or 4 pp.

1672
June 4. Decree as to police regulations and the establishment of judges in
Canada. Folio 218, 6½ small 3 pp.

1672
September 27, Ordinance of M. de Frontenac prohibiting the selling of
Quebec. merchandise to the Coureurs de bois, or the purchasing of furs from
them. Folio 222, 1 very large page 3 pp.

1672
October 23, Speech delivered at Quebec by Frontenac. Folio 225 13½
Quebec. small pages, say 6 pp.

1672
November 3, Memo. to Minister in Frontenac's handwriting. He makes com-
Quebec. plaint against Captain Grignon for leaving his escort. Asks for
workmen. Mines of Cap Madeleine. Bad state of the fortifica-
tions and chateau at Quebec. Want of munitions. The Jesuit
Fathers and the clergy of Quebec. Interesting. This paper is more
legibly written at folio 254. Folio 233. 38 pp.

1672
January 25. Memo. of Sieur Patoulet on "What is required to be done for
Canada." Folio 274, 11 small, or 6 pp.

END OF VOL. 3.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1673-1678.

VOL. 4.—M. DE FRONTENAC, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. TALON,
INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1673
June 5. Extracts and copies of letters written by missionaries and Sieur
de la Salle from Ste. Marie du Sault, Tsonnontouan and other
Iroquois missions. Folio 5. 9 medium pages, 5 pp.

1673
June 5. Ordinance of the King and the Governor against the Coureurs de
bois. Folio 11. 2 pp.

1673
June 5. Frontenac's voyage to Lake Ontario. Folio 12. 25½ pp.

1673
November 13. Extract from a memoir by Frontenac. Folio 25. 3 pp.

1673
March 9, On his return to Paris, Talon, at the King's request, prepared a
Paris. memorandum on Canada and its needs. Folio 28. 7 pp.

1673
Paris. Another memorandum by the same. Folio 32. 20 medium pages.
17 pp.

1673
Paris. Royal ordinance declaring that none of the French settlers in
Canada shall be allowed to abandon their houses and wander in the
woods for a time exceeding twenty-four hours. Folio 44. (Repeated
more legibly on Folio 45.) 1 p.

- 1673
October 29, Onnontagué. Copy of a note enclosed in letter of Père Lamberville. It states that but for Frontenac's liberality to the Iroquois the inhabitants of Catarakoui would have been massacred. Folio 48. 1 p.
- 1673
February 16, Quebec. Letter, signed by Frontenac, to the Minister. Complaints of the intrigues of the Dutch, and the difficulty of subjecting the Coureurs de bois. Folio 49. 7½ pp.
- 1674
June 29, 1674
July 4, Montreal. Hunting license given to Sieur Dupas. Folio 55. 1 p.
- 1674
June 29, 1674
October 20, Montreal. Letter from Montreal by Frontenac—no address—ordering that the Sieurs Bazire be allowed to proceed with their barque to Tadoussac and Isle Percée, &c. Folio 56 2 very small pages 1 p.
- 1674
June 29, 1674
October 20, Montreal. Hunting license to Jean Le Duc. Folio 57. 1 p.
- 1674
November 14, Quebec. Refusal of Sieur Bazire, agent of la Compagnie des Indes Occidentales to pay the salary of M. Perrot, Governor of Montreal. Folio 59. 1½ p.
- 1674
November 14, Quebec. Mem. by Frontenac to Minister respecting the police, the administration of justice, trade, the inhabitants of the country, &c. His relations with the clergy, &c. Interesting. Folio 61. 47 pp.
- 1674
October 29. Hunting license to Thomas Le Clerc dit Laboulaye of Verchères. Folio 85. 1 p.
- 1674
February 12. Prohibiting the sale of clothing, powder and shot to the Indians. Folio 91. 3½ pp.
- 1674
February 19, Montreal. Copy of letter from Bellefontaine, Brigadier des Gardes, to Bizard, Lieutenant des Gardes du Comte de Frontenac. Folio 97. 3½ pp.
- 1675
May 18. Decree of the Council of State confirming the grants made by Frontenac to the inhabitants of Nouvelle France. Folio 101, 4½ small. 2 pp.
- 1675
June 5. Declaration of the King confirming and regulating the establishment of the Conseil Souverain du Canada. Folio 104. 4 pp.
- 1675
June 5. Declaration of the King rendering the discipline and practice of the Council conformable to the *Compagnies Supérieures* of the kingdom. Folio 108. 2½ pp.
- 1675
Draft of memorial for the King's commissaries to Genoa and Florence, on the 3,000,000 proposal of M. de Maugardes, respecting the beaver trade of Canada. Folio 114. 4 pp.
- 1666-7
Memo. in reply, from the officers and communities of Canada, to the mem. of the Fermiers Généraux, respecting the indispensable charges of the country. Folio 118. 5½ pp.
- 1676
September 28, Quebec. Ordinance of M. Duchesneau—the trade at Tadoussac. Folio 123. 11½ pp.
- 1676
May 20. Record of Letters Patent empowering Frontenac and Duchesneau to grant lands in Canada. Folio 145, 4½ small pages 2 pp.
- 1677
April 30. Two memorials as to the price of beaver from Canada. Folio 162 and 164. 3 pp.
- 1677
May 10. Decree of the King's Council of State, exempting from export and other dues all merchandise shipped in the Kingdom for transport to Canada. Folio 165. 3 pp.
- 1677
May —. "Edit du Roy pour le rétablissement du siège de la Prévôté et Justice de Québec." Folio 167. 2 pp.
- 1677
May 16. Decree as to regulations between the farmer of the Western domain and the inhabitants of Canada on the purchase, sale and preparation of beaver. Folio 169. 4 pp.
- 1677
May 16. Edict creating the office of "Prévôt" in Canada and six "officiers d'archers" to execute its ordinances and decrees. Folio 174 2 pp.
- 1678
Ordinance prohibiting hunting beyond the limits of cleared and inhabited lands and a circuit of one league. Folio 182. 2 pp.

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- 1678
 May 12. Royal ordinance prohibiting sale of intoxicating drink to the
 Indians. Folio 185, 3 small, or 2 pp.
 1678
 May 12. Regulation as to taxation of Officers of Justice in Nouvelle France,
 by Royal Edict. Folio 187. 3½ pp.
 1678
 May 15. Letter from Colbert to Intendant Duchesneau on his ordinance
 prohibiting hunting within the limits of the Tadoussac trade. Folio
 189 9 pp.
 1678
 May 24. Mem. prepared by the King's order as to difficulties, respecting
 the sale of liquor to the Indians of Canada. Folio 194. 4½ pp.
 1679
 November 21, Ordinance of the Intendant Duchesneau, prohibiting all trading
 Quebec. for furs with the Indians. Folio 203. 7 pp.
 End of Vol. 4.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1672—1681.

VOL. 5.—M. DE FRONTENAC, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. DUCHESNEAU,
 INTENDANT.

C. 11.

- 1679
 May 24. Letter from the King to the Bishop of Quebec as to the honours to
 be rendered in the Cathedral of Quebec, to the Governor, M. de
 Frontenac. Folio 4. 1 p.
 1679
 October 9, Letter from Frontenac to the Minister. Complaints of Duches-
 Quebec. neau's intrigues in the Council. Difficulty of arresting the Coureurs
 des bois, &c. Folio 5. 3 pp.
 1679
 November 6, Letter from Frontenac to the Minister. He again complains of
 Quebec. Duchesneau. Measures to be taken against the Coureurs des bois.
 Representations of the *Curés* as to the tythes. Commends to the
 King's goodness *Sieur Denys*, "who has lost his sight, and has sev-
 eral children." Folio 8. 6 pp.
 1679
 November 6, Another letter from Frontenac. The small-pox prevails amongst
 Quebec. the Iroquois. Asks for troops. Difficulties as to the building of
 churches. Major Bizard, of Montreal, sent into the woods. Com-
 mends him to the King's kindness. Other gratuities to be given.
 Bad state of the fort of Quebec, &c. Folio 12. 9 pp.
 1679
 October — Letter from Duchesneau, Intendant, to Minister. Complaints
 Quebec. against Frontenac. Grant of lands to the inhabitants, &c. Folio 21
 18 medium pages 15 pp.,
 1679
 November 10. Duchesneau to Minister. Further complaints against Frontenac.
 Quebec. Injury done by trappers. Division and character of various classes
 of the inhabitants—gentlemen, farm labourers, &c. Means of secur-
 ing the happiness of the colony. Important letters. Folio 32, 76
 medium pages or, say, 60 pp.
 1679
 November 10. Letter from M. Sauret to Intendant Duchesneau. Strange news
 from Orange, "where it was stated that a French fleet had entered
 the Thames and, within sight of London, taken the English Admiral
 and sunk a number of English ships." Folio 71, 3 medium pages,
 or, say, 2 pp.
 1679
 November 10, Letter from d'Auteuil, P. G., to Minister. Complaints against
 Quebec. Frontenac. Folio 74, 15 medium, about 12 pp.
 1679
 April 25. Statement of the expenditure the King wishes to make for the
 support of the Governor and other officials of Canada. Folio 82.
 5 pp.

- 1679 Royal edict respecting tythes and the curés established in Canada. Folio 88, 10 small. 5 pp.
- 1679 Ordinance allowing Frontenac to give hunting licenses. Folio 94, 2 pp.
- April 28. 4 small, say, 2 pp.
- 1679 Royal ordinance prohibiting hunting beyond limits of cleared land and an area of one league beyond. Folio 97, 2½ small, say 1½ p.
- April 24. Ordinance prohibiting the imprisonment of inhabitants of the country by local Governors. Folio 99, 2½ small, say 1½ p.
- 1679 Decree of Council as to the resumption and granting of lands not cleared. Folio 101, 7½ small, say 3½ pp.
- May 7. Letters Patent in form of an Edict regulating the tythes and curés in Canada. Folio 106. 5 pp.
- 1679 Royal ordinance as to the sale of intoxicating drinks. Folio 119. 1 p.
- May 24. 1 p.
- 1679 Edict confirming regulation made by Conseil Souverain de Québec, for the interpretation of the Articles of l'Ordonnance Civile et Criminelle. Folio 124. 2½ pp.
- June — Robert Cavellier, Sieur de La Salle, grants to François Dauphin de La Forest, the Island of Belle Isle, situated at the entrance of Lake Frontenac (Ontario). Folio 133. 2½ pp.
- 1679 "Projet que demande Sa Majesté pour l'établissement des manufactures en Canada." Folio 135. 3 pp.
- No date. Summary of formalities used in Canada for the Administration of Justice. Folio 148. 15 pp.
- No date. Letter from Frontenac ("to Maréchal de Bellefons," says a pencil note on the margin) as to the difficulties of his position in Canada. Folio 158. 3½ pp.
- 1680 Letter from Duchesneau, Intendant, to the Minister. Trappers. November 14, Quebec. 40 pp.
- 1680 Census. Complaints against Sieur Boisseau, agent of the Ferme. November 13, Quebec. Tythes. Census of the Indians. Sieur de La Salle, under pretext of making discoveries in the Iroquois country, is trading there, &c. Folio 161. 40 pp.
- 1680 Letter from d'Auteuil to the Minister. Thanks him for appointing him Procureur Général, but complains that the Governor is unwilling to confirm his appointment. Folio 184. 2½ pp.
- 1681 Plan of the "Magasin de Québec," then in ruins, to accompany the mem. "Touchant une place dans la basse-ville de Québec pour y bâtir une chapelle qui doit servir d'aide à la paroisse." (The plan should be copied). Folio 186 and 187. Mem. 1 p.
- 1680 Statement of expenditure appointed by the King for salaries of April 25, Fontainebleau. Governors and other officials in Canada, &c. Folio 192. 10 small, say 5 pp.
- 1680 Letter from the King to Frontenac, ordering him to exhibit more April 29. moderation in the discharge of his office. Folio 198, 20½ small pages, about 15 pp.
- 1680 Copy of letter to Duchesneau, not signed, ordering him to live in June 2 (date in pencil). peace with Frontenac, and giving him general instructions. Folio 209. 15 pp.
- 1680 Decree of the Council of State, regulating the standing of members of the Council and others. Folio 218, 5 small pages, about May 29. 2 pp.
- 1680 Letters Patent "d'Amortissement" of the lands belonging to the June — Hospital Nuns. Folio 221, 19 small, or about 17 pp.
- 1680 "Déclaration du Roi portant que les appellations des justices seigneuriales des Trois Rivières ressortiront au siège royal de la dite June — ville." Folio 231, 3½ small, or 1½ p.

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- 1680
June — "Declaration du Roy." Regulation as to the recusation of judges before the Conseil Souverain. Folio 233, 8½ small pages, say 4 pp.
- 1681
June 2. Copy, incomplete, of a letter from the King to Duchesneau, directing him to obey the Governor. Folio 238, 4 small, or 2 pp.
- 1680
May 3. Charter of the privileges granted to the Hudson Bay Co. by Charles II. Folio 240, 24 pp.
- 1681
November 2, Letter from Frontenac to Seignelay. Explains his conduct as to Duchesneau and those who complain against him, &c. Folio 269, 13 pp.
- 1681
November 2, Autograph letter from Frontenac to Colbert. Justifies himself against the accusations made against him, &c. Folio 277. 2½ pp.
- 1681
November 13, Letter from Frontenac—with no other address than "Monsieur,"—He says he is compelled to send M. d'Auteuil back to France owing to his pretensions as to the office of Procureur Général and his conduct towards himself. Folio 281. 3 pp.
- 1681
November 13, Letter from Duchesneau to the Minister, giving an account of his conduct since the preceding year. State of the Indians reared in the French manner. Tythes. Means of living in Canada as compared with France. High prices of clothing. The churches of the colony. Accuses M. de Frontenac of having an understanding with the "Coureurs des bois," &c. Folio 290. 31½ pp.
- 1681
November 13, Memorandum from Duchesneau to Colbert as to the Indian nations with which the fur trade was carried on, with a description of the country "qu'habitent les Anglais," and of Acadia which adjoins it. Folio 307. 17½ pp.
- 1681
November 13, Memo. from Duchesneau to the Minister to inform him as to the trade which can be done in Canada and Acadia, and which is being entirely destroyed. Folio 316. 6 pp.
- 1681
November 13, Memo., from same to same, as to disorders caused by the Coureurs des bois. Accuses Frontenac of being in league with them. Folio 320. 6½ pp.
- 1681
February 23, Memo. respecting trade between the Islands of America and Canada and Acadia. Folio 324. 6 pp.
- 1681
May 2, Letters Patent. Amnesty for the Coureurs des bois. Folio 328, 4½ small pages, say 2 pp.
- 1681
May 2, Edict prohibiting all trading with the Indians of Canada. Folio 331, 3 small pages, say 1½ p.
- 1681
April 30, Letters from the King to Duchesneau. General instructions as to the colony. Orders him to conduct himself better than in the past. Folio 335, 27 small pages, say 10 pp.
- 1681
April 30, Letters from the King to Frontenac. Orders him to live on good terms with the Intendant, Duchesneau, otherwise he will recall him. Folio 349, 19 small pages, or, say 7 pp.
- No date. Memo.—not signed—against the Intendant, Duchesneau, and in favour of Frontenac. It accuses Duchesneau of favouring the Coureurs des bois. Folio 359. 6½ pp.
- No date. Memo. which Denonville presented to Seignelay with a view to receiving his orders. Folio 364. 7½ pp.
- 1681
May 10. Acte of La Compagnie du Canada respecting the abatement allowed to the communities on the ten per cent. Folio 375. 1 p.
- 1681
November 2, Letter from Frontenac to the King. Replies to the accusations made against him by Duchesneau. Complaints against the latter. Coureurs des bois. Fur trade. Praises of Sieur de Saint-Ours. Insolence of the Tsonnontouans and the Onnontagué's. Praises the gentlemen of the Seminary of Montreal. Critical state of the

Recollets. Commends to the King's goodness Sieurs Bizard, Denys, de Repentigny, &c. Folio 382. 17½ pp.

END OF VOL. 5.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRAL."

1682-1684.

VOL. 6.—M. DE FRONTENAC, M. DE LA BARRE, GOVERNORS. M. DE MEULES, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

- 1682
August 5,
Montreal. Copy of a letter from Frontenac to the Intendant, Duchesneau, respecting an insult offered by the Iroquois to Fort Frontenac. Folio 4. 2 pp.
- 1682
August 5,
Montreal. Speech made by the Ottawas to Frontenac at Montreal. Folio 5. 14½ pp.
- 1682
September 11, Folio 15. Words of the deputy of the Five Iroquois Nations to Frontenac. 3 pp.
- 1682
September 12, Frontenac's reply. Folio 17. 6 pp.
- No date. Memorandum showing the state of feeling when Frontenac left Canada—particularly amongst the Iroquois. Folio 21. 4½ pp.
- 1682
March 23. Extract from advice given at the conference held at the residence of the Jesuit fathers, as regards news received from the Iroquois. Folio 24. 7 pp.
- 1682
July 28. Copy of a letter from Duchesneau to Frontenac respecting the Iroquois. 2 pp.
- 1682
September 16. Letter from Sieur de la Forest, major of Fort Frontenac, to the Governor, "on the departure of the deputy of the Iroquois, who is highly pleased." Folio 37. 1 p.
- No date. Memorandum of arms, munitions and utensils required for the undertaking proposed by Sieur de Callières. Folio 57. 1 p.
- 1682 Letter from Mr. de La Barre to Marquis de Seignelay. Agrees perfectly with Intendant Duchesneau. Complains that the bishop takes part in civil and political matters. It is necessary to make war on the Iroquois. Asks for assistance. Folio 59. 14 pp.
- 1682 The same to the King. Asks for help against the Iroquois. Folio 66. 2 pp.
- 1682
October 10, Minutes of a meeting held at Quebec about the Iroquois. Folio 68. 5 pp.
- 1682
Quebec. Letter from de Meulles, Intendant of Canada, to the Minister. Tells him that on reaching Quebec he found all the houses in the Lower Town burned. Difficulty of finding house room. Folio 79. 3 pp.
- 1682
November 12, Another letter from de Meulles. General condition of affairs in the colony. Expense of living enhanced. Difficulty of establishing the *curés* owing to the great distance between settlers' houses. Establishment of parishes. Want of workmen. Relations with the Iroquois. State of houses owned by Talon at Quebec. Residence for Intendant. Proposes to accustom Indian girls to factory work "in place of having them instructed at the convent of the Ursulines, where they only learn how to pray and to speak French, all of which they soon forgot, and when they have once been married to some Indian they hardly ever pray and never speak French." Asks for seed grain. Says there is no guardhouse for the troops at Montreal and at Three Rivers. Irregularities in the inferior courts of justice, &c. Folio 81. 22 pp.

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17½ pp.

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Duchesneau,
Frontenac,
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1682
November 21, "Memorandum of munitions, utensils, &c., asked for last year for
Fort St. Louis, Quebec." Folio 99. 2½ pp.

1682
August 4, Statement of the "Lieutenant Général de Quebec" on the fire
Quebec. in the Lower Town. Folio 102, 4 medium, say 3 pp.

Extract of letters for Canada. Folio 106, 17½ large pages, about 34 pp.

1681
"Extract from statements made to M. Duchesneau, respecting
Boston and Hudson Bay." Folio 116. 1 p.

82
Notes by Intendant Duchesneau from 1675 to 1682, on the pro-
posed lease of the revenues of the country. Folio 118. 8 pp.

1683
May 30. Letter from de La Barre to the King, asking for troops to make
war on the Iroquois. Folio 126. 1 p.

1683
November 3, The same to the Minister. Relations with the Iroquois. French
deserters. Fort Frontenac, abandoned by La Salle, must be
re-occupied. Corresponds with the authorities at Boston, Orange,
&c. His visit to "the upper country." The pay of the *Archers*
must be increased. Sends despatches by the son of M. de Saurel,
who died in November, and recommends the former for appointment
as an ensign in the navy. Recommends that M. de Longueuil be
appointed in place of M. Bizard, "entirely unfit for service."
Michillimackinac. Money in use in the country, &c. Folio 134. 21 pp.

1682
November 4, The same to Minister. Arrogant conduct of farmers who carry on
fishing without the King's permission. Asks for help. F. 151. 6 pp.

1683
November 5. Ordinance relating to fur trade at Hudson's Bay. Folio 158. 1 p.

1683
June 2. Letter from de Meulles to Minister. Necessity of crushing the
Iroquois. Folio 167. 5½ medium, say, 1½ p.

1683
November 4. Two letters, of same date, from de Meulles to Minister. Import-
ance of determining the attributes of the Governor and of the Intend-
ant. Trappers. Iroquois. Hudson's Bay. He has visited all the
houses in the country. Richness of the soil, &c. Asks for help.

Means of developing the country, &c. Folios 177 and 181. 4½ pp.

Statement, signed by Louis XIV and Colbert, of expenditure for
payment of salaries, &c., of officials in Canada. Folio 199. 4 pp.

1684
April 10. Extract from a memorandum of Gaultier de Comporté, Prévôt
du Canada, asking for a concession of Rivière Bourbon in Hudson's
Bay, &c. Folio 202. 1 p.

1683
Letter from Groiselières to Minister. He describes the taking of
a vessel by himself and his brother, and gives details about Acadia
and Boston, &c. Folio 203. 4 pp.

1683
October 5, Statement of Sr Perrot, Governor of Montreal, as to refusal by
Montreal. Sr Bizard, Major de Montreal, to obey him. Folio 208. 1 p.

1683
November 6. Declaration of the King prohibiting seizures of cattle. Folio 209.
4½ small pages, say, 2 pp.

1683
November. "On the petition presented to H. M. in Council, by persons
interested and associates of the former "Compagnie de la Nouvelle
France." Folio 214. 3½ pp.

1683
Memoir to "M. M. les intéressés en la société en commandite de
la Ferme et Commerce du Canada." Folio 216. 18½ pp.

1684
March 19. Memorandum of M. de La Barre to the King on the necessity of
helping the Nelson River Post, Hudson's Bay. Folio 227. 2 pp.

1684
April 12, Letter from Du Luth. Murder committed by the children of
Michillimackinac. Achiganaga on two Frenchmen. Folavoine their accomplice, arrested
with them. Trial; execution of two of them. Folio 231. 16½ pp.

1684
April 10. Memorandum respecting the duties of Governors and Intendants.
Folio 240. 3½ pp.

- 1684 Letter from the Minister to de La Barre. He blames him for maladministration. Folio 242. $3\frac{1}{2}$ large pages, say. 4 pp.
- 1684 The King to M. de La Barre. Instructions respecting the *Curés*, tythes, &c. Gratuities. Parties interested in the fisheries on the coasts of Acadia. Marriage of French women. *Récollets*. War with the Iroquois. 200 soldiers sent to assist the colony. De Callières chosen as Governor of Montreal. General expenditure. Defection of the French at Manhatte. Fort Frontenac. Commerce, &c. Folio 244. $9\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
- 1684 Order from de La Barre to Guillet to take munitions to Sieurs Du Luth and de La Durantaye at Michillimakinac. Folio 252. 1 p.
- 1684 Report of M. de La Barre on the complaints of the farmers of the trade at Tadoussac, Rivière du Loup, &c. Folio 252. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.
- May 20, 1684 "Report of certain French individuals, residents of Quebec, who had left Michillimakinac on the 10th August, proceeding to trade among the Illinois." Folio 255. $9\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
- May 28, 1684 Letter from certain inhabitants of the colony—Provost, de Comporté, de La Chesnaye, &c.—as to the trade they have undertaken at Hudson's Bay. Folio 263. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
- June 5, 1684 Letter from de La Barre to Colonel Dongan, Governor of New York. Complaints of attacks by Iroquois on a party of French. The two adjoining colonies must live on good terms. Fol. 265. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.
- June 15, 1684 Reply of Colonel Dongan. "He would do everything in his power to preserve harmony." Folio 266. 2 pp.
- Montreal. 1684 Review at Fort Frontenac, on the 17th April, 1684, of the Indians who followed us in the war." Folio 267. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.
- 1684 Copy of a letter from de La Barre to Colonel Dongan. "The Iroquois must, at any price, be chastised for their perfidy." Folio 268. 6 pp.
- June 24, 1684 Instructions to Sieur de Salvaye sent by de La Barre to Colonel Dongan. Folio 268. 4 pp.
- July 24, 1684 Letter from de La Barre to Minister, asking for prompt assistance in order to repel the Iroquois, &c. Folio 273. $9\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
- Camp at Lachine. 1684 The same to the same. Another letter. He prays that the reinforcements asked for may be sent, or that he may be permitted to resign and return to France. Folio 279. 4 pp.
- June 5, 1684 The same to the King. Renews his request. Folio 284. 5 pp.
- Quebec. 1684 Letter from the King to de La Barre. He approves of his making war on the Iroquois. "The greater part of them must be made prisoners and sent to serve on the galleys," &c. Fol. 289. 3 pp.
- July 9, 1684 Two letters, in the same handwriting but unsigned, to de La Barre, respecting the expedition he is about to undertake against the Iroquois. Folio 291. $6\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
- Quebec. 1684 Review of the little army enrolled against the Iroquois. Folio 297. 4 pp.
- August 14, 1684 "Presents offered by the Onontagués to Onnonthio." Folio 299. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp.
- Fort Frontenac. 1684 Extract from the letter written by Du Luth to de La Barre, "Au dessous du Portage de Teiagon," expressing the confidence the Indians have in him, &c. Folio 301. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.
- La Famine. 1684 Memorandum of de La Barre as to what occurred at the making of peace with the Iroquois. Folio 308. $10\frac{1}{4}$ pp.
- September 5, 1684
- September 10, 1684
- October 1, 1684
- Quebec.

- 1684
October 7, Quebec. Memo. of de La Barre to the Minister. Gives account of his conduct and complains that Colonel Dongan has not acted as he should have done as regards the Iroquois. Folio 316. 2 small pages, say, 1½ p.
- 1684
October 4, Quebec. Statement of the measurement of the walls of the Chateau, Folio 218. 2½ pp.
- 1684
July 31. Letter from the Minister to de Meulles. Sends help. F. 323. 3 pp.
- 1684
April 14, Quebec. "Ordinance of de La Barre as to secret expenses of the Intendant of Canada, with declarations of merchants." Folio 327. 3½ pp.
- 1684
November 13, to His Majesty's despatch of 10th April. Folio 340. 29 pp.
- 1684
November 14, Quebec. Extract from memoir to the King sent by de La Barre, in reply to His Majesty's despatch of 10th April. Folio 340. 29 pp.
- 1684
April 10, Versailles. Copy of a letter from de La Barre to the Minister. Complains of the Intendant. Explains his conduct. English in Hudson's Bay. Fur trade. Asks what course he is to take with Colonel Dongan and the Iroquois. Again asks for help, &c. Folio 355. 25½ pp.
- 1684
July 8, Quebec. Ordinance prohibiting fur trading by foreigners, &c. F. 371. 1 p.
- 1684
October 8, Quebec. De Meulles to the Minister. Plan for an attack on the Iroquois. Accuses the Governor of trading. He has had a vessel built at the expense of the King. Complains of the way he is treated by the Governor. The latter is not fit to carry on war against the Iroquois. Murmurs and complaints against him in the country. F. 332. 7 pp.
- 1684
October 10, Quebec. Inventory of what remains in store at Fort Frontenac. Folio 386. 3 pp.
- 1684
November 12, Quebec. Letter from de Meulles to the Minister. Account of de La Barre's expedition. Shameful peace which followed it. Folio 388. 7 pp.
- 1685
November 12, Quebec. Memo. to the King by de Meulles on the present state of Canada. Folio 394. 2 pp.
- 1685
November 12, Quebec. Another letter from de Meulles to the Minister. Folio 396. 1 p.
- 1684
November 12, Quebec. Long memoir of M. de Meulles to the Minister concerning the present state of Canada. Folio 399. 27 pp.
- 1684
November 13, Quebec. M. de Meulles to the Minister. Asks permission to go to France. Folio 416. 6 pp.
- 1684
March 24, Quebec. Request of the inhabitants of the south shore, below Quebec, on the subject of the right they possess to trade. Folio 520. 5 middle-sized pages, say 4 pp.
- 1684
Articles of the partnership between Messrs. Denis de Vitre and Denis Riverin, which show that Bic does not belong to M. de la Chesnaye. Folio 429. 2½ pp.
- 1684
Several requests of Denis Riverin, Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye, Charles Cadieu de Courville and Nicholas Juchereau de St. Denis, &c., "establishing their pretensions on the subject of the right to trade." From folio 431 to 437. 10½ pp.
- 1684
"Extract from the article of the King's letter to the Intendant which shows that the ordinance of the 28th April, 1676, was for the advantage of the inhabitant as well as the service of the country." Folio 439. 1½ p.
- 1684
M. de Callières, Governor of Montreal, to the Minister. The peace concluded with the Iroquois by M. de La Barre will not be of long continuance. The Indians are instigated by the English. He asks to be employed in the approaching war. Folio 443. 2 pp.

- 1684 The Sr. Ruelle d'Auteuil, Procureur-general at Quebec, to the Minister. Excessive price which the merchants ask for their goods, especially liquors. Folio 446. 1½ p.
Continuation of the same letter. What took place in the Supreme Council last year. Folio 448. 2 pp.
- 1684 November 4, Quebec. Memoir of the expense incurred by the Sieur de La Durantaye with the Ottawas for the service of the King, and the execution of the orders of the Governor in 1683 and 1684. Folio 451. 2½ pp.
- 1684 January 17, Rochefort. Memoir of Sr. Dumont de Blaignac concerning the exportation of masts from Canada. Different ways of cutting and transporting them. Folio 468. 1 p.
- 1684 "Memoir on the present state of trade in Canada and Acadia." Folio 469. 4 pp.
- 1684 Memoir for the establishment in Canada of manufactories of potashes and soap. Folio 474. 6 pp.
- 1684 Memoir on some explanation required by parties interested in the Canadian Company (la Ferme du Canada). Folio 481, 31 middle-sized pages, or perhaps about 25 pp.
- 1686 Trade of New France. "Memoir containing the ways, papers and inductions calculated to sustain and justify whatever was contained in the petition presented by the inhabitants of the south bank of the St. Lawrence." Folio 497. 11 pp.
- 1684 "Extract from divers relations of Canada which may serve to establish the right of France to the country of the Iroquois." Folio 503, 12 medium pages, about 8 pp.
- 1684 "Difficulties that appear to the Marquis of Seignelay in deciding as to the functions of Governors and Intendants." Folio 514, 3½ middle sized pages, perhaps 2½ pp.
- 1684 Letter of Father de Lamberville. Folio 517, 6 small pages, about 5 pp.
- February 10, Onnontagué. Copy of a letter written by the Chevalier Baugy, du-pays des Illinois. Folio 519. 4 pp.
- 1684 March 24, Illinois. Letter of M. de La Durantaye accompanying the copy of a preceding letter. Folio 521, 2½ middle sized pages, about 2 pp.
- 1684 April 22, Bay of Puants. Letter of Father Henry Nouvel. Folio 523. 1½ p.
- 1684 April 23, Bay of Puants. Letter of Father Enjalrau to the Minister. Folio 525, 3 middle sized pages, about 2½ pp.
- 1684 May 7, Michilimackinac. Letter of Father Garnien to the Minister. Tsonnontouan. Folio 526. 1½ p.
- 1684 April 19, Tsonnontouan. Letter of M. de Boisguillot to the Minister, concerning the affairs of this part of the colony. Folio 528, 7½ small pages, say 3 pp.
- 1684 May 5, Michilimackinac. Copy of three letters written by Father de Lamberville to M. de La Barre at the time of the march of the army. Folio 534, 8½ middle-sized pages, say 6 pp.
- 1684 July 10, 11 and 18, Onnontagué. Other four letters from the same to the same. Folios 540, 541, 542, 543, about 9 pp.

"CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE."

1685.

VOL. 7.—M. DE DENONVILLE, GOVERNOR GENERAL; M. DE MEULLES,
INTENDANT.

C. 11.

The first forty pages contain short letters of M. de Denonville, dated from La Rochelle, in which he gives an account of his preparations for his departure for Canada to which he is sent as Governor (not of much importance.)

Letter of M. de Denonville taking leave. Folio 41, 3 middle sized pages, about 2 pp.

Letter of M. de Denonville to the King on arriving at Quebec. General considerations. Folio 44, 4 middle-sized pages, about 3 pp. M. de Denonville to the Minister. M. de La Barre has handed over to him his authority. Departure of the latter for France. His great age and infirmities. Folio 53. 1 p.

The same to the same. General affairs of the colony. Bad treatment experienced by the passengers on the King's ships. Sickness on board. Important to have a map of the St. Lawrence. Powder magazines. Dangers of fire. The great number of men who frequent the woods. Folio 55. 11 pp.

Copy of the letter of Mr. Dongan, Governor of New York. Folio 67. 1 p.

M. de Denonville to the Minister. His journey to Catarakui. War with the Iroquois probable and imminent. The Sieurs de La Salle, Tonti and Laforest. M. de Callières, Governor of Montreal. Disorderly youth. Abuse of the sale of strong drink. The clergy. Convents. The nobility of the country. The Canadians described. Agriculture. Fisheries. Commerce. Eulogy of the families Le Bert, Le Moyne, de Varennes, &c. Map of the lower part of the river drawn by Jolliet. Exports, census, &c. Folio 86. 41 pp.

Denounces the conduct of the Intendant, "which has always been very wicked." Folio 110. 2 pp.

Denonville to the Minister. Extols M. de Villeray, &c. Folio 113. 2 pp.

The same to the same. Recommending Jolliet to him. Folio 117. 2 pp.

The same to the same. Sends a *placet* of the inhabitants of VilleMarie complaining that private parties erect cabins in the woods, in order to sell therein during the summer all sort of goods in retail, &c. Folio 119. 1 p.

Petition presented to M. de Denonville by the bar-keepers of Montreal, complaining that the inhabitants of Quebec import to Montreal "various liquors which they sell in retail (à pot et assiette) during summer." Folio 121. 2 pp.

Petition of Sieur Tardy with the same end in view. Folio 123. 1 p. M. le chevalier de Callières. Memorandum to the Minister on the subject of the fortifications of Montreal, &c. Folio 125.

Copy of the provisions for the augmentation of the government of the Island of Montreal; given by M. de Denonville. Folio 123. 2 pp.

Beavers brought from Canada. Folio 131. 1 p.

Memorandum of M. Talon, "claiming utensils for making beer as well as a piece of ground situated in the lower town of Quebec." Folio 134, 2½ middle-sized pages, about 1½ p.

1685
June.
La Rochelle.
1685

1685
August 20,
Quebec.

1685
August 20,
Quebec.

1685
October 13.

1685
November 13,
Quebec.

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November 13,
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1685
November 14,
Quebec.

1685

1685

1685
October 20,
Montreal.

1685
October 6,
Quebec.

1675—1685.

Without date

- 1685
September 24
Quebec. M. de Meulles to the Minister. He departs for Acadia. Proposes to have two vessels for sailing between this country and France. He was obliged to put notes in circulation on account of the scarcity of silver, &c. Folio 138. 7 pp.
- 1685
September 28,
Quebec. M. de Meulles to the Minister. Praise of M. de Denonville and the Abbé de Chenière (?). Necessity of erecting new Parishes. Fertility of the land. Upper and lower Quebec. Brewery of M. Talon. M.M. de Bellefonds, Rajoot, de la Martinière, de Bécancour. Complaints against Chalons and Riverin. A contagious disease brought by two vessels of the King. Trade of M. de Varennes with the savages. Preparations against the Iroquois, &c., &c. Folio 143. 24 pp.
- 1685 Acadia. Memorandum of Sieur Perrot, Governor of Acadia, for the restoration of the Fort de la Hève, the erection of a permanent fishery, the increase of trade, &c. Folio 156. 1 p.
- 1685
October 6,
Quebec. Letter of M. de Meulles to the Minister, asking that the office of a special lieutenant in the Province of Quebec be restored, and that it be conferred on the eldest son of the Sieur de Villaray. Folio 157, 5 middle sized-pages, about 3 pp.
- 1685 Letters on the subject of a quarrel which arose between M. de Callière, Governor of Montreal and the Sieur de Macary, a Captain of Infantry. From Folio 165 to 176, about 15 or 16 pages.
- 1685 Memorandum concerning the commercial relations between the French islands of America and Canada. Folio 177. 2 pp.
- 1685
November 12,
Quebec. Memorandum of M. de Denonville "concerning the present state of Canada and the measures which may be adopted for the security of the country." Folio 178. 17 pp.
- 1685
October 8,
Rouen. Letter of M. de La Barre to the Minister, announcing to him his return. He gives an account of the sad state in which two vessels of the King had reached Quebec, full of sick people, without counting those who had been thrown into the sea during the voyage. M. de Rochefort, captain of the frigate, buried at Tadoussac. Folio 188, 3 small pages, about 1½ p.
- 1685
February 18,
Versailles. Extract from the answers to letters received from Canada. To M. de La Barre; to the Sieur de Meulles. Folio 190, 4½ large pages, about 6 pp.
- 1685
April 1,
La Rochelle. Letter of M. Millet, Commissioner of Marine, to ——. Rochefort is full of soldiers and cadets ready to embark for Canada. Means to be adopted in order to prevent them from deserting. Folio 200. 1 p.
- 1685
October —, pany. Memorandum of the parties interested in the Hudson's Bay Company. Folio 208. 1½ p.
- 1685
November 19, Memorandum of what passed in the last voyage to Hudson's Bay. Folio 211, 2 large pages, say 3 pp.
1685.
November 19. M. Riverin. "Important memorandum on the trade of Tadoussac, in order to make known in what this trade consists; what is done in order to destroy it; and, moreover, the measures that are necessary in order to preserve it to the dominion of the King." Folio 216. 13 pp.
- Document which completes the preceding one, and which is entitled: "Reasons in support of the statement regarding the ruin of the trade of Tadoussac." Folio 223. 7 pp.
- 1685
November —, Quebec. Memorandum and papers for the burgher inhabitants of the lower town of Quebec, in order to oppose the erection of the building which Reignault, dit Bailly, desired to construct on the public square of lower Quebec. From Folio 240 to 247. 11 pp.

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- 1685
November 25. "Copy of a concession made to Sieur Cochois of an island called 'La Grande Ile,' and of a site, 60 feet square of ground, near Fort Frontenac, by the Sieur de La Forest, in the name of M. de La Salle." Folio 248. 2 pp.
- 1680
December —. "The Commercial Company of the North," established in Canada, asks for protection from the Marquis de Seignelay against a private company of London, conducted by three or four renegade Frenchmen, "which, last year, robbed them of more than 400,000 livres at the Rivers Bourbon and Sainte Thérèse, in Hudson's Bay." Folio 250. 1 p.
- 1685-1686. Contract of possession for Hudson's Bay to "The Company of the Inhabitants of New France." Folio 254. 1 p.
- 1685
April 29 and
April 11.
London. Copy of two letters of the Sieur Chouart to the Sieur de Comporté and to the Dame de Grozeliers, his mother, relating to the affairs of Hudson's Bay. Folios 255, 256, and 257. 3 pp.
1685.
February 6,
Paris. Memorandum of those interested in the Hudson's Bay Company. Folio 260. 2 pp.
1685.
November 10,
Quebec.
No date. Another memorandum on the same subject. Folio 262. 2 pp.
- Petition of those interested in the same company in regard to the same subject. Folios 264 and 265. 1½ p.
1685.
March 10. Regulation concerning the administration of Justice in Canada. Folio 267, 7 small pages, 1½ p.
1685.
June 5. Copy of an ordinance which assures to the inhabitants of the south bank of the River St. Lawrence, the right which they have possessed from time immemorial to trade with the Indians. Folio 271, 3 small pages, about 1½ p.

END OF VOL. 7.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1686.

VOL. 8.—M. DE DENONVILLE, GOVERNOR; M. DE MEULLES, INTENDANT.

1686.
May 8.
Quebec. Letter of M. de Denonville to the Minister. A general view of the affairs of the Colony. Folio 6. 29 pp.
- Idem. The same to the same. Pass in favour of the inhabitants. Folio 21. 2½ pp.
1686.
January 29.
Quebec. Copy of a passport for going to trade "among the Ottawas." Folio 23. 1½ p.
1686.
May 8.
Quebec. Denonville to the Minister. Trade. Measures to be taken on the subject of the Iroquois and the English, &c. Folio 31. 5 pp.
1686.
May 8.
Quebec. The same to the same. Asks for justice on the Sieur de la Héronnière, agent of the farmers general, who had threatened the Bishop of Quebec to shoot his priests at the corner of a street, and who had been guilty of other insolent acts. Folio 54. 4 pp.
- No date. Copy of a letter from M. de la Héronnière to M. de Denonville, in which he complains of having been insulted. Folio 38. 1 p.
1686. Extract from the replies to letters received from Canada, from M. de Denonville during the present year, 1686. Folio 42, 11½ large pages, about 20 pp.

1686.
June 6. Ville Marie. Letter of M. de Denonville to the Sieur de la Durantaye, Com-
mandant in the Ottawa country, on the measures which he must
take on the subject of trade. Folio 51. 2½ pp.
1686.
June 6. Ville Marie. Copy of a letter of M. de Denonville to Du Luth, requiring him
to go and occupy a post on Lake Erie. Folio 53. 1½ p.
1686.
June 6. Copy of a letter of M. de Denonville to Sieur de la Forest,
who commanded in the Illinois, to hold himself in readiness to march
against the Illinois. Folio 57. 1½ p.
1686.
June 12. Ville Marie. Denonville to the Minister. Deplorable state of our relations
with our allies. Perfidy of the Scoutache Huron. Necessary to
provide supplies. Folio 59. 9 pp.
- 1686
October 15, Quebec. The same to the same. Announcing the arrival of M. de Cham-
pigny with his wife and 149 men. Folio 65. 1½ p.
- 1686
November 6, Quebec. Partners in the Hudson's Bay Company to the Minister. They
claim, as their property, the river Bourbon. Folio 67. 1½ p.
- 1686
November 15, Quebec. Denonville to the Minister. On the state of the brewery, and
what is necessary to render it serviceable. Folio 69. 1 p.
- 1686
February 12. Quebec. Instructions of M. de Denonville to Sieur de Troyes, requiring
him to occupy posts on the shores of the North Bay, stop the forest
rangers, &c., and particularly the Sieur Radisson, who had been
guilty of treason. Folio 100. 1½ p.
- 1686
September 29. Copy of a letter of M. de Denonville to Colonel Dongan. He
reproaches him with his secret intrigues against the French.
Folio 101. 3 pp.
- 1686
November 8, Quebec. M. de Denonville. "Memorandum on the present state of affairs
in Canada and of the necessity of making war on the Iroquois, next
year." Folio 116, 24 medium-sized pages, about 18 pp.
- 1686
November 10, Quebec. Denonville to the Minister. He thanks him for the appointment
of M. de Champigny to the office of Intendant. Burning of
the Ursuline Convent. The education of children. Provision for
parish priests. The Recollet Fathers. The census. M. de La Salle
and the fort of Cataragui. The want of arms. He dismisses Sieur
de Macary on account of his bad character. Promotions to be made.
M. de Callières. Disorders and poverty. Want of pilots and
sailors. The iron mines of Three Rivers. Le Sieur de Saint Castin.
Hudson's Bay, &c. Folio 129. 60 pp.
- 1686
November 11, Quebec. The same to the same. The colony in danger unless necessary
expenses are incurred. The clergy. Recommends MM. de
Crisay and de Troye, &c. Folio 161. 7 pp.
- 1686
November 16. Another letter of M. de Denonville to the Minister, with copy of
a letter of Colonel Dongan. Intrigues of the latter. Necessary to
wage war on the Iroquois and English. Folios 169 and 173. 8½ pp.
- No date. Advantage of a fort at Niagara. Folio 197. 1½ p.
- 1686
May 3. Quebec. "Information laid by the Major of Quebec on the subject of the
quarrel that took place between M. de La Mothe, lieutenant, and the
Sieur de Sabrevois, sub-lieutenant, the former having wounded the
latter with a candlestick, which he threw at his head." Folio
206. 5 pp.
- 1686
July 18 & 19, Quebec. Memorandum of the Sieur Bonaventure on the subject of fishery.
Folio 216. 2 pp.
- 1686
Two letters of M. de Meulles to the King and the Minister, con-
cerning his journey to Acadia. Folio 223 and 225. 4½ pp.
- 1686
Memorandum of M. de Meulles, concerning the Bay of Cheda-
bouctou. Folio 232. 2 pp.
- 1686
November 16, Quebec. View of the general condition of the colony. Folio 238. 27 pp.

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5 pp.
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2 pp.
Minister, con-
4½ pp.
Bay of Cheda-
2 pp.
238. 27 pp.

- 1686 Memorandum on Chedaboucton, &c. Folio 254. 2½ pp.
1686 February 7. Memorandum to the Marquis of Seignelay on the state of trade in Canada, presented by the Sieurs Chalon and Riverin. Folio 257. 2½ pp.
1686 February 12, Instructions to M. de Troye for the expedition to Hudson's Bay which he was about to command with the Brothers d'Iberville and de Saint Hélène. Folio 264. 9 pp.
1686. Letter with statement of the expenses incurred by the Company of the North. From folios 270 to 283, about 8 pp.
20 pp.
END OF VOL. 8.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1687.

VOL. 9.—M. DE DENONVILLE, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. DE CHAMPIGNY INTENDANT.

- 1687 November 6, Letter of MM. de Denonville and de Champigny to the Minister. Gratifications to be given to the Parish Priests. Impossibility of sustaining them in the country without aid from the King. The Senior Missionaries. Assistance asked for the hospitals of Montreal and Quebec, which are over-crowded with patients. Folio 3. 30 pp.
1687 June 8. Denonville to the Minister. He is delighted to learn that the King is sending assistance to the Colony. Expedition against the Iroquois. Mission of Michillimackinac. The Iroquois are again instigated by the English. Deputation of Hurons. Colonel Dongan. Father Lamberville in great danger among the Iroquois. French deserters and libertines. The evil which they do to the Colony. Necessary to fortify Montreal. Establishments on the Lakes. Defence of the same. Eulogium of the Major of Quebec. La Salle at Cataract. Folio 20. 20½ pp.
1687 July 16. Narrative by M. de Denonville to the Minister, of the march of the troops against the Iroquois. Folio 30. 12 pp.
1687 July 19. The taking possession of the country of the Iroquois, called Tsoumoutouans by M. de Denonville. Folio 40. 4 pp.
1687 July 23, Albany. Letter of Colonel Dongan to M. de Denonville in Latin. Folio 48. 1 p.
1687 July 31. Niagara taken possession of by M. de Denonville. Folio 50. 2 pp.
1686-7 "Memorandum of what was done by the French at Hudson's Bay, in the month of June last, they having started on the snow in February last." This memorandum is not signed. Folio 52. 2½ pp.
1687 August 22. Letter of M. de Denonville to Colonel Dongan. Folio 54. 6 pp.
1687 August 25, Quebec. Letter of M. de Denonville to the Minister. Narrative of his expedition against the Tsoumoutouans. Folio 61. 32 pp.
1687 August 25. Letter of M. de Denonville to the Minister. He recommends to him the Chevalier de Beaujy. The war once begun, he does not know when it will end. The Sieurs Rochefort and Macary. Folio 81. 2½ pp.
1687 April 25. Epitome by the Minister of the letters received from M. de Denonville and of the answers that were given to them. Folio 83. 5 pp.
1687 September 9. M. Dongan to M. de Denonville. Folio 86. 7 pp.
1687 October 2. M. de Denonville to M. Dongan. Folio 9. 3 pp.

- 1687
October 9,
Quebec. M. de Denonville to M. de Louvois. He informs him that porphyry has been found in the Island of St. Peter. Folios 96 and 97, 2 small pages, say 2 pp.
- 1687
October 12.
Quebec. Another letter of M. de Denonville in reply to one of M. Dongan. of 9th September. Folio 98. 5 pp.
- 1687
October —. "Memorandum of the expedition of M. de Denonville against the Tsounonontouans according to the orders of the King." Folio 104. 34 pp.
- 1687
October 27. "Memorandum of the present state of affairs in Canada. On the Iroquois' war." Folio 121. 21½ pp.
- 1687
October 28.
Quebec. M. de Denonville to the Minister. He recommends to him the Chevalier de Vaudreuil, "who has just left Montreal with one hundred and twenty (120) Canadians, to fall abruptly upon the enemy." He commends him to the favour of the court, considering that "he is a cadet of quality of Gascony who will not often have letters of exchange from his country." Folio 147. 1 p.
1687.
October 31, Letter of M. Dongan in reply to one from M. de Denonville of 12th October, 1687. Folio 164. 6½ pp.
1687. Memorandum of the things absolutely necessary for the warlike expedition of 1687. Folios 168-175. 12 pp.
1686.
November 7,
Quebec. Denonville to the Minister. Bad state of affairs. Difficulty of resisting the Iroquois and English united. Want of assistance. Folio 177. 4 pp.
- 1687
November 10. Letter of M. Dongan to the Marquis de Denonville. Folio 180. 1 p.
- 1687
April 26.
Ville Marie. Champigny to the Minister. The return of the troops sent against the Iroquois under the command of M. de Vaudreuil. Measures to be taken for their winter quarters. Narrative of his journey to Cataragui. Misery and complaints of gentlemen and people. Folio 187. 2 pp.
- 1687
November 5,
Quebec. Memorandum of M. de Champigny to the Minister. He gives an account of the administration of the country and of the expenditure of the Royal funds. Folio 189., 28½ medium-sized pages, about 20 pp.
- 1687
June 7. "The lands around Detroit and Lakes Erie and Huron once more taken possession of by the Sieur de la Durantaye." Folio 206. 1½ p.
- 1686 (sic).
January 21.
Paris. Talon thanks the Minister for having made an estimation of his brewery at Quebec, which was valued at 30,000 livres. Folio 208, 2 medium-sized pages, about 1½ p.
- 1687
March 1,
Paris. (This letter ought to be included in the preceding volume.) M. de Lagny. Memorandum commencing with these words: "M. de Lagny informs the parties interested in the sedentary fishery of Acadia, of the resolution which has been taken to erect fortified places." Folio 211. 1½ p.
- 1687
"Memorandum of the partners in the Hudson's Bay Company." Folio 213. 1 p.
- 1687
April 29,
Larochelle. Memorandum of M. de Menneval "on the point of embarking at La Rochelle in the "Diligente" in order to sail for Chedabouctou, where the "Friponne" will receive him on his return to Quebec." Folio 214. 1 p.
- 1687
March 30.
Versailles. Ordinance of the King prohibiting his subjects established in Canada from going to inhabit the neighbouring countries. Folio 215, 2 small pages, about 1 p.
- 1687
October —, Memorandum on the affairs of North America (Hudson's Bay), by MM. Barillon and de Maurepas. Folio 227. 9½ pp.
- 1687
Memorandum of the parties interested to the Marquis de Seignelay on the affairs of Hudson's Bay. Folio 232. 3 pp.
- 1687
Another memorandum on the same subject. Folio 234. 11 pp.

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 es 98 and 97,
 2 pp.
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 3 pp.
 o 234. 11 pp.

1687
 January —. Memorandum without signature, addressed to the Marquis de
 Seignelay, on the danger to which Canada is exposed and the
 measures for a remedy, &c. Folio 249, 3 large pages, about 4 pp.
 1687
 October —. Memorandum, without signature, on the questions concerning
 Quebec. the alleged right of the French and English over the lands
 of North America, and in particular the countries of the Iroquois
 and Ottawas. Folio 251, 7½ large pages, about 8 pp.
 Without date Memorandum on the rule of the French in Canada until 1687.
 but apparent- Folio 260. 68 pp.
 ly written in
 1687
 1687
 1687
 Memorandum concerning the trade of Canada. Folio 295. 11½ pp.
 Memorandum on the dispute about Hudson's Bay, by the Abbé
 Bernon(?). Folio 302. 5 pp.

END OF VOL. 9.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRAL.

1688—1689.

VOL. 10.—M. DE DENONVILLE, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. DE CHAM-
 PIGNY, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1688
 Nov. 6. Joint letter of MM. de Denonville and de Champigny to the
 Quebec. Minister. Fort Frontenac. La Salle. Temiscamingue. Hudson's
 Bay. Folio 8, 17 middle-sized pages, about 15 pp.
 1688.
 March 8. Extract of answers to letters of MM. de Denonville and de Cham-
 pigny, received from Canada. Folio 17. 11½ pp.
 No date. Letter of M. de Denonville to the King, assuring him of his zeal
 for his service. Folio 26. 1½ p.
 1688.
 Oct. 18. Memorandum of the Sieur Gaultier to M. de Denonville, concern-
 ing the pillage of Acadia by robbers. Folio 18, 2 middle-sized
 pages. 1½ p.
 1688.
 January 20. Memorandum concerning the sedentary fishery and trade of Acadia,
 Acadia. and the Sieur Perrot who was recalled from the Government of that
 country. Folio 30. 2½ pp.
 1688.
 Jan. 27. Letter of Colonel Dongan to M. de Denonville, concerning the bad
 treatment which some intoxicated savages inflicted on Father Vail-
 lant and M. Dumont. Reply of M. de Denonville to Colonel Don-
 gan. *These two letters are copied on the same pages, facing one another
 and begin at Folio 32.* 8 pp.
 1688.
 April 24. Memorandum instructing the Marquis de Denonville on the expla-
 nations to be given on the subject of the disputes between the French
 and English concerning the ownership of North America. Folio 38.
 3 pp.
 1688.
 April 28. Replies, evidently of the Court, but without signatures, to letters
 of Sieur de Menneval, from Acadia. Folio 40. 5 pp.
 1688.
 May 8. Plan of the Minister for waging war on the Iroquois. Folio 43.
 5½ pp.
 1688.
 May 12. Letter of M. de Denonville to M. Dongan, reproaching him with
 exciting the savages against us. Folio 46. 3 pp.
 1688.
 Ville Marie. The Iroquois come to make proposals for peace to MM. de
 Denonville and de Champigny. Folio 48. 2 pp.
 June 15. M. de Denonville to M. Dongan. He imparts to him the orders
 of the King of France on the subject of the harmony which ought to
 prevail between the subjects of the French King and those of His
 Britannic Majesty. Folio 52. 3 pp.
 Montreal.
 June 18, 1688.
 Ville Marie.

1688.
June 20.
Albany. M. Dongan to M. de Denonville. He has received a letter from the King of Great Britain which must put an end to all their variances. Folio 55. 1 p.
1688.
July 5.
Ville Marie. M. de Denonville to M. Dongan, in reply to the preceding letter on the subject of the harmony which ought to prevail among them, &c., &c., &c. Folio 56. 3 pp.
1688.
July 7.
Albany. M. Dongan to M. de Denonville. Letter in Latin. Folio 59. 2 pp.
1688.
August 20.
1688.
August 10. M. de Denonville to M. Dongan. Folio 61. 2 pp.
1688.
August 10. "Memorandum giving information regarding the state of affairs in New France and the conduct of de Denonville since the last campaign, 1687," addressed to the Marquis de Seignelay. The way in which war is waged against the Iroquois. Trade and the hunting of the beaver cause agriculture to be neglected, &c. Folio 63. 17 pp.
1688.
August 10. "Memorandum of one of the greatest evils of the colony for the Marquis de Seignelay." Abuse of strong drink among the savages, abuse which is spreading among the inhabitants, and produces all kinds of disorders. It ought to be suppressed. Folio 72. 3½ pp.
1688.
August 21. Letter of Mr. Andros, Governor of New England, to M. de Denonville. He intimates to him his nomination as Governor, and communicates to him the instructions received from his Government concerning the conduct he is to hold towards the savages and the cordial understanding which he desires should prevail between M. de Denonville and himself. Folio 75. 1 p.
1688.
September 29. Letter of Mr. Andros, Governor of New England, to M. de Denonville, concerning the murder of five savages. Folio 82. 1 p.
1688.
August 23. Reply of M. de Denonville to the three letters of Mr. Andros, of 21st August and 8th and 29th September, 1688. Folio 76. 3½ pp.
1688.
Memorandum on the clothing of the soldiery sent to Canada in 1688. Folio 85. 1½ p.
1688.
October 30.
Quebec. Narrative of events in Canada. Irruption of the Iroquois; massacre of colonists, &c. Folio 86, 14 middle-sized pages, about 12 pp.
1688.
Oct. 31.
Quebec. M. de Denonville to the Minister. He recounts to him the services of M. d'Iberville, and recommends him, as well as Messrs. de Longueuil and de Ste. Hélène. Folio 94. 1½ p.
1688.
Nov. 2.
Quebec. Investigation made by the Lieutenant-General of the Prévôté of Quebec in relation to a voyage to Hudson Bay. Folio 96. 5½ pp.
1688.
Nov. 6.
Quebec. Memorandum on the state of the affairs of the country from 10th August, 1688, till 31st October of the same year. Folio 100. 21½ pp.
- 1687 (sic).
December 28.
Quebec. Copy of the letter from M. de Denonville to Mr. Dongan in answer to his of the 31st October and of the 10th November, 1687, confirming the arrival of Major Gregoire in good health, and reminding of the execution of the treaty of neutrality of the 16th November, 1686, &c. Folio 112. 4 pp.
- [This letter should form part of the preceding volume, and be placed the last of Vol. 9.]
1688.
Memorandum of public affairs in Canada, for the Marquis de Seignelay. Folio 116. 3½ pp.
1688.
August 3.
Quebec. Letter from de Champigny to the Minister, informing him of the arrival at Quebec of the vessel which it had pleased the King to grant to the Hudson Bay Company. This vessel carried Mgr. de Laval, the former Bishop of Quebec, and assistance in men and money. Folio 119. 14 pp.

1688.
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Quebec.

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- 1688
October 19,
Quebec. M. de Champigny to the Minister. He announces the depredations committed by a pirate in Acadia. The departure for France of a vessel laden with furs; remarks upon this traffic. Protestation of friendship from Mr. Andros, the Governor of New England. Folio 127 18 pp.
- 1688
September 21,
Ile de Charle-
ton (sic). Statement of the expenditure made in the year 1688 on account of the war against the Iroquois. Folio 130. 18 pp.
- 1688
(Date in pen-
cil). Letter from d'Iberville, commanding in the North Bay of Canada. Folio 146, 3 medium pages, say 2 pp.
- 1688
Memorandum of the Chevalier de Callières, Governor of the Island of Montreal, to the Marquis de Seignelay. He complains of Mr. Dongan. Folio 148. 3 pp.
- 1688
Memorandum respecting the sub-lease of the rights of the King in Canada during the lease of Fauconnet. Folio 153. 6 pp.
- 1688
Memorandum from the English justifying their claims to Hudson's Bay. The English allege that the French had no knowledge of the Hudson Bay until 1682. That they made themselves masters of it while under the English flag. Folio 162, 12½ medium pages, perhaps 9 pp.
- 1688
Memorial, not signed, presented to the Marquis de Seignelay, recommending that the Government should entrust to Captain Pierre Allemand a small vessel with which to explore the Esquimaux country. Folio 169. 2 pp.
- 1688
Memorandum on the administration of the revenue of Canada. Folio 171. 6 pp.
- 1688 (sic)
Memorandum on the right of hunting the beaver. Folio 175. 2 pp.
- 1681 (sic)
Memoir; information of the administration of the revenue of Canada at the time of its establishment, by what was done then and by what is done to-day. Folio 177, 8 medium pages, perhaps 6 pp.
- 1689
Messieurs de Denonville and de Champigny. Continuation. Arrival of General Andros at New York. His evident evil intentions. Statement of expenditure, &c. Folia 184 to 188 inclusive, 6 large pages, say 9 pp.
- 1689
Acadia. The parties interested in the fixed fishing grounds. Continuation. Folio 191. 2 pp.
- 1689
Newfoundland. Mr. Paret. Continuation of a memoir. Folio 192. 3 pp.
- 1689
September 24. Copy of a letter from M. de Denonville to M. Valrennes, signed by him, and given to M. de Frontenac. Folio 194, 9 medium pages, say 7 pp.
- 1690
March 4. Extract from the memoirs of M. de Denonville. Folio 202, 7 medium pages, say 5 pp.
- 1689
November 17. Letter from de Frontenac to the Minister respecting the depredations committed by the Iroquois. Folio 207. 1 p.
- 1689
May 8. The taking possession of Baie des Puants. Folio 211, 3 medium pages, say 2 pp.
- 1690
Proclamation of King William and Queen Mary at Fort Nelson, in Hudson Bay. Folio 215. 1 p.
- 1689
November 15, Quebec. Letter from Frontenac to the Minister, in which he gives an account of his voyage from France to Quebec, and of the condition in which he found the country. General consternation of the inhabitants by reason of the horrors committed by the Iroquois. Folio 217. 15 pp.

1689 July 6, Ville Marie.	Champigny to the Minister. General condition of the country. Incursion by the Iroquois, &c. Folio 226, 21 medium pages, say	15 pp.
1689 November 16 and 17.	M. de Champigny to the Minister. General remarks. From folio 244 to 257, 20 medium pages, say	15 pp.
1689 January.	Scheme of the Chevalier de Callières, and statement on the condition of affairs in Canada. Folio 260.	8 pp.
No date.	Memorandum of the Chevalier de Callières respecting the expedition against New York. Folio 271, 6 medium pages, say	5 pp.
No date.	Letter to the Minister respecting the same project. Folio 275.	2 pp.
1690	M. de Callières to the Minister, requesting assistance for the defence of Canada, and to undertake the capture of New York. Folio 277.	2½ pp.
May 22.	Another memorandum from M. de Callières on the subject of the proposed expedition against New York. Folio 279.	2½ pp.
No date.	Memorial from M. de Callières on the state of affairs in Canada. Complaints against New York and General Andros. Folio 281.	2½ pp.
1689 November 8.	Memorial from M. de Callières to the Marquis de Seigelay, on the condition of Canada. He recurs to the scheme of an expedition against New York. Folio 283.	6 pp.
1689	Memoirs and letters respecting the Hudson Bay, the conquests of d'Iberville and the Northern Company. To copy from folio 290 to the 312th, 28 large pages, say nearly	34 pp.
1689	Extract from the statement of the condition of affairs in Canada at the time of the sailing of the vessels. Folio 321.	5 pp.
1689 April 14.	Remarks of the Minister on the scheme of the proposed attack on New York. Folio 324.	2 pp.
1689	Remarks on a memorial containing three memoranda on the disposal of the beaver in Canada. Folio 325.	5 pp.
No date.	On the establishment which the French had made at Crown Point, and which the English proposed to cause to be discontinued. Folio 329.	1 p.
1689	Remarks on what would appear to be important for the King's service for the protection of New-France. Folio 330.	7½ pp.
1689	Summary of the letters, &c., from M. M. de Frontenac, de Denonville, de Champigny and de Callières, &c., on the state of affairs in Canada before and since the arrival of M. de Frontenac up to the time of the departure of the vessels. Folio 338, 9 large pages, say	12 pp.
1689	Memoir respecting the difference between trade with the Indians at Montreal and at Orange. Folio 343.	1 p.
1689 April.	Memoir given by M. d'Autouil respecting justice, commerce and war in Canada. Folio 344	4 pp.

END OF VOL. 10.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1690—1691.

VOL. 11.—M. DE FRONTENAC, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. DE CHAMPIGNY, INTENDANT.

1690 Narration of what has passed of the most remarkable character in Canada, since the departure of the ships in the month of November,

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15 pp.
From folio
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Folio 275.
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2 pp.
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pages, say
12 pp.
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CHAMPIGNY,

character in
November,

- 1689, up to the month of November, 1690. [This document was drawn up by Monseignat, the Comptroller-General of Marine in Canada. It is addressed to "Madame." There is added in the margin that it is thought that this was Madame de Maintenon. It contains details of the attack of Phipps on Quebec.] Folio 5. 71 pp.
- 1691
November 12. Narrative, not signed, of what passed of an important character in Canada, from the departure of the frigate "La Fleur de May," on the 27th November, 1690, until its departure again in 1691. Folio 41, 71 medium pages, nearly, perhaps 50 pp.
- 1689-90
Extract from the instructions given to M. de Frontenac, in the matter of the expedition to be made against New York. Folio 81. 3½ pp.
- 1690
February 15. Scheme for the defence of Canada. Folio 82, 2 large pages, say 3 pp.
- 1690
August 30, Quebec. Letter from M. de Frontenac to the Minister, about the great poverty existing in Canada; and about what took place since the departure of the vessels. Folio 83. 6 pp.
- 1690
November 12 and 20, Quebec. M. de Frontenac to the Minister. He fears that the Ottawas will not be able to conclude a treaty with the Iroquois. Exploits of Messrs. de Louvigny, d'Hosta de la Gemmerais, Hertel, de Portneuf and de Courtemanche. Asks for patents of nobility for Hertel. Seed time and harvests. 500 Ottawas at Montreal with furs to the value of more than 100,000 crowns. Siege of Quebec by an English fleet. Praise for the Canadians. Capture of Port Royal. Proposes to storm out the English from Boston. Want of the necessaries of life, &c. Sends in a postscript the summons of the English Admiral. Folio 86. 29 pp.
- Return of the vacant offices which M. de Frontenac had filled during the year 1690, while waiting his Majesty's Commissioners. Folio 102. 2½ pp.
- 1690
July 7, Versailles. Letter from M. de Pontchartrain, Comptroller-General of Finances, on the subject of the beaver trade. Folio 104. 2½ pp.
- 1690
November 20, Quebec. Memorial from M. de Frontenac to the Marquis de Seignelay concerning various officers. Folio 108. 2 pp.
- No date. Memorial from M. de Frontenac, requesting certain things which are absolutely necessary to him. Folio 127. 2 pp.
- 1690
Address which should be made to the Ottawas (by M. de Frontenac) in order to dissuade them from the alliance which they desired to make with the Iroquois and the English. Folio 130. 7 pp.
- 1690
November 8, Quebec. Memorial presented by Mr. François Hazeur, merchant of Quebec, to M. de Champigny respecting timber which might be cut at Malbaie for the King's service. Folio 139. 3 pp.
- 1690
From the King to Messrs. de Frontenac and de Champigny. Instructions respecting the Iroquois, the fortifications of Quebec, &c. Folio 141. 8 pp.
- 1690
Statement from M. de Callières on the present condition of Canada. Folio 149. 6 pp.
- 1690
January. Memorial from M. de Denonville respecting Canada. Folio 154, 8 large pages, about 9 pp.
- 1690
February 15. Memorial from M. du Plessis on the defence of Canada. Folio 169. 3 pp.
- 1690
Memorandum given by M. Henault to M. d'Eragny about the western revenue board. Commerce, &c. Folio 171. 11 pp.
- 1690
Memorial from the parties interested in the beaver trade of Canada. They have given over to the English, Fort Bourbon in Hudson Bay. They ask that their right of trading be extended for six more years. Folio 177. 2½ pp.

1690. Memorandum on the trade of Canada. Folio 179. 10 pp.
 1690. Memorial from M. de Denonville to the Marquis de Seignelay
 January. respecting Canada. Jealousy of the English and Dutch against the
 French. Influence of the Jesuits over the Indians. The Abenakis
 Indians on the Boston side. The Iroquois. Evils caused to the
 Indians by brandy. The posts too far distant. Hunters. Death
 of La Salle. The English seek to ruin the colony. The Fisheries.
 Expedition against New York, &c. Boston without fortifications.
 The Fort at Cataragui must be destroyed, &c. Folio 185, 18 large
 pages, say 22 pp.
1691. Commission as Harbour-Master of the Port given to M.
 March 15. de l'Espinay by M. de Frontenac. Folio 196. 1½ p.
 No date. Sketch of what it is necessary to do for the building of the
 detached barracks in Fort St. Louis, at Quebec. Folio 198. 1½ p.
1691. Extract from the memorial of M. de Champigny to the Minister.
 May 10. Measures to be taken for the preservation of the Colony. Questions
 Quebec. of precedence. A Huron passes over to France and wishes to see
 the King. Folio 203. 3 pp.
1691. Journal of M. de Courtemanche; sent among the Ottawas by
 June 18. the Governor. Folio 205. 6 pp.
1691. Letter from M. de Frontenac to the King, thanking him for his
 Quebec. goodness. He asks for fresh troops. Folio 209, 3 small pages, say
 2 pp.
1691. M. de Frontenac to the Minister. He thanks him for his protec-
 August 12 tion. An addition to this letter in which he relates the battle
 and 14, which took place between M. de Callières and the English, the
 Three Rivers. Agniers and the Loups, two leagues from Montreal. Folio 211.
 2 pp.
1691. Another letter from Frontenac to the Minister, almost in the same,
 August 30, strain as the foregoing. Folio 213. 2 pp.
 Quebec.
1691. Letter from M. Dollier, Superior of the Seminary at Montreal, with
 October 7, respect to the ravages caused by drunkenness. Folio 220. 1½ p.
 Montreal.
1691. Statement of the vacant offices which had been filled by M. de
 August 15, Frontenac during the year 1691. Folio 221. 6½ pp.
 Quebec.
1691. Memorial from Frontenac, in which he again asks from the
 October 15, Minister a chaplain, a surgeon, &c. Folio 228. 1½ p.
 Quebec.
1691. From the same to the same. He protests against the intrigues of
 October 20, his enemies, &c. Folio 230. 4 pp.
 Quebec.
1691. The same to the same. General statement of the affairs of the
 October 20, colony. Folio 233. 27½ pp.
 Quebec.
- No date. Memoir respecting the two vessels which are to go to the mouth
 of the River St. Lawrence. Folio 248. 2 pp.
1691. Champigny to the Minister. Urgent need of help. Fortifications
 May 10, of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers. Gratuities to be given.
 Quebec. Great distress in which 150 Basque sailors were found. Card money.
 Death of La Salle. Duel between Messrs. de Lorimier and Noyan.
 Nobles a charge on the country. Death of M. de Sainte Hélène.
 Honours to be paid to the Governor, &c. Relations with the Indians.
 Praise of M. de La Durantaye. Rebuilding of the Castle of Quebec.
 Folio 252. 17 pp.
1691. Instructive memoir on Canada, annexed to the preceding letter.
 May 12, Folio 262. 14 pp.
 Quebec.
1691. Another letter from M. de Champigny. Attacks by the Iroquois
 March 12, in the neighbourhood of Montreal. Asks for assistance. Folio 251
 Quebec. 1 p.

10 pp.	1691	The same to the Minister. The Iroquois continue their devastations. Defeat of one of their parties by M. de Valrenne. Need of assistance. Folio 271.	2 pp.
signelay	August 12,		
against the	Quebec.		
Abenakis	1691	The same to the same. Memorandum about the masts which can be had for the King's ships at Malbaie and at baie St. Paul.	3 pp.
to the	October 12,		
Death	Quebec.		
fisheries.	1691	The same to the same. He thanks the Minister for assistance sent, and begs him to send out more. Expenses incurred. Fortifications, &c. Card money, bills of exchange. Messrs. Chaviteau and Riverin. The abandonment of Cataragui. Folio 281.	17½ pp.
fications.	October 12,		
large	Quebec.		
22 pp.	1691	The same to the same. Narrative of his voyage to Montreal.	7 pp.
to M.	November 12,		
1½ p.	Quebec.		
g of the	1691	The same. Memorandum about the trade with the Indians.	6 pp.
1½ p.	October 12,		
Minister.	Quebec.		
Questions	1691	Narrative of the various actions which have taken place, this campaign, between the French and the English and Indians, addressed to the Minister by M. B. Benac. Folio 299.	6 pp.
es to see	September 2,		
3 pp.	Quebec.		
awas by	1691	Memorandum on the present condition of the establishment of fixed fisheries, made by Mr. Riverin in the River St. Lawrence in Canada. Folio 323.	1½ p.
6 pp.	October.		
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f Quebec.			
17 pp.			
ng letter.			
14 pp.			

END OF VOL. 11.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1692—1693.

VOL. 12.—M. DE FRONTENAC, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. DE CHAMPIGNY, INTENDANT.

C 11.

1692	Memorial from Messrs. de Champigny and de Frontenac to the Minister. Urgent need for a thousand soldiers. Harvest destroyed in part by the caterpillars. Fortifications. Ports on the Ottawa and at Detroit. Fort St. Louis of the Illinois. Tonty and de La Forest. Acadia. Castle at Quebec rebuilt. Eulogium of Repentigny and Jolliet. Grants. General Hospital at Quebec. Price of merchandise. English prisoners. Loss of one vessel and the capture of another by three frigates from Boston, &c. Folio 4.	15 pp.
September 15,		
Quebec.		
1692	Frontenac to the Minister. Precautions to be taken against the English. He has sent d'Iberville to cruise off the shores of Manhattan and Boston. Attempts of Villebon against four or five small forts a short distance from Boston. Narrative of various attacks on the Iroquois. Agriculture. Injuries caused by the caterpillars. Importance of Fort Frontenac. Folio 23.	21 pp.
September 15,		
Quebec.		
1692	Frontenac to the Minister. Incursion of the Iroquois. Demand for troops and supplies. Cruising vessels. Rebuilding of the Castle of Quebec. Folio 46.	4½ pp.
November 11,		
Quebec.		
1692	M. de Champigny to the Minister. Need of provisions. The vessel "La Ville de Bordeaux," has foundered at sea with flour and pork. He sends a map of the country. Folio 50.	1 p.
September 21,		
Quebec.		
1692	The same to the same. General statement of the affairs of the colony. Food and ammunition. Clothing of the soldiers. Employment of the moneys sent to carry on the war. Expenditure made for this purpose in 1692. Support of the ecclesiastics. Administration of justice, &c. Folio 54.	13½ pp.
September 21,		
Quebec.		
Iroquois		
Folio 251		
1 p.		

- 1692
October 5. M. de Champigny to the Minister. Gratuities to be given. Expenditure on fortifications, troops and the war. Demand for food supplies and ammunition. Support of the soldiers in Acadia. Indians of Acadia. Clothing of the troops, &c. Folio 72. 10 large pages, 12 pp.
- 1692
October 8,
Quebec. The same to the same. The armed ship "Saint Jacob" captured at the entrance of the Gulf by a British ship from Boston. Petition from M. de Tonty to obtain a company. Request for money for the building of a house for M. de Frontenac. Appointments of Majors Provost and de Gallifet, &c. Folio 84. 2 pp.
- 1692
November 3,
Quebec. The same to the same. Letter on the subject of Messrs. Hazeur and Jean Grignon who had since the year 1687 commenced at Malbaie the building of a saw mill. Folio 86. 1 p.
- 1692
November 10,
Quebec. The same to the same. Provisions lost in the vessel "La Ville de Bordeaux." Request for soldiers. There is a necessity for fortifying Quebec. The Northern Company (of Hudson Bay) suffers great losses. Cargo of "La Tranquille" taken at Malbaie. They were obliged to repair the vessel taken by d'Iberville. Louvigny, commandant of the Fort of Michillimackinac in the Ottawa Territory, has tried to exact a beaver from each voyageur. He complains of M. de Villebon. He has just granted, along with M. de Frontenac, a plot of ground to the Recollets for the building of a church in the upper town of Quebec, &c. Folio 87. 10½ pp.
- 1692
October 5,
Quebec. The same to the same. Narrative of what has passed in Canada as regards the war since the month of November, 1691, to October, 1692. Folio 93. 5½ pp.
- 1692
April 24,
La Rochelle. Letter from d'Iberville to the Minister. The vessel "Le Poli," which he commanded, has just entered the harbour. He will be ready to leave at the end of the month in order to proceed to Quebec, and thence to the Island of Cape Breton and Acadia. Details of this last voyage. Folio 102. 4 pp.
- 1692
September 12. Instructions given to d'Iberville and de Bonaventure to cruise off the coasts of Acadia. Folio 104. 3 large pages, about 4 pp.
- 1692
September 22,
Quebec. Letter from d'Iberville to ——— He cannot leave Chedabuctou before the 14th May. He took on the route a small vessel from Iceland. Narrative of his voyage. He brought to Baie Verte provisions for de Villebon. He will cruise off the coasts of Boston before returning to France. Folio 106. 2 pp.
- 1692
September 22,
Quebec. Letter from d'Iberville to the Minister. Gives an account of his voyage from La Rochelle to Quebec. Vessel which he captured *en route*. What was done in Acadia, and the cruise which must be made off the coast of Boston before returning to France. Folio 108. 2 pp.
- 1692
December 16,
Harbor of St. Martin, Skate Island. The same to the same. Gives an account of his voyage after leaving Quebec. Folio 110. 7½ pp.
- Answer of M. Provost, the King's Lieutenant at Quebec, to the reasons of Gallifet respecting the appointments to the majority at Quebec during 1692. Folio 115. 3 pp.
- 1692
Reply of de Gallifet on the same subject. Folio 120. 2½ pp.
- 1692
Continuation of the Memoirs of the Jesuit Fathers to Mgr. de Pontchartrain on the subject of the disorders caused among the Indians by drunkenness, &c. Folio 125. 19 pp.
- 1692
Memoir of Sr. du Casse to Mgr. de Pontchartrain planning the destruction of the trade and colonies of the English in America. Folio 144. 7 pp.

Expendi- and sup- Indians- pages, 12 pp. ured at Petition ney for ents of 2 pp. Hazeur ced at 1 p. a Ville ity for Bay) Malbaie. derville. in the yageur. ng with uilding 10½ pp. Canada October, ½ pp. e Poli," will be ceeded to Acadia. 4 pp. ruise off 4 pp. abucton el from e Verte Boston 2 pp. t of his aptured must be e. Folio 2 pp.	1692 February. No date. No date. 1692 February 17. 1692 February 9, Plaisance. 1692 1692 March 14. 1692 1692 1693 November 4, Quebec. 1693 October 25, Quebec. 1693 October 27, Quebec. 1693 August 12, Quebec. 1693 April 17, Quebec. 1693 September 11, Quebec. 1693 November 4, Quebec.	Memorandum of the services rendered by the christianized Iroquois. Folio 150. 2 pp. On the necessity of establishing a post at Detroit. Folio 152. 4½ pp. Memorandum, unsigned, respecting the beaver trade. Folio 155. 8 pp. Memorandum on the affairs of Canada, Acadia and Newfoundland. Folio 159. 7 pp. Memorial touching the trade which the Governor of Plaisance, de Brouillon, carries on and wishes to carry on to the exclusion of the inhabitants of the Colony and the Merchants who sent their vessels there. Folio 163. 7½ pp. Memorial of those interested in the Northern Company of Canada, or the Hudson Bay Company. Folio 167. 1 p. Memorial made by those interested in the Acadian Company in reply to the Memorial of the General Revenue Collectors. Folio 168. 2 pp. Memorandum on the affairs of Canada for 1693 (sic). Folio 170. 5½ pp. Memorandum of the price and consumption of beavers. Folio 174. 5½ pp. Condition of the beaver skins, which are kept in the bales of the fur collectors; about their fixed price and the trading value. Folio 179. 1 p. Narrative, unsigned, of what took place in Canada from the month of September, 1692, to the time of the departure of the vessels in 1693. Folio 182. 48 pp. Letters from de Frontenac and de Champigny to the Minister respecting the fortifications to be built at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers in order to secure the colony against the attacks of the Iroquois. Public matters in Hudson Bay and Nouvelle France. Folio 207. 30 pp. Letter from Frontenac. He thanks the Minister for assistance sent to the colony. Complains that d'Iberville has not attacked Fort Pemquid. Concerning Acadia. Messrs. de Villiers, de Villebon, de Montigny and de Courtemanche. Fortifications of Quebec. Gen- eral reflections. Folio 225. 26 pp. Interrogatories put by de Frontenac to an English prisoner, John Chelsbery, taken near Albany by the Indians of the Sault. Folio 239. 5 pp. Champigny to the Minister. Arrival of war and merchant vessels at Quebec. D'Iberville in command of the fleet. Sending masts to France, &c. Folio 250. 5 pp. The same to the same. Narrative of what passed in Canada in the matter of the war against the English and the Iroquois since the month of November, 1692. Folio 256. 9 pp. Memorandum of Mr. Noël, Principal Secretary of the French Marine in Canada, about the excellence of the timber for masts in the country. Folio 262 to 265. 4½ pp. De Champigny to the Minister. Reply to the letters of the latter. Gives an account of the public affairs in the country. Extraordinary works and expenditure. Necessity for continuing the war. Garri- son of Quebec. Price of salt. Curacies. Furs. M. de Varennes De Lino at the Bastille. 187 canoes laden with beaver skins arrive at Montreal. Messrs. de La Forest and Tonty. Complaints against Frontenac, &c. From Folio 287 to 292. 50 pp.
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- 1693
November 4, Quebec. Memorial of de Champigny on the measures to be taken for the advantage of the trade of Canada. 8 large pages, nearly 10 pp.
1693 Letter from d'Iberville to M. ——. His new expedition to Hudson Bay. What is necessary to be done to succeed, &c. Description of Newfoundland. St. Jean. Scheme for the conquest of this Island, &c. Folio 300. 11½ pp.
1693 Result of the conference between Frontenac and de Champigny about the expedition to Hudson Bay, in 1693. Folio 306. 5½ pp.
Remarks on the letter of d'Iberville of the 16th December, 1693. Folio 310, 2½ large pages, say 3 pp.
- 1693
December 16, Harbor of Belle-Ile. Letter from d'Iberville. Folio 312. 4½ pp.
- 1693
September 30, Montreal. De Callières to the Minister. Gives an account of the expedition against the Iroquois. Rumours of a fresh English invasion. News from Acadia. Need of help, &c. Folio 318, 5 large pages, say 7 pp.
- 1693
February 8. Extract from letters and various petitions on the affairs of Canada and Acadia. Folio 322. 31 pp.
- 1693 Extract from letters from Canada. Folio 339. 45 pp.
- 1693 Interrogatories, &c., by M. de La Reynie, Lieutenant of Police, in relation to the case of de Lino imprisoned in the Bastille and accused of having conspired with the English. From Folio 364 to 378. 24 pp.
- 1693 Three memorials respecting the baneful use of intoxicating liquors among the Indians of Canada. From Folio 380 to 388. 17½ pp.
- 1693 Memorandum to serve as a plan for shipments for Canada. Folio 390, 6 large pages, say 7½ pp.
- 1693 Northern France. General reflections. Folio 394, 6 large pages, say 7½ pp.
- December.

END OF VOLUME 12.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1694-1695.

VOL. 13.—DE FRONTENAC, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, DE CHAMPIGNY, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

- 1694
November 5, Quebec. Letter from de Frontenac and de Champigny to the Minister. Fears they entertain on account of the English. Necessity of an alliance with the Iroquois. Repairs to the fortifications of Quebec. Employment. Of the moneys sent from France. The fur trade. d'Iberville has gone to the North Bay. Death of Moras. Currency of coin in Canada. Recommendations in favour of Vaudreuil, Beaucourt, Gaillard, de Tilly, de Mery, &c. Folios 4 to 26. 45 pp.
- 1694
October 25, & November 4, Quebec. Letter from Frontenac to the Minister. Asks for a frigate to cruise in the Gulf. De Villebon and de Villien. Eulogium of La Mothe Cadillac. His appointment to the post of Michillimackinac. Complaints against the Bishop. Requests for troops. Phipps. Exchange of prisoners. Langloiserie, Major of Montreal. Folio 67. 22 pp.
- 1694
October 25. Frontenac to Begon. Commission to officers. He has done what he could to satisfy the demands of de Cabanac and de Mareuil. Still recommends the advancement of de Bonaventure. Folio 64. 5½ pp.

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ceed, &c.
conquest
11½ pp.
Champigny
5½ pp.
er, 1693.
3 pp.
4½ pp.
expedition
News
pages, say
7 pp.
of Canada
31 pp.
45 pp.
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24 pp.
ng liquors
17½ pp.
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7½ pp.
rge pages,
7½ pp.

1694
October 24,
Quebec.

Champigny to the Minister. General expenses. Fort of Frontenac. Fortifications of Montreal. Wood. Brandy. Complaints against the Secretary of Frontenac. Troops on furlough. Necessity for having a Lieutenant of the Provost Marshal at Quebec. Tonancour nominated as King's Counsel at Three Rivers. Eulogium on Beaudouin, missionary, de Villeray and Renac. Creditors of La Salle. Demands titles of nobility for Boucher de Boucherville. Statement of expenditure made for fortifications at different points in the country. Folio 80.

1694
October 27,
Quebec.

The same to the same. On the case of M. de Mareuil accused of having uttered infamous words against God, the Virgin, the Saints, &c. The matter of the pew of de Callières. The suspension of the Recollets. Folio 95.

1694
October 19,
Montreal.

Letter of de Callières to the Minister. He thanks him for having been made a Knight of St. Louis. Public Affairs. The Iroquois. D'Iberville and de Serigny. Arrival of the Indians from Michillimackinac. News from Acadia. Harvests. Fortifications at Montreal. The ship the "Saint Joseph" taken while coming to Quebec. Disputes with the Bishop. Folio 104, 11 large pages, say, nearly

1694
August 8,
Quebec.

Letter from d'Iberville to the Minister, respecting his voyage from France to Quebec; and what he proposes to do in the Hudson Bay. Folio 111.

1694
October 26,
Quebec.

Agreement which d'Iberville and de Serigny have made with the Canadians who bound themselves to go with them in order to capture the posts which the English possess in the North Bay. Folio 113.

1694
October 26,
Quebec.

Letter from M. Ruette d'Auteuil, Attorney General, to the Minister, informing him of the difficulties which have arisen in the matter of the comedies represented by M. de Mareuil who has been placed under arrest, and whose indictment has been drawn up. Folio 129.

1694
August 20.

Memorandum from de Villebon and de Pontchartain about the expedition in preparation against Fort Femquid. Folio 134.

1694
August 26.

Narrative of the voyage made by de Villien, Captain of a detachment of sailors at the head of the Kanibats and Malicizite (sic) Indians from Acadia, in order to make war on the English in the spring of 1693. Folio 153. 6½ large pages, say

1694
April 15.

Different memoranda about the General Hospital at Montreal. Folios 158 to 176.

1694
October 28,
Montreal.

Memoirs of La Mothe Cadillac upon the internal affairs of the colony, among other things about the excitement caused by the representation of comedies, &c. Rôle of de Mareuil. Mandates on the subject and resulting disturbances. Complaints against de Villeray, the First Councillor who keeps a butcher's shop in his house, he retails the meat by means of his younger brother, and collects the money through madame, his wife, &c. Ver, curious document. Folio 178.

No date.

Second memorial of the French Company, to serve as a reply to the answer given by the English Company. Folio 192.

1694
October 26,
Quebec.

Memorandum of de Champigny on the beaver. Folio 198.

No date.

Reflections on this memorandum. From folio 200 to 205, 4 large pages, say

- 1694 Memorandum for the Bishop of Quebec respecting the interdict pronounced against the Recollets of Ville Marie. Affair of the pew, &c. [Very curious.] Folio 205. 7 pp.
- 1695 Frontenac to the Minister. General sketch of the affairs of the country. He recommends several persons to the favor of the Court. Folio 283, 25 large pages, say 30 pp.
- 1695 Letter from de Frontenac and de Champigny to the Minister. Means of humiliating the Iroquois. Demands funds for carrying on the war. 700 men sent to Fort Frontenac. Fort de Naxouat. Dangers which threaten Acadia. Praise of the Canadian soldiers. Troops lodged among the inhabitants. Works executed by the soldiers. Fortifications. D'Iberville at Hudson's Bay. Grants. Price of meat, &c. Gratuity to Jolliet. Burning of the General Hospital at Montreal. Deprivation of the Recollets. De la Cheanaye. The ship "La Charente," &c. Folio 298. 25 large pages, say 30 pp.
- 1695 Memoir sent to the Minister on the condition of Canada in 1694. Folio 314. 6½ pp.
- 1695 Letter from General Staughton to the Count de Frontenac with respect to an exchange of prisoners. Folio 320. 1 pp.
- 1695 Letter from the Count de Frontenac to de Laguy. The Acadian affair. Finances of the Colony. General considerations. Private reflections on individuals. Folio 322, 16 large pages, say 20 pp.
- 1695 De Champigny to the Minister. Scarcity of provisions at Plaisance. The sending of provisions to the Indians in Acadia induces them to redouble their efforts against the English. Engagement of the ship "L'Envieux." Adventures of Canadians cruising off the Coasts of Acadia. The Iroquois. Parties sent against the English. Courtemanche resists the Iroquois. Fortifications. Iberville in the Baie St. Louis. Wheat is cheap, &c. Folio 337. 9 pp.
- 1695 The same to the same. Detachment returned from Fort Catarakoui. 43 men were left in this fort. Incursion by the Iroquois. Folio 342. 3½ pp.
- 1695 The same to the same. Public affairs. Complaints against Villebon. Passes given to La Forest and Tonty. Fisheries. Cultivation of hemp. Clearings. Fortifications. Patents of nobility for St. Denis Hertel and Boucherville. Need of a doctor. Mr. Sarrazin. Eulogy of La Durantaye. Folio 347. 40 pp.
- 1695 Memorandum of Champigny respecting the pay and deductions of the troops in Canada. Folio 367. 3 pp.
- 1695 Notice from de Frontenac and de Champigny about the reception of beaver. Folio 369. 1 p.
- 1695 Sketch of the works in masonry to be made for the completion and repairs of the fortifications of the redoubt on Cape Diamond, and the two platforms in the Lower Town. Folio 371. 5 pp.
- 1695 Letter to the Minister, in which are set out the public and private affairs of Montreal. Folio 376. 24 pp.
- 1695 Narrative by d'Iberville of the expedition and capture of Fort Nelson. Folio 391. 5 pp.
- 1695 Articles which the King granted to d'Iberville for the expedition to the Hudson Bay. Folio 395. 5 pp.
- 1695 Permits and grants for the trade, commerce, reception and price of the beaver. Folio 433, 2½ large pages, say 3½ pp.
- 1695 June 4.

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October 26
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CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1696.

Vol. 14.—DE FRONTENAC, GOVERNOR GENERAL, DE CHAMPIGNY
INTENDANT.

C. 11.

- 1696 Duplicate of the narrative written to de Pontchartrain about the
December 18. taking of St. Jean. 4 large pages, say 6 pp.
- 1696 Narrative of the attack made by the English on Fort Naxouat.
October 18. Folio 13, 9 large pages, say 12 pp.
- 1696-97 Memoir respecting the capitulation of Fort Bourbon, in 1696,
referred to in the eighth article of the treaty of peace. Folio 24.
3 pp.
- 1696 Articles of capitulation between William Allan, commander in
August 31. chief on the River Hays or Ste. Thérèse, and de La Forest, com-
mandant of York or Bourbon Fort. Folio 28. 1½ pp.
- No date, but Statement of the beaver and other furs which La Forest,
evidently formerly Governor of Fort Bourbon, delivered up out of the said
referring to the foregoing ship "Le Bonaventure," commanded by Captain Allan, and which
paper. were reckoned according to the price ruling in London. Folio 29,
22 pp.
- 1695 Memoir of de Champigny respecting Fort Catarakoui. Folio 30.
3 large pages, say 4 pp.
- 1695-96 Narrative of the most remarkable events occurring in
Canada, since the departure of the vessels in 1695 to the beginning
of November, 1696. From folio 35 to 99. 127 pp.
- 1696-97 Journal of what took place in Acadia, by de Villebon. Folio 100,
October to 30 medium pages, say nearly 22 pp.
- 1696 Letter from Frontenac and de Champigny to the Minister. Sketch
October 26, of affairs in Canada and Acadia. Folio 119. 19½ pp.
- 1696 Frontenac to the Minister. He gives an account of the expedition
Quebec. which he had just made against the Onontagués. Folio 148. 4 pp.
- 1696 The same to the same. He eulogises the troops which formed
October 25, part of the expedition against the Iroquois. Personal matters.
Quebec. Complains of the annoyance which they cause them. Folio 151.
3½ pp.
- 1696 The same to the same. Still speaks of the expedition above men-
October 26, tioned. Effects of the defeat of the Onontagués, &c. News from
Quebec. Newfoundland. Relations with the Indians. Furloughs. Susten-
ance of the troops, &c. Folio 154. 26 pp.
- 1696 Champigny to the Minister. Difficulties between the Iroquois and
August 18, the Ottawas. Passage of arms by d'Iberville at the mouth of the
Quebec. River St. Jean. Folio 182, 10 medium pages, say 6 pp.
- 1696 The same to the same. General business. Furloughs. The fur
October 25, trade. Commerce. Religious bodies. Clothing of the troops.
Quebec. Provisions. Ammunition, &c. Folio 196, 22 medium pages, say
about 16 pp.
- 1696 General memorandum on Canada, not signed. Folio 213. 4 pp.
- Quebec. Do Callières to the Minister. He gives a detailed account of the
expedition against the Onontagués. Folio 216. 18 pp.
- 1696 D'Iberville to the Minister. He gives an account of his last expe-
September 24, dition to Acadia and elsewhere. Folio 238. 15 pp.
- 1696 The same to the same. Gives an account of his expedition to
October 26, Newfoundland. Folio 250. 7 pp.
- Plaisance.

1696	General considerations on the beaver trade in Canada (Memorial sent to d'Aguenneau). Folio 255, 21 large pages, say	25 pp.
1696	Memorial from the merchants of La Rochelle who carry on business in Canada. Folio 268.	5½ pp.
1698 February 10.	Memorandum of Riverin, on the beaver of Canada. Folio 280.	10 pp.
1698	Memorandum on the affairs of Canada. Stoppage of furloughs.	
	Abandonment of our allies. Folio 304, 9 half-pages, say	4 pp.
1698	Memorandum on Canada and Acadia. Folio 320, 4 large pages, say	7 pp.
1698 May 13.	Another memoir on the affairs of Canada. Proposal for a new company for the beaver trade. Folio 331.	38 pp.
	END OF VOLUME 14.	

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1697.

VOL. 15.—DE FRONTENAC, GOVERNOR GENERAL, DE CHAMPIGNY, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1697-98	Two narratives of the most remarkable occurrences in Canada, since the departure of the ships in 1696 and 1697, until the 20th October, 1698. From folio 3 to 37.	66 pp.
1697 October 19, Quebec.	Frontenac and Champigny to the Minister. The English must be prevented from trading with the Ottawas, &c. Fort Bourbon. Invalided soldiers embarked on "La Gironde." Stoppage of furloughs. Trappers. Mines on the Mississippi. Flour received from France. Lino's interpreter. Juchereau. The Ursulines at Three Rivers. Messrs. Subercasse, de Valrenne, Bernon and d'Iberville. Folio 39.	24 pp.
1697 October 13, Quebec.	Declaration of those interested in the Northern Company in the matter of Fort Bourbon. Folio 86.	4½ pp.
1697 October 15, Quebec.	Frontenac to the Minister. Considerations on the advantages that France would secure from the capture of Manhattan and Boston. Michillimakinac and its commandant, La Mothe Cadillac. Folio 91.	21 pp.
1697 August 26.	Champigny to the Minister. Gives intelligence of Newfoundland. A privateer from Boston has captured a fishing vessel from Gaspé. Capture of a small English vessel by M. Aubert, a Canadian. Folio 107.	6 pp.
1697 October 10, Quebec.	The same to the same. Details about the capture of a vessel captured by M. Aubert. Suit by those interested in the matter of this capture. Folio 111.	14 pp.
1697 August 13, Quebec.	The same to the same. Arrival of the "Amphitrite" with three other vessels. M. de Nesmond. Finances of the colony. Expenditure. Presents to the Indians. Price and quality of beaver skins. Assembly of the notables of the colony. Mines on the Mississippi. Tonty replaces La Mothe. Fisheries. De Portneuf. The capture of M. Aubert. Folio 120.	37 pp.
1697 October 24, Quebec.	Champigny to the Minister. He sets forth some matters of difficulty which he has had with De Frontenac. Folio 140.	5 pp.
1697 October 23.	The same to the same. Memorandum of those who have gone up to Michillimakinac, the country of the Ottawas with Tonty at the beginning of September, 1697. Folio 143.	1 p.

Memorial	1697	Copy of an order from de Callières to Le Verrier to stop the	
25 pp.	October 25.	Frenchmen who were proceeding to the Ottawas. Folio 144.	6 pp.
on busi-	1697	De Callières to the Minister. Account given of the relations with	
54 pp.	October 15.	the Indians. Folio 147. 10½ large pages, say	14 pp.
Folio 280.	1697	Ordinance from de Callières forbidding any person from trad-	
10 pp.	June 1,	ing without permission. Folio 154.	1½ pp.
arlougs.	Montreal.		
4 pp.	1697	Order from the same to Le Verrier to proceed on foot to the Long	
e pages,	September 6,	Sault to prevent any Frenchmen from ascending the Grand River.	
7 pp.	Montreal.	Folio 156.	2½ pp.
r a now	1697		
38 pp.	October 13	Two letters from La Touche in answer to certain complaints made	
	and 15,	against him. From folio 159 to 167.	14½ pp.
	Quebec.	D'Iberville to the Minister. Gives an account of his last opera-	
	1697	tions. Folio 169, 10 large pages, say	12 pp.
	July 5,	Certificate from de La Durantaye in the matter of a vessel taken	
	Plaisance.	by d'Iberville. Folio 175.	1 p.
	1697	Memorandum of M. de Pontchartrain regarding the Bishop of	
	October 19.	Quebec. Folio 211.	3 pp.
	1697	Memorandum of M. de Chevre on Acadia. Folio 218.	6 pp.
	July.	END OF VOL. 15.	

Canada,		CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.	
the 20th		1698.	
66 pp.		VOL. 16.—M. DE FRONTENAC, GOVERNOR, M. DE CHAMPIGNY,	
h must be		INTENDANT.	
Bourbon.		C 11.	
age of fur-		Letter of M.M. de Champigny and de Frontenac to the Minister.	
ived from	1698	Negotiations with New England. M. de Bellomont. Need of funds.	
at Three	October 15,	Fortifications. Want of soldiers. Tonty. Eulogy of the Bishop of	
Iberville.	Quebec.	Quebec. Concessions. The Sieur de Longueuil wishes to have his	
ny in the		land erected into a Barony. Concessions to de Boucherville con-	
4½ pp.		firmed. Post at Isle Percée. Demand for increase of salaries.	
antages that		Folio 2.	39½ pp.
ad Boston.	1698	Frontenac to the Minister. News from Acadia. Promise of	
ac. Folio	October 10,	peace being concluded with the Iroquois. Leaves of absence. The	
21 pp.	Quebec.	Sieur de Tonty. Post of Michillimakinac. Fort Frontenac. Castle	
foundland.		of Quebec. The capture of Sieur Aubert. M. de Grandpré commands	
om Gaspé.		at Three Rivers during the absence of M. de Vaudreuil, who himself	
Canadian.		commands at Montreal during the absence of M. de Callières. The	
6 pp.		latter was wrongfully accused. The Sieur de Gallifet wishes to	
vessel cap-		establish a post at Percé. La Mothe Cadillac goes to France, &c.	
matter of		Folio 50.	20 pp.
14 pp.	1698	Frontenac and Champigny to the Minister. Commercial men	
with three	October 25,	and traders. Affairs of the Indians. Folio 62.	
penditure.	Quebec.	Copy of a letter of M. de Bellomont, Governor General of New	
ver skins.	1698	England, to the Count de Frontenac, together with the reply of the	
s on the	April 22 and	latter. Controversy on the subject of the Iroquois. Do they	
Portneuf.	June 28,	belong to the King of Great Britain or to the King of France?	
37 pp.	New York	Folio 66.	15 pp.
ers of diffi-	and Quebec.		
5 pp.	1698	Another letter of M. de Bellomont on the same subject, together	
ave gone up	August 3 and	with the reply of M. de Frontenac. Folio 74.	
onty at the	September 21,		9 pp.
1 p.	New York		
	and Quebec.		

- 1698
August 28,
New York.
1698
July 3,
Quebec.
1698
July 12,
Quebec.
1698
October 14,
Quebec.
1698
October 27,
Quebec.
1698
December 22,
Quebec.
1698
October 15,
Quebec.
1698
1698
1698
- Another letter of M. de Bellomont on the same subject. Folio 85. 2 pp.
Champigny to the Minister, concerning a lawsuit of Moreau and Durand against LaMothe Cadillac. A curious document. Folio 87. 16 pp.
The same to the same. War between the English and Iroquois, Indian Christians. Events at Michillimackinac. Folio 97. 7½ pp.
The same to the same. Fortifications of Quebec. Expenditure for 1697. State of the troops. Eulogy of de La Durantaye, of de Longueuil, of DuLuth, of de Maricourt. Sick soldiers. Le Sueur and his pretended mines. The Sieur Tonty. Parish priests. The Sieurs Sarrazin, Dubuisson, Dupuy, de Villaray. The Castle of Quebec, &c. Folio 102. 48 pp.
Champigny to the Minister. Brigantine sailed on a cruise from Quebec. Judges for maritime causes. Sieur Dupuis chosen as judge. Le Pallieur as clerk, and Duplessis as receiver. Sieur Tonty and Michillimackinac. Smuggled peltries. Leaves of absence, &c. Trading in the woods, &c. Folio 130. 16 pp.
The same to the same. Intimating to him the death of Count de Frontenac, whom he eulogizes. Folio 141, 4 small pages, say 3 pp.
The same to the same. He defends himself against certain accusations. The Iroquois sue for peace. Messages of peace sent from Orange, &c. Folio 164, 13½ large pages, say 16 pp.
Memorandum of the North Company on Hudson's Bay. Folio 174. 4½ pp.
Memorandum on the new route to be taken in order to avoid the loss of vessels doing the trade of Canada. Folio 190. 7 pp.
END OF VOL. 16.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

VOL. 17.—M. DE CALLIÈRES, GOVERNOR-GENERAL; M. DE CHAMPIGNY, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

- 1699
October 20,
Quebec.
1699
October 26.
1699
May 2,
Montreal.
1699
June 2,
Montreal.
1699
July 3.
1699
September 9.
1699
October 20,
Quebec.
- M. de Callières, Governor General and M. de Champigny, Intendant. Collective letter to the Minister on the general affairs of the Colony. Folio 3. 27½ pp.
"Memorandum of certain petitions addressed to the King." Folio 19. 2 pp.
M. de Callières to the Minister. Request to be appointed Governor of New France. Folio 24. 6½ small pages, say 3 pp.
The same to the same. Disquietude caused to him by the English of Orange. Folio 28. 5½ small pages, say 2½ pp.
Copy of a letter of M. de Bellomont to the Chevalier de Callières. Folio 32. 1 p.
Reply of the Chevalier de Callières. Folio 34. 1½ p.
M. de Callières to the Minister. He thanks him for having appointed him Governor General. He lives in peace with the Bishop. Trade in beavers. Ottawa savages at Montreal. Trade. The Iroquois are quiet. Want of Priests for the Missions. Officers who ask to be allowed to go to France, &c. Folio 36. 10 pp.

subject. Folio 2 pp.
of Moreau and document. Folio 16 pp.
and Iroquois. Folio 97. 7½ pp.
Expenditure surantaye, of de
sieurs. Le Sueur
priests. The
The Castle of
48 pp.
on a cruise from
chosen as judge,
sieur Tonty and
&c. Trading
16 pp.
death of Count
all pages, say
3 pp.
must certain accu-
peace sent from
16 pp.
s Bay. Folio
4½ pp.
er to avoid the
7 pp.

DE CHAMPIGNY,

gny, Intendant.
s of the Colony.
27½ pp.
e King." Folio
2 pp.
pointed Gover-
3 pp.
by the English
2½ pp.
er de Callières.
1 p.
1½ p.
aim for having
peace with the
ntreal. Trade.
sions. Officers
10 pp.

1700
November 7.
This letter
ought to be
in the next
volume.
1699
May 26.

1699
September 21,
Quebec.

1699
October 20,
Quebec.

1699
October 20,
Quebec.

1699
October 20,
Quebec.

1699
June 3,
Montreal.

1699
October 7,
Montreal.

1699
June 2,
Montreal.

1699
June 2,
Montreal.

1699

The same to the same. He communicates to him the judgment which he gave in the affair of the Sieur de Louvigny, &c. Folio 44. 13 middle-sized pages, say 9 pp.

Champigny to the Minister. The succession of M. de Frontenac regulated. The Iroquois show good will. Contagious diseases. Louvigny asks to be Major of Three Rivers. Parish Priests. Communities. Complaints of the pretensions of M. de Callières. Folio 53. 10 small pages, say 6 pp.

The same to the same. Discharged soldiers. Beavers. The Sieur de la Vallière sent to M. de Bellomont. Rangers of the woods, &c. Folio 59. 4 small pages, say 3 pp.

The same to the same. On the price of beavers, &c. Folio 62. 6½ small pages, say 4 pp.

The same to the same. The Iroquois continue quiet. Asks that the Sieur de Tourville be named King's Procurator at Quebec. The Clergy. Communities. Troops. Officers. Justice. Merchants. Artisans, &c. Gratuities. Folio 66. 18 pp.

The same to the same. War expenses, provisions, &c. General expenditure. Pay of the troops. Reducing their numbers. Masts. Royal stores. Schools of Montreal. Promotions of officers, &c. Folio 76. 36½ pp.

Memorandum on the reduction of the army in Canada. Folio 97. 1 p. Letter of the Sieur de La Touche to the Minister concerning the difficulties that had arisen between him and M. de Callières who claimed certain honours. Folio 105. 3 pp.

The same to the same. Abuses as regards the troops. Folio 107. 3 pp.

M. Le Roy de La Potherie Controller of the Marine, to the Minister. Relating to the honours sought by M. de Callières. Folio 110. 3 pp.

The same to the same. Another letter, adding details on the same subject, and on the spirit of discord which prevails in the Colony. Folio 112. 4½ pp.

Memorandum given to Father de La Chaise regarding the Iroquois. Folio 143. 1 p.

END OF VOL. 17.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1700.

VOL. 18.—M. DE CALLIÈRES, GOVERNOR GENERAL. M. DE CHAMPIGNY, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1700
October 18,
Quebec.

MM. de Callières and de Champigny to the Minister. Events of the year. Peace concluded with the Iroquois. Debts of de La Salle. Troops. Tonty. Settlements on the Mississippi. D'Iberville. Presents to the savages. The Company of Merchants. Improvements of land. Religious communities. The Sieur Sarrazin doctor and his services. Jolliet deceased. Father Hennepin. Famine. The Castle of Quebec not completed. Seal fishing. Projected enlargement of the Lower Town of Quebec. Recommendations in favour of certain persons. Folio 3, 35½ middle-sized pages, say, 24 pp.

1700 November 6, Quebec.	Letters of MM. de Callières and de Champigny to the Minister, on the trade of Canada. Folio 22, 5½ middle-size 1 pager, say 4 pp.	
1700 October 16, Quebec.	Callières to the Minister. Relations with the savages. Trade in beaver. The Mississippi. The Sioux. Project of M. de Bellomont. Iroquois. Frauds. Revenues. General Hospital. Courtemanche. Ramezay. Louvigny. Folio 63, 17 small pages, about 12 pp.	
1700 June 21.	The Ottawas acknowledge to M. de Callières having massacred some Iroquois and made others prisoners. Folio 78.	1 p.
1700 June 27.	Reply to them of M. de Callières. Folio 79.	3 pp.
1700 July 18.	Interview of six Iroquois deputies with M. de Callières. Folio 81.	5 pp.
1700 July 22, Quebec.	M. de Champigny to the Minister. Peace with the Iroquois, &c. Folio 90, 3 small pages, say 1½ p.	1½ p.
1700 October 15, Quebec.	The same to the same. Receipts and expenditure. Old debts paid. The 8,000 livres granted to the Parish Priests. Merchandise. Clothing of the troops. Masts sent to France. Precedence in the church Commissions. Asks a gratification for Mlle. de Verchères. Complaints of the Sieur de Bernon. Improvements to be made in the Lower Town of Quebec. Soldier condemned to the galleys. Folio 92.	32 pp.
1700 October 17, Quebec.	The same to the same. Trade in beaver. Folio 110.	7½ pp.
1700 October, Quebec.	Statement of the distribution of the 3,000 livres granted by the King in 1700 to furnish dowries for sixty girls, allowing 50 livres to each one. Folio 130.	2½ pp.
1700 September 3.	Speeches of 19 Iroquois who came to M. de Callières to sue for peace. Folio 139.	4 pp.
1700 September 3, 1700 August 11, Quebec.	Reply of M. de Callières. Folio 141.	8 pp.
1700 October 16.	Letter of M. LeRoy de La Potherie to the Minister regarding the peace which the Five Nation Indians concluded with the French. Folio 146.	7 pp.
1700 November 6, Quebec.	The same to the same. The Iroquois reconciled with New France. Narrative of what took place at a conseil held by the delegates of the Five Nations and the French Ambassadors. Folio 150.	18½ pp.
1700 November 7, Quebec.	Petition of Sieur de Louvigny to the Sovereign Council. Folio 315.	7 pp.
1700	General affairs in regard to which it is necessary to give orders. Folio 321, six small pages, say,	3 pp.
1700	Extract of informations and other proceedings taken against the Sieurs de Louvigny and de la Perrotière, accused of having traded at Fort Frontenac. From folio 325 to 333 c, 20 small pages, say 10.	10.
No date.	Purpose and plan of the undertaking of New England. Folio 335.	6 pp.
1700 November 7, Quebec.	Two memoranda of Sieur Levasseur de Néri, Chief Engineer on the fortifications of Quebec. Folio 345.	9 pp.

END OF VOL. 18.

1701
October
Quebec.1701
October
Quebec.1701
November
Quebec.1701
November
August 41701
August 6,
Quebec.1701
October 4
Quebec.1701
October 3
Quebec.1701
March 22,
Quebec.1701
October 30
Quebec.1701
November
Quebec.

1701

1701

1701
October 10
Quebec.1701
November
Quebec.1701
March 23.

1701

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1701.

VOL. 19.—MM. de CALLIÈRES, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND DE CHAMPIGNY, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

- 1701
October 5,
Quebec.
M. De Callières and de Champigny to the Minister. Peace with the Iroquois. Fort Frontenac abandoned by the creditors of La Salle. Debts of the latter. Troops. The Mississippi. Wood rangers. Permanent parish priests. Communities. Works for the City of Quebec. Tonty. Louvigny. Majority of Three Rivers. Seal fishery. English trade. Detroit. Bounties. Eulogy of the Sieur Sarrazin. Forbidden to imprison the inhabitants. Hemp. Brandy, &c. Folio 3. 39 pp.
- 1701
October 31,
Quebec.
Callières and Champigny to the Minister. Much good done in the country by the Seminary of Quebec. Bandits start in canoes to go and range the woods. Flour purchased from an English ship notwithstanding the King's prohibition. Labrador. The Esquimaux. Seals, &c. Folio 23. 5 pp.
- 1701
November 6,
Quebec.
The same to the same. Fort Frontenac. Wood Rangers arrested. Folio 27, 2 small pages, say 1½ p.
- 1701
November 24.
August 4.
The same to the same. They ask to have recruits for the Seminary of Quebec, &c. Folio 29, 4 small pages, say 2 pp.
- 1701
August 4.
Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace concluded between Canada, her Indian allies, and the Iroquois. Folio 41, 7 large pages, say 10 pp.
- 1701
August 6,
Quebec.
Callières to the Minister. Ambassadors sent by the Indians. The English inclined to renew the war. Folio 112, 3 pages, say 2 pp.
- 1701
October 4,
Quebec.
The same to the same. Peace with the Iroquois. The English endeavour to make them break the treaty. Detroit. Quarrels among the savages. Duplessis. The majority of Three Rivers. Repentigny, Louvigny, d'Auteuil, &c. Folio 114. 17 pp.
- 1701
October 31,
Quebec.
The same to the same. Relations with the Sioux. Prisoners held by the Iroquois. Bust of the King for the City of Quebec, &c. Folio 123, 7 small pages, say 3½ pp.
- 1701
March 22,
Quebec.
Judgment of M. de Champigny which dismisses—acquitted and absolved—the Sieurs de Monseignat and de Conague, in the suits of Nicholas Perrot and Francis Perrot. Folio 134. 8 pp.
- 1701
October 30,
Quebec.
Champigny to the Minister. The King's stores. Masts. Flour. State of offices. North Bay. Detroit. Expenditures, &c. Folio 145, 9 small pages, say 4½ pp.
- 1701
November 17,
Quebec.
The same to the same. Where the King's bust ought to be placed. The Sieurs de Joncaire, de Vaudreuil et Juhereau. Folio 150, 6 small pages 3 pp.
- 1701
November 24,
Quebec.
Designs on New England. Expedition which may be undertaken there. Folio 232, 12 middle-sized pages, say 10 pp.
- 1701
October 10,
Quebec.
Memorandum of M. d'Iberville on Boston and its dependencies. Folio 241, 23 middle-sized pages, say about 18 pp.
- 1701
November 24,
Quebec.
Letter of the Sieur Le Vasseur, Engineer, to the Minister, on the fortifications of Quebec. Folio 254, 3 middle-sized pages, say 2 pp.
- 1701
March 23.
The same to the same. Burning of the Seminary of Quebec. Folio 266. 3½ pp.
- 1701
March 23.
Memorandum, without signature, on several affairs of New France. Folio 273, 7 large pages, say 8 pp.
- 1701
Memorandum on the trade in hemp of Canada. Folio 282. 2½ pp.

1701	Memorandum on the proceeds of the purchase of beavers for the Company of New France, in 1701. Folio 299.	2 pp.
1701	Memorandum of the Directors of the Company of Canada. Folio 300.	13½ pp.
November 10, 1701	Memorandum on Hudson's Bay. Folio 316.	5½ pp.
END OF VOLUME 19.		

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1702.

VOL. 20.—M. DE CALLIÈRES, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. DE CHAMPIGNY AND M. DE BEAUHARNOIS, INTENDANTS.

C. 11.

1702	<i>Procès Verbal</i> by MM. de Callières, de Beauharnois, and de Champigny, concerning the lease of the old farmers of Canada. Folio 51.	7 pp.
November 3, 1702	MM. de Callières and de Beauharnois to the Minister. Presents to the savages. The forts of Frontenac and Detroit. Woodrangers. Juchereau at the Mississippi. Fire at Fort Chambly. The 8,000 livres granted to the Parish Priests. Fortifications. Bounties at Vitré for the seal fishery. Fisheries of Labrador. Concessions. Hemp. Inconveniences of the prohibition to sell brandy. Exportation of masts. The Sieur de l'Espinau. Le Sieur Levasseur and the laying out of the streets. Death of Provost and de Lachesnaye. Sarrazin too little remunerated, &c. Folio 56.	44 pp.
1703	Petition of the Counsellors of the Conseil Souverain of Quebec, asking that there be no change in the Council. Folio 81.	2 small pages
November 3, 1703	MM. de Callières and de Beauharnois to the Minister. Relative to three canoes loaded with peltries arrived at Sillery. Folio 234.	2 pages
1703	The same to the same. Difficulties which arise with the missionaries about the savages. Folio 86.	2½ small pages, say 1½ p.
November 28, 1703	Callières to the Minister. Peace with the savages. Fear of the English. Tithes. Recollets. The Sieurs Bragalonne, Subercasse, Crisasy, Langloiserie, Detroit, &c. Folio 155.	32 middle-sized pages, say 26 pp.
1703	Memorandum by the officers of Canada, concerning a quarrel which arose between the Sieurs de Hauteville et Chacornac (?). Folio 173.	3 pp.
1703	Memorandum on the ships belonging to the King in New France, on the 1st of October, 1702. Folio 182.	1 p.
1703	Letter of M. de Beauharnois to the Minister before sailing for Canada. Folio 185.	3 p.
June 29, 1703	The same to the same. Wood. Hemp. Whale fishing. The King's Lieutenant and Major of Quebec. The Palace gardens. The Sieur Hazeur. Hauteville. De Lino. Louvigny. d'Aigremont. The hospitaliers. Poor and Catholic English who remain in the country. Hemp seed. Folio 187.	28 middle-sized pages, say 20 pp.
November 11, 1703	Letter of the Sieur Levasseur de Néré to the Minister, concerning the fortifications of Canada. Folio 205.	5 large pages, say 6 p.
1703	M. de Vaudreuil to the Minister. Information as to the merit of persons serving in the army. Folio 214.	3½ p.
November 6, 1703		
November 4, 1703		

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July 14.

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April 27.

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April 6,
Quebec.

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April 12.

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- 1702
August 30, Michilimackinac. Copy of a letter of M. de Boishébert who commanded at that place, to M. de Callières. Folio 220. 3 pp.
- 1702
November 8. Anonymous. Complaints against the Commandant of Chambly. Accusations against M. de Champigny. Burning of the Fort of Chambly. Folio 253, 2 middle-sized pages, say 2 pp.
- Without date. Petition of the Ursulines of Quebec to Count de Pontchartrain. Folio 257. 1 p.

END OF VOL. 20.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1703.

VOL. 21.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL, M. DE BEAUHARNOIS, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

- 1703
November 15, Quebec. Letter of MM. de Beauharnois and de Vaudreuil to the Minister, followed by remarks of the latter at folio 29. From folios 5 to 39, about 66 pp.
- 1703
November 14, Quebec. Vaudreuil to the Minister. Death of de Callières. Preparations &c. Folio 50, 18 middle-sized pages 2 pp.
- 1703
October 25. Speech of Chief Orongatek, Tsonnontouan, to M. de Vaudreuil, with the latter's reply. Folio 60. 2½ pp.
- 1703
August 5. Speech of the Miamis. Reply of M. de Vaudreuil. Folio 63. 2 pp.
- 1703
Sept. 2 and 4. Speech of the Ottawas. Reply of M. de Vaudreuil. Folio 72. 2½ pp.
- 1703
July 14. Speech of the Hurons. Reply of M. de Vaudreuil. Folio 74. 4 pp.
- 1703
Speech of the Savages to Sieur de Vaudreuil, in 1703; his reply and remarks of the Minister. Folio 76. 17½ pp.
- 1703
July 14. Speech of the Miamis, with the reply of M. de Vaudreuil. Folio 85. 2 pp.
- 1703
April 27. M. de Beauharnois to the Minister. Expenses of the troops. Folio 92, 9 small pages, say 6 pp.
- 1703
November 18, Quebec. The same to the same. On the general affairs of the Colony. Folio 93, 20 middle-sized pages, say 15 pp.
- 1703
April 8, Quebec. Le Vasseur to the Minister concerning the fortifications of Quebec. Folio 114, 2 large pages. 3 pp.
- 1703
April 12. "Memorandum of the Sieur Riverin on the permits to trade in peltries with the savages of Canada." Folio 209, 2½ large pages, say 4 pp.
- 1703
Succinct detail of what composes the twenty millions (or thereabouts) which the colony of Canada produces for the King and his subjects. Folio 271, 3 large pages, say 4 pp.
- 1703
Memorandum to Mgr. the Count de Pontchartrain concerning the North Bay of Canada. Folio 273. 1½ pp.
- 1703
Memorandum of Sieur Riverin on the state of Canadian affairs. Folio 276, 7 large pages, say 9 pp.

END OF VOL. 21.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1704—1705.

VOL. 22.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL, MM. DE BEAUHARNOIS AND RAUDOT, INTENDANTS.

C. 11.

- 1704
November 17, Quebec. M. de Vaudreuil and de Beauharnois to the Minister. Expenses of the troops. Losses of the company. Arming of the "Atalanta," Detroit. Household of the Sieur de La Mothe. Recusation of M. de Beauharnois. Reduction of the price of fat beavers. Relations with the savages. Proposals of the English to the Iroquois. Longueuil. Relations with the Miamis. Expedition against the English. Brandy. Acadia. English prisoners, &c, &c. Folio 4, 47 middle-sized pages, say 35 pp.
- 1704 The same to the same. Civil and commercial affairs. Folio 29, 3½ pp.
- 1704
April 3, Montreal. M. de Vaudreuil to the Minister. Want of provisions at Plaisance. Neutrality of the Iroquois. Abonakis. Death of Maricourt. Prisoners, &c. Folio 32. 2 pp.
- 1704
November 18, Quebec. M. de Vaudreuil to the Minister. He thanks him for having appointed him Governor of the country. Eulogy of Sieur de Rouville. The English do their best to set the Iroquois at variance with the French. Conduct of Sieur de Vincennes. Pitre Seule (Peter Schuyler) commanding at Orange. Sieur de l'Espinay. Violence of M. de Ramezay. M. de Lotbinière.
- 1704
November 17, Quebec. M. de Beauharnois to the Minister. Lawsuit of Sieur de La Mothe. General affairs. Eulogy of the eldest son of M. de Vaudreuil. Intrigues of Ramezay. Folio 41, 6½, say 3 pp.
- 1704
July 1. "Message of M. the Marquis of Vaudreuil sent by M. de Vincennes." Folio 45. 1½ p.
- 1704
July 30 & 31. "Speeches of the Indians of Detroit, of the Hurons, Ottawas and Miamis to Tsonnontouans and the reply to the latter." Folio 47, 3 large pages, say 4 pp.
- 1704
August 7. "Speech of the Hurons of Detroit and the Governor's reply." Folio 51. 1 p.
- 1704
May 20. "Speech of the Tsonnontouans to the Governor and the latter's reply." Folio 54. 2 pp.
- 1704
July 2. Speech of the Goyogouins to the Governor and his reply. Folio 56. 1 p.
- 1704
September 12, 1704. Speech of the Tsonnontouans and the reply. Folio 58. 1½ p.
- 1704
July 11. Speech of the Agniers and the reply. Folio 58. 1½ p.
- 1704
December 9, 1704. State of the Fortifications of Montreal. Folio 59. 2 pp.
- 1704
November 14, Quebec. Speeches of the Nipissingue and Algonquin Indians. Folio 60. 2 pp.
- 1704
November 14, Quebec. M. de Ramezay to the Minister, thanking him for having appointed him Governor of Montreal. State of the troops in the colony. Folio 67, 5 middle sized pages, say 3 pp.
- 1704
November 14, Quebec. The same to the same. Difficult situation of Montreal and the rest of the country. Permits for trading. Divisions which prevail in the colony. Eulogy of de La Mothe Cadillac. Sieur de Vincennes. Complaints against the Jesuits. Sieur de la Grange with 100 Canadians has taken possession of a British frigate of 20 guns. Affairs of the savages. Deserters amnestied, &c. Folio 71. 18 pp.
- 1704
November 14. Claims of Claude de Ramezay against the company. Folio 82. 2 pp.

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Iroquois.
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Folio 29.
3½ pp.
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2 pp.
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2 pp.

- 1704 Sieur Hazeur to the Minister, asking assistance to forward seal fishing. Folio 131. 1½ p.
- No date. Memorandum on Hudson's Bay. Folio 134. 1½ p.
- 1705 "Memorandum of Sieur de Brouillon as a reply to a letter which Monseigneur wrote to him on 4th June, 1704." Folio 135. 4 pp.
- March 5, "First memorandum on the taxes which the King wishes to lay on Versailles. Folio 137. 5 pp.
- Without date. "Proceeds of what a bushel of wheat, taken at Quebec for trade, will produce on return to Canada." Folio 143. 3½ pp.
- 1704 Letters of MM. de Vaudreuil and de Beauharnois to the Minister. General affairs of the colony. Embarrassment caused by the capture of the vessel "La Seine." Difficulty caused by the withdrawal of the ordinary bounties. Trade in beavers. Scarcity of salt. Detroit. The original of Sieur Bouché's letters of nobility burned. Hertel. Manufactory of M. de Repentigny. Canal proposed by M. de Breslay. Burning of the Seminary of Quebec. Monseignat. Le Sieur Robert, store-keeper of Montreal, killed a man while defending himself against him. Establishment on the coast of Labrador by Sieur de Courtemanche. Folio 171. 58 middle-sized pages, about 40 pp.
- November 8, Ordinance of the Governor and Intendant regarding the petition of Sieur Hazeur, concerning the seal fishery of Kamouraska. Folio 201. 1½ p.
- 1705 MM. de Vaudreuil, Governor, and M. Raudot, Intendant, to the Minister. General affairs of the colony. Folio 206. 36 middle-sized pages, say 24 pp.
- April 21, Vaudreuil to the Minister. Fear lest the Hurons of Detroit take Quebec. Folio 231. 2 pp.
- 1705 The same to the same. He recommends himself to the goodness of the Minister. He complains of M. de La Martinière. Folio 233. 2½ pp.
- November 7, The same to the same. General considerations on the colony. Folio 235. 28 middle-sized pages, say 24 pp.
- Quebec. "Project of the treaty to be made between the two colonies of New France and New England." Folio 282. 7 pp.
- 1705 Raudot to the Minister. His voyage and arrival at Quebec. His views and projects. Finances, trade, &c. He causes the officers' bounties to be continued. Communities. Fisheries. Hemp. Construction of vessels. Detroit. The Jesuits accused of trading in beavers, &c. Folio 297. 45 middle-sized pages, say, about 30 pp.
- May 5. M. de Ramezay to the Minister. He defends himself against the accusation brought against him by MM. de Vaudreuil and de Beauharnois. He speaks of the general affairs of the colony. Folio 326. 33 pp.
- October 19, Memorandum on the productions of Canada. Curious. Folio 343. 7 half pages. 3 pp.
- Quebec. M Le Vasseur de Néré to the Minister. Fortifications of Canada. Folio 349. 4 pp.
- 1705 Memorandum of Sieur d'Auteuil on the administration of justice in Canada. Contains curious details. Folio 402. 14½ pp.
- October 13, Sieur de Lino to the Minister. Endeavors to exculpate himself from the accusations brought against him. Folio 413. 12 pp.
- Montreal. END OF VOL. 22.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1705.

VOL. 23.—TRADE—MEMOIRS.

C. 11.

1705
October 19,
Quebec.
1705

Abstract, showing the proceeds, in money and beavers, of the King's farm, from 1st January to 17th October, 1705. Folio 3. 2 pp.

"Causes of the bad state of the Colony of Canada." *A very curious memoir, with figures in support of the state of trade at the time.* Folio 4. 19 very large pages, about double, say 36 pp.

1705
March 10,
Paris.

Memorandum of Sieur Raudot on the state of the affairs of Canada. Folio 19. 9 middle-sized pages, say 6 pp.

END OF VOL. 23.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1706.

VOL. 24.—M. de VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL. M. RAUDOT INTENDANT.

C. 11.

1706
April 28,
Quebec.

MM. de Vaudreuil and Raudot to the Minister. Arrangements with the savages. Negotiations with Governor Dudley not concluded. Folio 3. 6½ pp.

1706
April 30,
Quebec.

The same to the same. Troubles at Montreal. The guilty punished. Dudley. General affairs. Folio 8. 2½ middle-sized pages, say about 12 pp.

1706
November 4,
Quebec.

M. de Vaudreuil to the Minister. Measures taken to preserve peace with the savages. Journey of M. de Louvigny to Michillimakinac. The Ottawas. He does not acknowledge any relationship between himself and the Sieurs d'Amours des Chauffours and des Plaines, whom he was accused of favouring. Leaves granted. Relations with Governor Dudley. Bounties to be granted, &c. Folio 214. 46 middle-sized pages, say about 30 pp.

1706
March 18.

Memorandum of La Mothe Cadillac concerning the establishment of Detroit. Folio 270. 7 pp.

1706
November 2,
Quebec.

Sieur Raudot, Intendant, to the Minister. Review of the events of the year. Folio 331. 41½ pp.

END OF VOL. 24.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1706.

VOL. 25.—M. DE RAMEZAY, GOVERNOR OF MONTREAL, M. D'IBERVILLE—COMMERCE.

1706

M. de Ramezay (he signs his name with a z.) desires to clear himself of the accusations brought against him in the matter of his quarrels with M. de Vaudreuil. Gives an account of what occurred during his government. Asks that his son may be named an officer, &c. Folio 3. 16½ pp.

- 1706
April 4. "Conditions granted by d'Iberville, commanding a squadron of the King in America, to Colonel Rich, Abbot, and all the officers of Nièves," Folio 13. 6½ pp.
- 1707
October 21, M. de Louvigny, "Interim Commandant at Quebec," gives an account of his administration. Folio 18. 10 large pages, say 12 pp.
- 1708
Diary of Montigny, commanding a party of Canadians and Indians in the Newfoundland expedition. Folio 116. 11 large pages, say 14 pp.

END OF VOL. 25.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1707.

VOL. 26.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL. M. RAUDOT, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

- 1707
November 15. Memorandum on Fort Bourbon, &c., in Hudson's Bay. Folio 50. 4 pp.
- 1707
November 10, M. Raudot to the Minister. He asks for a declaration from the King, rendering valid all the Acts and contracts passed up till that time, as well as all conventions, banalities, &c., with the arguments in their support. Shows the necessity of diminishing the degrees of jurisdiction. Administration of justice. The want of schools. Independent spirit of the Canadians, &c. Folio 150. 43 middle-sized pages, say 30 pp.
- 1707
November 13, M. Raudot to the Minister. Establishment of Cape Breton, &c. Folio 238. 6 middle-sized pages, say 4 pp.

END OF VOL. 26.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1707.

VOL. 27.—M. DE RAMEZAY, GOVERNOR GENERAL AT MONTREAL. COMMERCE.

C. 11.

- 1707
November 12, M. de Ramezay to the Minister. He thanks him for having placed his son in the Marine Guards. Abuses of which foreign merchants were guilty, &c. Apology of the Iroquois. Secret intrigues of the English among the Ottawas. On the bounty which was granted to him. Wood Rangers. Hospital of Montreal, &c. Folio 3. 26 middle-sized pages, say 18 pp.
- 1707
November 6, Sieur de Louvigny, interim commander at Quebec, to the Minister. Preparations made in view of an attack by the English, &c. Folio 19. 2½ pp.
- 1707
November 12, The Sieur Levasseur de Néré, Engineer, to the Minister. Fortifications of the colony. Folio 22. 8½ large pages, say 10 pp.
- 1707
March, April, May & June. Several letters of M. de Brisacier, &c., concerning M. de la Vente, Vicar General, in Louisiana, and the complaints brought against him by Bienville, &c. From folio 32 to 42. 20 small pages; say 10 pp.

- 1707 Memorandum of proposals made to the Marquis of Vaudreuil regarding the copper mines to the south of Lake Superior. Folio 116. 2½ pp.
- 1707 Memorandum in which it is proposed to the Court to adopt measures for re-establishing trade with the Indians of Canada. Folio 123. 10½ pp.
- 1707 Memorandum of Sieur Riverin respecting Canada, for 1707. Folio 129. 11½ pp.

END OF VOL. 27.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1703.

VOL. 28.—DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL ; RAUDOT, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

- 1703 November 14, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Raudot to the Minister. Sad condition of the colony owing to the depreciation of the beaver skins and of paper money. Three Frenchmen murdered at Detroit by the Ottawas. La Mothe attacks the Miamis. His culpable conduct. The Iroquois remain neutral in spite of the English. Fortifications. Arsenals. Complaints against La Mothe. Productive seal-fishing by Courtemanche. Tithes. Services rendered by Hertel. Population of Detroit. Success against the English. Praise of d'Eschailions, Rouville and Laperrière, &c. Folio 3. 108 half-pages, say 54 pp.
- 1708 November 13, Quebec. The same to the same. Describes La Mothe's project for defending the country against the English and the Iroquois. Folio 61. 4½ medium pages, say 3 pp.
- 1708 June 28, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to the Minister. Death of Bishop de Laval. News from Acadia. Impossibility of sending troops to Sieur de Subercasse. Activity of the English. Breach of discipline by De Marigny. Folio 85. 22½ small pages, say 11 pp.
- 1708 October 4, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to the Minister. Dearth at Plaisance. Parties sent into the Boston country, &c. Folio 97. 2 pp.
- 1708 November 5, Quebec. De Vaudreuil to the Minister. General sketch of the state of the colony. Affairs of Detroit. False charges against Père Marest. De Le Mothe. Relations with the Iroquois. No probability of an understanding with Dudley. Efforts to harass the English continued. The Indians of Montagne du Sault, the Abenakis and de Ramezay. War party sent to Boston country under command of d'Eschailions and de Rouville. Account of the expedition. Affairs of Acadia. It is necessary to send a vessel to Plaisance to drive away the pirates. Asks for a pension for Sieur de St. Ours. Officers' commissions. Chambly post. Clavin, Major of Montreal, struck down by one Ladouceur. Praise of De Lorimier. Fortifications of Quebec. Plan of an expedition against New England. Want of artillerymen. Requests for discharges, favours, &c., by various officers, &c. Folio 100. 90 half-pages, say 45 pp.
- No date. List of officers belonging to the party under d'Eschailions and Rouville. Folio 148. 1 p.
- 1708 November 12. De Vaudreuil to the Minister. Ravages by the Indians in the Boston country. Why the English do not undertake expeditions against us. Presents from Peter Schulle (Schuyler) to the Iroquois. The English are sparing nothing to win the confidence of our Indians. Folio 150, 7½ medium-sized pages, say 4 pp.

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1707. Folio
11½ pp.

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4 pp.

- 1708
May 24,
Onnontagué. Copy of letter from Père d'Hou, Jesuit, to de Vaudreuil. Dis-
position of the Indians towards us, &c. Folio 155. 11 small pages, say 6 pp.
- 1708
May 6,
Rivière St. Joseph. Copy of letter from Père Chardon, Missionary. The Indians.
Folio 161. 6 small pages, say 4 pp.
- 1708
June 4,
Michillima-
kinac. Copy of letter from Père Marest, Missionary. Disposition of the
Indians. Folio 165. 17½ small pages 9 pp.
- 1708
September 26,
Orange. Copy of letter from Peter Schuyler. Strongly deplores the war
between the English and the French. Folio 185. 2 pp.
- 1707
August 18
and 16. Copies of two letters, not signed, written to Peter Schuyler
and Mr. Dudley. Folios 189, 191. 8 pp.
- 1708
October 25
and Nov. 5. Peter Schuyler to Vaudreuil. Exchange of prisoners. Folio
231. 2 pp.
- 1708
October 18,
Quebec. Services of M. de Rigaud de Vaudreuil. Folio 235. 5½ pp.
Raudot to the Minister. Again asks for a declaration "which
will secure the titles of proprietors." Seigniorial rights, *retraits*
roturiers, *lignagers* to be abolished, also the *fours bannaux*. Abuses
to be reformed. Salaries to Councillors, Militia Captains, &c. Folio
242. 15 medium pages, say 10 pp.
- 1708
October 23,
Quebec. Sieurs Raudot, father and son, to Minister. Clothing for troops.
The people devoting themselves more and more to agriculture.
Porpoise fishery. Boards, spars, &c., made in the year. Manufac-
ture of tar. Statement of expenditure. Raising cattle. Fur trade
and eiderdown. Nuns of La Congrégation most useful to the
country. Officers can hardly eke out a living. Death of Sieur
Hazeur. Praise of Catalogne. Bad treatment of Sieur Durand by
Sieur de Subercasse. Plan for retaking Hudson Bay. Want of
powder for artillery. Maps. Post of Chambly advantageous. Re-
ligious Communities. Mme. de La Forest. Tonty accused by
Indians of trading in provisions. State of the offices. Gaillard
asks for a lieutenancy of artillery. Prisons insecure. Inspection
of fortifications. Praises Sieur La Noue, &c. Folio 250, 68
medium pages, say 55 pp.
- 1708
October 25,
Quebec. Raudot to the Minister Settlement of Cape Breton Commerce.
Ship-building. Scarcity in Newfoundland. Furs. Fortifications,
&c. Folio 286. 12 pp.
- 1708
November 17,
Quebec. Same to the same. An army surgeon wanted, &c. Folio 306, 4
medium-sized pages, say 3 pp.
- 1708
May 21. List of officers of the navy detachment in Nouvelle France, with
remarks on each of them. Most interesting. Folio 312. 2 large
pages, say 3 pp.
- 1708
October 27,
Quebec. Extraordinary gratuities to officers and missionaries of Nouvelle
France. Folio 316. 1 p.
- Prices of spars, scantlings and planks in Canada. Folio 319. 1 p.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1708.

VOL. 29.—M. DE RAMEZAY, GOVERNOR, AT MONTREAL.

C. 11.

- 1708
Montreal. De Ramezay to the Minister. Attempts to embroil him with the Marquis de Vaudreuil. Trade, trappers and explorers. Affairs of Montreal. Relations with the Indians, &c. Folio 2, 27½ medium pages, say 20 pp.
- 1708
November 4, Quebec. Letter of M. de Prat, Port Captain, to the Minister, on the settlement of Labrador. Folio 22. 3 pp.
- 1708
November 14, Quebec. M. d'Aigremont to the Minister. On the state of the several forts and posts of Canada. Fort Frontenac. Detroit and M. de La Mothe. 3 pp.
- 1708
Narrative of the taking of Ile St. Jean. Folio 82. 3 pp.
- 1708
Extracts from letters of various persons in the colony. Folios 224 to 269: 83 small pages, say 60 pp.
- END OF VOL. 29.

CANADA—CORRESPONDANCE GÉNÉRALE.

1709.

VOL. 30.—M. DE VAUDREUIL, GOVERNOR GENERAL. M. RAUDOT, INTENDANT.

C. 11.

- 1709
November 14, Quebec. De Vaudreuil and Raudot to Minister. Agriculture. Crops. Union of the Indians. Troops asked for. Voyage of d'Aigremont in the "postes avancés." Detroit. De la Mothe and de Louvigny. Trappers arrested. Want of munitions. Importance of fortifying Chambly. Death of de Crisasy, Governor of Three Rivers. Linotot, de Lorimier and De Monteht. Iroquois quiet. Folio 4, 36 half-pages, say 18 pp.
- 1709
April 27, Quebec. Vaudreuil to the Minister. Rumours of an attack by the English. Movements of troops, &c. Folio 24, 10 small pages, say 6 pp.
- 1709
May 14, Montreal. Same to the same. Differences between individuals in Quebec, &c. Folio 31, 8 half-pages, say 4 pp.
- 1709
October 1, Montreal. Same to the same. More rumours of an English invasion. Measures of defence. Folio 39, 8 pages, say 4 pp.
- 1709
November 14, Quebec. Same to the same. Fresh rumours of invasion. Further preparations for defence. Attitude of the Iroquois. Efforts of the English to let them loose on the French. Returns of troops and militia. Folio 45, 77 half-pages, say 40 pp.
- 1709
October 19, Montreal. Copy of letter from de Ramezay to de Vaudreuil. Movement of the English to attack Chambly. Folio 93, 7½ small pages, say 4 pp.
- 1709
June 6, Onnontagué. Copy of letter of Père de Mareuil, Jesuit missionary, to Père d'Heu, missionary of the Tsonnontouans. Folio 97. 1 p.
- 1709
August 1. Examination by de Ramezay of one Quesnel Toulouse at La Pointe à la Chevelure. Folio 115, 5½ small pages, say 3 pp.
- 1709
June 2. Examination of J. Whiting, taken by the French. Folio 141, 4 medium pages, say 3 pp.
- 1709
September 20, Quebec. Raudot to the Minister. Long complaint against de Vaudreuil. Curious paper. Folio 146, 80 small pages, say 50 pp.

1709 November 1, Quebec.	The same to the same: Cape Breton. Complaint against Sieur Jonquaire. Crime committed by the Iroquois. Relations with the Indians. Furs. Agriculture. Fort Chambly. Good news from Iroquois country, &c. Folio 229, 57 medium pages, say	40 pp.
1709	The same to the same. Death of de Repentigny. Vacant offices of Governor and Major of Three Rivers. Other promotions. Folio 259, 22 medium pages, say	15 pp.
1709 November 14, Quebec.	The same to the same. Agriculture. Industries. Trade. Communities. Churches. English merchandise. Post of Detroit. De La Mothe. Fortifications of Quebec. Indians. Crops. Trading with Indians by settlers. Manufacture of tar. Prohibition of vows by Nuns of "La Congregation," &c. Folio 271, 94 medium pages, say	84 pp.
1709 November 4, Quebec.	Preparations for defence against the English. Account of an expedition to Pointe à la Chevelure, &c. Folio 346.	10½ pp.
1709 October 8, Quebec.	M. de Louvigny sets out the difficulties which have arisen between himself and the officers of the troops. Folio 360.	3 pp.
1709	Memorandum of Sieur d'Auteuil on the bad state of the colony. Folio 362.	2½ pp.

END OF VOL. 30.

NOTE "A."

Copy of the Register of the Parish of Montreal, commencing the 5th October 1766, ending the 5th September, 1787, by the Rev. Mr. D. C. Delisle.

REMARKS.

'Two Clergymen officiated in the Town of Montreal for three years before my appointment, viz:—the Revd. Mr. Oglivie and the Revd. Mr. Benett, but they left no extracts of their Registers.

The Revd. Mr. Doty and the Revd. Mr. Stuart, who kept a school at different times in this Parish, married and Baptized many persons not included in this Register.

The Revd. Mr. Bethune, a Presbyterian clergiman, having officiated for about three years in this Town among those of his profession has left it lately without giving a copy of the Marriages and Christenings performed by him.

All the Marriages done by me either in the Civil or Army are inserted here, but the Baptisms and Funerals of persons belonging to the Army are not included, except few.

(The register is copied *verbatim et literatim*, no change of any kind being made.)

MARRIAGES.

1766.		1767.			
Nov. 1	Mr. Peter Paul Soubeiran and Miss Felicite Chaumont.	1	November William Fontaine and Charlotte Petit	1	
	John Catwin and Izabella Donalson	1	Jacob Jordan, Esq., and Miss Ann Levinston	1	
December.	Daniel McKellip and Catherine Hubert Lacroix.....	1	William Thorn and Elizabeth Bissayon	1	
	John Blatcher and Ann Ferries ...	1			
	Total	4	Total	20	
1767.		1768.			
January...	John Brooks and Sarah Pardon	1	January... Edward Shairls and Marianna Gendro.....	1	
	Peter Guyere and Euphrasia Courret	1	George Mire and Margaret McCulloch	1	
	William Edward Grey, Esq., and Miss Margaret Oaks	1	March Peter Foster and Mary Equié	1	
	Samuel Morrison and Magdalen Ogier	1	May..... John Bryaton and Josepha Boulangé.....	1	
February.	William Dickinson and Josepha Campion	1	June..... William Hurdle and Oecilia Barbin	1	
	William Lewis and Elizabeth Dizert	1	John Wharton and Ann Buckley... ..	1	
March.....	Thomas Halfpenny and Catherine Magra	1	August... Samuel Jaffries and Margaret Fielding	1	
April	John Burke, Esq., and Miss Elizabeth Dempster.....	1	September Mr. Jacob Maurer and Mrs. Josepha Coiteux, widow	1	
	Thomas Longmow and Elizabeth Fraser.....	1	Joseph Russel and Margaret Neven	1	
May.....	John Fortescue, Esq., and Miss Susanna Hartel	1	November Thomas Fortune and Marianna Bergé	1	
June	John Jones and Mary Tilsley	1			
July.....	Peter Willbrenet and Susanna Davelay	1	Total	11	
	Philip Smith and Sarah White	1	1769.		
	Philip Jacob and Mary Martin	1	January... Joseph Gassett and Mary Mallet....	1	
August....	Mr. Joseph Hartel and Miss Mary Comte Dupré	1	February.. Thomas Preachard and Mary McLane	1	
	Thomas Izenhout and Jane Young	1	April	Richard Hope, Esq., and Miss Marianna Chabolliez	1
September	Fielding Ryan and Elizabeth Farrell	1	May	Abraham Rum and Susanna Higgins	1

MARRIAGES—Continued.

1766, ending		1771.	
at different		July	David Neagly and Sarah Kneyle.... 1
ded in this		Christian Pogar and Frances	
d for about		Joubert... ..	1
oly without		September James Edmond and Elizabeth	1
ed here, but		Boxwell... ..	1
aded, except		October ... Alain McPharlain and Esther Shaw	1
kind being		Mr. Peter di Calvet and Mary	
		Jussome... ..	1
		Mr. John Porteous and Miss Josepha	
		Carqueville... ..	1
		Mr. Thomas Rives and Miss Theresa	
		Benoit... ..	1
		November John Massey and Abigail Salters...	1
		Duncan Cummings and Agatha	
		Charpentier... ..	1
		Total... ..	18
		1772.	
		February.. Thomas Smith and Elizabeth Hen-	
		derson... ..	1
		John McDonal and Susanna Ford..	1
		March Mr. Richard McNeil and Mrs.	
		Isabella McKean, widow... ..	1
		Oxenbridge Dane and Mary Pater-	
		son... ..	1
		May Edmon Lery and Ann Stevens	1
		Mr. James Morrison and Miss	
		Susanna Lepaillieur... ..	1
		John Walker and Catherine Power	
		Walter Moore and Ann Smith... ..	1
		Thomas Offbower and Charlotte	
		Peria... ..	1
		June George Kimmirk and Mary Heart ..	1
		John Alyard and Mary Vien... ..	1
		September Mr. Thomas McMurray and	
		Jane Izenbault, widow... ..	1
		Mr. Thomas Cooper and Miss	
		Gabriela Joncaire... ..	1
		October ... John McKoy and Izabella Panley ..	1
		December. William Butler and Mary Doffey ...	1
		John Glow and Sarah Alix... ..	1
		Total... ..	16
		1773.	
		January... Thomas Peter and Mary Gerard....	1
		Mr. Richard Livingston and Miss	
		Elizabeth Rancour... ..	1
		April William Lyons and Margaret Homs	1
		November Myers Solomon and Sarah Combs ...	1
		Mr. John Thompson and Philo	
		Lietitia Triquet... ..	1
		Total... ..	5
		1774.	
		August... James Doig and Mary St. Omer...	1
		Thomas Kellet and Mary Brossard.	
		September George Konnmira and Louisa Guery	1
		John Donaldson and Margaret Brown	
		October... Joseph Wallace and Julia Coner... ..	1
		Total... ..	5
		1775.	
		June Mr. Thomas Frazer and Miss Mari-	
		anne Fouchet... ..	1
		1769.	
		July..... Francis Fontaine and Elizabeth	
		Mercier... ..	1
		Robert Simpson and Mary Weight.	
		Mr. William McCarty and Miss	
		Reinete Réaume... ..	1
		Mr. Ezekiel Solomon and Miss	
		Elizabeth Dubois... ..	1
		August... James Robertson and Frances Le-	
		Blanc... ..	1
		October... Lakland McEntosh and Mary Friend	1
		December Peter McPharlain and Mary Good-	
		burn... ..	1
		Total... ..	11
		1770.	
		January.. Frederick Blackfort and Louisa	
		Paradis... ..	1
		February. George Oman and Elizabeth Clarke	
		Mr. John Stanhouse and Miss Sarah	
		Denton... ..	1
		March Mr. John Wells and Angelic	
		Réaume... ..	1
		William Williams and Louisa	
		Dekendie... ..	1
		April John Santon and Mary Lefevre... ..	1
		June..... William Thorn and Angelic	
		Bascain... ..	1
		John Holleywell and Mary Edge...	
		Daniel Murray and Josepha Besia.	
		Mr. Jacob Vanderhiden and Miss	
		Jane Livingston... ..	1
		July. Philip Grey and Susanna Moyd....	1
		August.... Thomas Brady and Alice Dignam.	
		Mr. Edward Chin and Miss Oaks... ..	1
		September Simon Frazer and Genevieve	
		Lafevre... ..	1
		William Grant, Esq., and Mrs.	
		Mary Ann Dechanbault, widow...	
		James Ridgway and Elizabeth	
		Lewis... ..	1
		October ... Patrick Cassidy and Magdalen	
		Perineau... ..	1
		November George Steele, Esq., and Miss Sara	
		Humphreys... ..	1
		December. Moses Hasen, Esq., and Miss Char-	
		lotte La Saussee... ..	1
		Mr. John Dumoulin and Miss Char-	
		lotte Chouquet... ..	1
		Total... ..	20
		1771.	
		January.. Mr. Joseph Benden and Miss Ann	
		Wagins... ..	1
		Mr. Thomas Stanfield and Miss	
		Josepha Senecal... ..	1
		Frederick Matthew and Elizabeth	
		Hasting... ..	1
		February. John McDonal and Amable Baudoin	
		John Allen and Josepha Lepage... ..	1
		April Mr. Alexander Melmine and Miss	
		Theresa Deguire... ..	1
		Robert Gordon and Regina Schief-	
		flen... ..	1
		May Robert Keith and Josepha Goureaux	
		John Severings and Mary Altem... ..	1

MARRIAGES—Continued.

1775.			1778.		
August....	Mr. Donal Morrison and Miss Jane Cairns.....	1	January...	William Genever and Helse Eliot....	1
	John Wilson and Catherine Robertson.....	1		Thomas French and Sarah Gill....	1
	John Eloy Lecler and Margaret Chevalet.....	1	February...	John Shroader and Ann Brander....	1
October...	James Cussick and Mary Brossard....	1		Andrew McCloud and Ann Barreau	1
December.	David Gun and Jane McDonal....	1		Mr. John Gregory and Miss Izabella Fergusson.....	1
1776.	Total.....	6	April.....	Hughes Farries and Mary Warfingier	1
February...	John Brown and Esther Leck.....	1	May.....	Allan Grant and Mary Grant.....	1
	James Parry and Emilia Lamb.....	1		William Thomas Taylor and Miss Elizabeth Luther.....	1
	David Grant and Jane Beaty.....	1	June.....	John Toop and Izabella Miller.....	1
September	Alexander Thompson and Emilia Henderson.....	1		John Sparkman and Ann Lucas....	1
	James Leach and Sarah Stainer....	1	July.....	Henry Pacer and Mary Raymond....	1
	Mr. Francis Dumoulin and Margaret Cheneville.....	1		Samuel Jionovelly and Josepha St. Medard.....	1
November	Cornelius Obrian and Abigail Godson.....	1		John Dalley and Jane Brimmer....	1
	Joseph Murray and Margaret Semons.....	1	September	Robert Dupont, Esquire, and Miss Sophia Savage.....	1
	David Hood and Mary Merchant....	1		Thomas McCord and Elizabeth Ellison.....	1
December.	James McGill, Esquire, and Mrs. Charlotte Guilmin, Widow.....	1	October...	Roger Brady and Christiana Shaw	1
	Thomas Oaks and Elizabeth Mittleberger.....	1		John Sexton and Rebecca Groves.	1
	John Shaw and Elizabeth Sutherland.....	1	October...	Archibald McKay and Mary Hollys	1
1777.	Total.....	13		William Bland and Elizabeth Kemble.....	1
January...	James Doig and Charlotte Chaboillez.....	1		Richard Campbell and Johanna McMagar.....	1
	David Prey and Jane Sorin.....	1	November	James Wait and Catherine Hamilton.....	1
February...	Edward McCarty and Mary Girard	1		Lewis Mainville and Mary Dumas.	1
March...	William Kane and Reineke Petit....	1		John Johnston and Sarah Sidwell.	1
	Conrad Milker and Mary Lander-ville.....	1	December.	Duncan Cameron and Margaret Ficher.....	1
	Gaspar Ryner and Mary Lapointe.	1		Henry Kenovelo and Catherine Savage.....	1
	John Thomlinson and Elizabeth Aire.....	1		Thomas Jones and Catherine McBride.....	1
	William Monsell, Esquire, and Miss Catherine Hickey.....	1	1779.	Total.....	26
April.....	Alexander Davison and Elizabeth Lamb.....	1	January...	Alexander Grant and Mary Nixon..	1
	John Mittleberger and Jane Davies	1		Thomas Way and Ann Godson.....	1
May.....	Robert Russel and Archangel Alard.....	1		William Power and Ann Gill.....	1
	Terence McJowen and Eleanor Welch.....	1		Mr. Joseph Frobisher and Miss Charlotte Joubert.....	1
	James Reid and Mary Hicks.....	1	February...	Frederick Brown and Mary Salomé	1
	John Green and Mary Brindamour	1	March.....	Sphraim Jones and Charlotte Cour- sol.....	1
June.....	William Hill and Margaret Sullivan	1		Edward Allen and Mary Row.....	1
	William Shaw and Margaret Ronald	1		Duncan Campbell and Mary Hillard.....	1
July.....	John Grant and Margaret Beatie....	1		Thomas Reed and Mary McMaster.	1
August...	John Wright and Mary la Liberté.	1		Robert Welch and Rebecca Dag...	1
September	John Boyd and Elizabeth Irwin....	1		William Dutton and Archangel Bernard.....	1
October...	John Moody and Elizabeth Horty	1	April...	James Fairburn and Ann Richardson.....	1
	William Carson and Martha Tant.	1		John Dulling and Mary Benoit....	1
November	William Ashley and Genevieve Charpentier.....	1		Adam Wintzel and Endimia Grout	1
	Henry Hill and Catherine LeBlanc	1		Mr. Charles Gray and Miss Ann Johnston.....	1
December.	Alexander Galloway and Eleanor Hastings.....	1	May.....	Dr. James Davison and Miss Jane Richardson.....	1
	Total.....	24		William McKenzie and Mary Bick	1
			June.....	Thomas Taylor and Mary Labaille.	1
			July.....	Thomas Little and Ann Welch....	1
				Abraham Barber and Susanna Wat-king.....	1

1779.

September

October...

December.

1780.

January...

February...

April.....

May.....

June.....

August...

October...

November.

December.

1781.

January..

[illegible]

MARRIAGES—Continued.

1782.		1783.		1784.	
May.....	Gaspar Degen and Genevieve Senegal.....	1	September	Charles Koller and Maria Helman.....	1
	Samuel Brown and Mary Gofson.....	1		Christian Grotez and Reimette Dupré.....	1
June.....	William McKinlay and Fusanna Robertson.....	1		Mr. James Taylor and Miss Maria Beck.....	1
July.....	Major Watson and Mary Robertson.....	1		John Baron de Horn and Miss Mary Duffrene.....	1
	James Obryan and Angelic Morillon.....	1	October...	John Pickle and Genevieve du Frene.....	1
August...	Gaspar Neisel and Catherine Jasmin.....	1		Christian Steimmetz and Susanna Jones.....	1
	William Noble and Christiana Frazer.....	1		William Hodgins and Magdelen Baker.....	1
September	Rev. Mr. John Bethune and Miss Veronique Waden.....	1		John Hamson and Catherine Chapman.....	1
	William Kay and Jane White.....	1	November	William Schmidel and Mary Bouchet.....	1
	Garret Sixby and Mary Miller.....	1		Lewis Petersen and Magdelen David.....	1
November	Philp Mauk and Helen Walderf ..	1		Joseph Clarke and Catherine Docksteider.....	1
	Mr. Thomas Walker and Miss Jane Finley.....	1	December.	John Schmitz and Josepha Chenet.....	1
	William Hildebraut and Margaret Fontaine.....	1		Frederick Lindsey and Winfred Oryer.....	1
	Total.....	23		Lewis Vincent and Mary Chalfaux.....	1
1783.				Edward Tweel and Sarah March.....	1
January...	Henry Bone and Catherine Commerly.....	1		James Cannon and Mary Porteous.....	1
	William Schmitz and Mary Languedoc.....	1		Total.....	43
	Peter Becket and Mary Richardson.....	1	1784.		
	John George Brozy and Mary Laroché.....	1	January...	Zakeiah Granger and Mary Woodcock.....	1
February	William Leaky and Elizabeth Beloise.....	1		John Merkel and Mary Morgan.....	1
	Thomas Armstrong and Mary Le Grand.....	1		John McKye and Margaret Cameron.....	1
	Morice Hohan and Mary Flanigan.....	1		Philip Switzer and Patience Ros.....	1
	Mr. John Justus Diehl and Miss Phoebe Arnoldy.....	1		Christopher Callinger and Sarah Rannion.....	1
	Thomas Sullivan and Margaret Docksteider.....	1		John McDonald and Elizabeth Monro.....	1
March...	John Kastner and Mary Voglijen.....	1	February..	Mr. Henry Loedel and Miss Margaret Ganelin.....	1
	Matthew Roth and Mary Francœur.....	1		John Shriber and Colastic La Richaliere.....	1
	Collin Campbell, Esq., and Miss Mary Johnson.....	1		Mr. Allan Paterson and Miss Cornelia Monro.....	1
April.....	Mr. Charles Blake and Miss Mary Sunderland.....	1		Stephen Medauk and Elizabeth Beacock.....	1
	John Cameron and Catherine McDonald.....	1		Mr. Charles Debsen and Miss Ann Spencer.....	1
May.....	John Daily and Phoebe White.....	1		Frederick Munick and Veronique Gibeau.....	1
June.....	John Cameron and Mary McKenailay.....	1		Garret Vanderbarak and Barbara Campbell.....	1
	Andrew Joekel and Marianna La Joye.....	1		Mr. Alexander Henry and Miss Mary Lavoline.....	1
July.....	Joseph Wikof and Kesiah Fore.....	1		John Richardson and Margaret Spooner.....	1
	John Miller and Mary Bergen.....	1		Frederick Piper and Margaret Perrean.....	1
	Frederick Izerof and Mary Pepin.....	1		Donald Urquhart and Janet Granton.....	1
	Charles Lattler and Mary Mulder.....	1		John Pickel and Ann Smith.....	1
August...	William Newman and Mary Elwin.....	1		Duncan Cameron and Marianna Assailia.....	1
	Peter Lundee and Mary Leak.....	1		Edward Gay and Genevieve Heiky.....	1
	John Navil and Mary La Liberté.....	1		Philip Ross and Jane Grant.....	1
	George Wait and Mary Cocker.....	1		Stephen Seacord and Ann DeForest.....	1
	Frederick George and Angelic David.....	1			
	William Hamerton and Margaret Thompson.....	1			

1784.

March

April

May

June

July

August

106

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MARRIAGES—Continued.

1785,		1786.	
July	Randal McDonald and Esther Proctor George Hicks and Marianna Favre William Schmitz Myer and Mari- anna Commerin..... 1 John Whight and Mary Baudin..... 1 Edward Shewke and Elizabeth Whitwater..... 1 Mathias Schnetsinger and Christi- ana Astin..... 1 August.... Jacob Metcher and Mary Casan ... 1 John Meneky and Mary Poulan ... 1 September Christopher Wayling and Elizabeth Frederick 1 Charles Otto and Mary Lontain.... 1 Peter Doran and Ann Feyther 1 Philip Long and Angelic Carpillet. 1 John Jennisson, Esq., and Mrs. Abigail Salters, widow..... 1 Andrew Wagener and Elizabeth Edmon 1 October... Frederic Goedike and Mary King... 1 Charles Lehen and Marianna Gagné 1 November John Ross and Spia Monroe..... 1 Sebastian Zollenger and Mary Venet John Berger and Mary Oregul..... 1 James Brian and Rachel McEntosh 1 Thomas Fletcher and Bella McNail. 1 John Hay and Mary McDonald..... 1 Valentine Chid and Josepha Hel... 1 December. John Obilling and Jacintha Denoier 1 John Service and Margaret Katts... 1	1786.	Total 51
January...	Adam Cleman and Frances Raimon Godefrey Ross and Mary Monet.... 1 George Kabb and Ann Collins..... 1 February. James Samonset and Angelic Gagnon..... 1 Christian Schneider and Christina Mark..... 1 Mr. Thomas Coffin and Miss Mar- garet Tonancour 1 March..... Richard Holding and Marianna Ambrose 1 James Seabrook and Ann Orouch.. 1 Robert Shaw and Ann Hall 1 John Cashen and Mary Courtney.. 1 William Gordon and Mary Brown.. 1 April..... Hugh Gallagher and Ann Sawyier 1 May..... Mr. Oliver Everts and Miss Honora Fleming..... 1 Jeremiah Bentley and Mary Smith. 1 May..... Anthony Misky and Marianna Mou- chet 1 Thomas Doyle and Elizabeth Ham- ilton 1 June Samuel White and Margaret Swin- ney 1 John Kelver and Sarah Fawler.... 1 Samuel Steel, Esq., and Miss Ann Tassel 1 July Danie. Henderson and Charlotte Panet 1 Robert Abril and Eleanor Star- board..... 1 Alexander Cooper and Elizabeth Cron 1 Gothib Shoults and Mary Shamfields 1	1786.	Total 51
August ...	Mr. Charles Shackleton and Mrs. Catherine Landrieve, widow..... 1 Henry Clous and Izabella Lafon- taine 1 John Holl and Elizabeth Williams. 1 George Frederick Wick and Mary Biet..... 1 William Darnet and Marianna Mora 1 William Sincce and Charlotte Mit- tleberger 1 Thomas Radinburst and Ann Campbell..... 1 September John Knight and Mary LeBeau..... 1 Frederick Mikel and Lucy Rouillé 1 Mr. John Hall and Miss Rosana Smith 1 Mr. William Violo and Miss Jane Bilingworth 1 William Humphreys and Angelie Marchand 1 Giles Stamp and Elizabeth Combs 1 John Adam and Theresa Martin ... 1	1787.	Total 37
January...	Archibald McLeLand and Catherine McDonal 1 George Burn and Sarah (a Negro).. 1 Frederick Leb and Marianna Kera. 1 Christopher Scridder and Mary Bombert 1 Andrew Seiz and Charlotte Le- Comte 1 February. Christian Myers and Mary Pool ... 1 Christopher May and Elizabeth Simema 1 Gilbert Miller and Margaret Wagg 1 March..... Steven Stinberg and Magdalen Charteron 1 William Allsop and Sarah Snow... 1 Killion Kilrod and Mary Mortimer 1 April..... James Leatham and Margaret Campbell 1 John Horner and Sarah Hamlin ... 1 William Mitchell and Elizabeth Ellis..... 1 Thomas Pue and Mary Hogan 1 William Mallet and Mary Benoit.. 1 Frederick Miller and Mary Doure. 1 May..... Thomas Thompson and Jane Mc- Donal 1 June Simon Kildner and Mary Cham- pagne 1 Robert Jackson and Ann Homs.... 1 Peter Sitze and Margaret Grigson. 1 Owen McDonald and Ann McDougal 1 William Deer and Jane Reeves 1 John Rymer and Marianna Picard 1 Jacob Smith and Catherine Pingle. 1 July George Orano and Mary Belange... 1 John Broose and Mary Sarazin.... 1 August ... John Mace and Eleanor Jackson... 1 Frederick Wagener and Louisa Picard..... 1 September Peter White and Mary Hay..... 1	1787.	Total 30
		Total Marriages.....	553

Date of Birth.	
1766.	
Sept. 12	
Oct. 18	
Dec. 12	
1767.	
March 4	
April 29	
May 26	
July 17	
Aug. 13	
Sept. 1	
Oct. 10	
Nov. 16	
1768.	
Feb. 22	
March 6	
April 27	
June 7	
July 6	
Sept. 4	
Oct. 6	
Sept. 12	
Dec. 16	
1769.	
Jan. 30	
Feb. 8	
20	
19	
* As it is	
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LIBRARY, ARCHIVES INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

CHRISTENINGS.

Date of Birth.	Name.	Date of Baptism.	Date of Birth.	Name.	Date of Baptism.
1766.		1766.	1769.		1769.
Sept. 12	John Canada Crofton.....	Oct. 5	Feb. 6	Louisa Beak.....	Feb. 28
Oct. 16	Ann Mary Ermatinger.....	Nov. 5	March 10	John Young.....	March 24
Dec. 12	Marianna Wharton.....	Same day.	Feb. 4	Grenada McKay.....	26
	Total..... 3		March 15	Stephen McKay.....	26
1767.		1767.	May 28	Guy Hughes.....	June 12
March 4	John Robertson.....	do 31	April 28	Peter Arnoldy.....	13
14	Jane Gillman.....	April 18	May 5	Ann Kellip.....	15
29	Catherine Frazer.....	do 30	June 20	Mary Halfpenny.....	27
April 7	Ann Fortescue.....	May 17	4	James Cuthbert.....	29
26	Margaret McKellip.....	do 28	Feb. 9	Thomas Schiffen.....	30
May 22	Phoebe Arnoldy.....	June 14	Aug. 8	Elizabeth Cron.....	15
30	Jane Wallburn.....	July 12	17	Ann Delisle.....	Sept. 7
July 17	Richard Web.....	do 19	26	Ann Allen.....	8
17	Mary Desaulles.....	do 27	Sept. 2	Charlotte Entill.....	8
Aug. 3	Simon Parry.....	Aug. 3	21	John Howard.....	Oct. 1
5	Thomas Flint.....	do 16		Total..... 19	
3	Letitia Burn.....	do 23	1770.		1770.
11	John Crozier.....	do 27	March 10	Mary Maurer.....	March 19
14	Alexander Cuthbert.....	do 29	25	Robert Simpson.....	Same day.
Sept. 1	Hanna Allen.....	Sept. 20	27	Ann McKye.....	28
5	William Burke.....	do 20	20	Joseph Ferries.....	April 23
19	Jane Jones.....	Oct. 4	20	Jane Desmond Suderland.....	24
27	Laurence Ermatinger.....	do 6	26	Jessey Dunbar.....	27
Oct. 10	Margaret Howard.....	do 19	March 31	Jacob Jordan.....	May 3
Nov. 16	Eleanor Ferries.....	Nov. 21	May 12	John Frazer.....	17
	James White.....	Dec. 5	13	James Robertson.....	June 12
	Total..... 21		June 4	Joseph Fraser.....	14
1768.		1768.	July 18	Philip Kinnin.....	July 29
Feb. 22	Izabella Hobborn.....	March 7	Aug. 12	Margaret Allen.....	Aug. 19
March 6	Izabella Entill.....	do 20	Sept. 27	John Homs.....	Oct. 22
4	Jane Kelly.....	do 24	Oct. 10	Fanny Delisle.....	Nov. 10
31	Charlotte Hughes.....	April 6	May 12	William Hughes.....	9
30	Ann Fergusson.....	do 7	Dec. 5	Elizabeth Paterson.....	Dec. 22
Elizabeth 18	Thomas Stanley.....	do 8		Total..... 16	
	Louis Metrol, Feb. 20 1767.	do 10	1771.		1771.
	Marianna Monin, May 1, 1767	do 10	Jan. 1	John Waden.....	Jan. 4
April 27	Samuel Homs.....	May 13	1770.		
4	Daniel Robertson.....	do 14	Nov. 23	Beatrix Cuthbert.....	Jan. 15
June 7	John Frazer..... (Sic)	do 20	1771.		
13	Guy Prevot.....	June 24	Jan. 19	George McPharlane.....	Same day.
25	Thomas Soubeiran.....	do 26	19	Mary Entill.....	Same day.
18	Margaret Suderland.....	do 27	20	John Halfpenny.....	29
July 6	Ann Allen.....	do 28	March 2	Mary Cron.....	March 26
Sept. 6	David Jacobs.....	Aug. 19	15	Charlotte Arnoldy.....	Same day.
Oct. 6	Catherine Jordan.....	Nov. 6	April 13	Samuel Fergusson.....	April 5
12	Ann Web.....	do 6	May 7	Margaret Wharton.....	30
Sept. 12	Hugh Ferries.....	do 22	28	Charlotte Maurer.....	May 8
Dec. 16	Joseph Oase.....	do 27	April 12	James Hughes.....	Aug. 27
	Thomas Busby.....	Dec. 30	Aug. 4	James Stanhouse.....	Aug. 24
	Total..... 21		July 24	Margaret Finley.....	25
1769.		1769.	Aug. 15	Forrest Ermatinger.....	Aug. 30
Jan. 30	Alexander Paterson.....	Feb. 18	29	Samuel Webb.....	Sept. 15
Feb. 8	Elizabeth Jones.....	do 19	Sept. 4	Charlotte Robertson.....	21
20	Hugh Eynay.....	Same day.	Aug. 15	Regina Gordon.....	Nov. 10
19	Mary Maurer.....	27	Oct. 19	John Jordan.....	20
			21	Ann Bendin.....	Dec. 22
				Total..... 20	

* As it appears in the register, but evidently the date should be June 20.

CHRISTENINGS—Continued.

Date of Birth.	Name.	Date of Baptism.	Date of Birth.	Name.	Date of Baptism.
1771.		1772.	1774.		1774.
Dec. 29	James Prevost.....	Jan. 17	Jan. 19	John Jones.....	Feb. 13
29	Mary Simpson.....	19	Feb. 23	Sarah Fraser.....	23
1772.			Jan. 31	Margaret Young.....	24
Jan. 27	Jane Melmine.....	Same day.	March 7	Daniel Arnoldy.....	13
24	John Young.....	Feb. 2	Feb. 15	Joseph Benden.....	18
23	Ann McClellan.....	2	March 12	Jane Outhbert.....	23
Feb. 25	Ann Homa.....	March 15	April 22	Alexander Melmine.....	Same day.
29	Margaret Cuthbert.....	17	23	Charlotte Melmine.....	Same day.
March 9	George Busby.....	29	May 11	John Finley.....	May 15
29	Ann Entill.....	30	Feb. 7	John More.....	May 15
April 1	Margaret Fraser.....	April 9	May 16	David Delisle.....	27
Jan. 5	Catherine Christie.....	10	April 8	Catherine Vanderhiden.....	28
March 15	Margaret Delisle.....	25	July 1	Joseph Solomon.....	July 10
13	Richard Levingston.....	27	15	Ann Grant.....	20
May 5	Alen McPharlin.....	May 24	Aug. 22	Elizabeth Levingston.....	Aug. 23
June 13	John Raimon.....	June 14	28	John Porteous.....	29
May 31	Gertrude Vanderhiden.....	23	May 17	Catherine Watts.....	30
July 7	John Peter DuCalvet.....	July 8	Aug. 26	Peter McCloud.....	Sept. 4
24	Elizabeth Finley.....	30	Sept. 24	Lewis Waden.....	26
23	Ann Porteous.....	Aug. 9	Oct. 2	George Thompson.....	Oct. 17
Oct. 3	James Hughes.....	Oct. 6	16	Guy Du Calvet.....	24
19	Maria Arnoldy.....	26	Sept. 26	Mary Solomon.....	Oct. 26
19	William Guileland.....	Oct. 27	Nov. 25	Mikel Phillips.....	Nov. 27
.....	Jane Guileland.....	27	20	Catherine Howard.....	23
Nov. 13	Ann Benden.....	Same day.	19	Sarah Christie.....	Dec. 1
Dec. 20	James Jordan.....	22	Dec. 27	Elizabeth Ingland.....	29
	Susan Morrison.....	29			
	Total..... 26			Total..... 31	
1773.		1773.	1775.		1775.
Feb. 12	John Tullock.....	March 14	Jan. 4	John Donaldson.....	Jan. 4
April 11	Stephen Waden.....	Same day.	7	Maria Paterson.....	8
May 2	Alexander Melmine.....	May 13	13	Margaret McClellan.....	29
18	Shedrack Seers.....	23	Feb. 6	Charles Morrison.....	Feb. 7
June 24	Jane Crawford.....	31	Jan. 23	Mary Benden.....	10
July 5	Euphemie Entill.....	July 4	Feb. 10	Simon Fraser.....	Feb. 13
Aug. 13	Margaret Fraser.....	Aug. 14	March 15	Margaret Sunderland.....	March 16
Sept. 4	Mary Porteous.....	Sept. 6	April 2	Charlotte Hughes.....	April 5
Aug. 31	Rebecca Cron.....	Sept. 8	14	George Forster.....	23
July 2	Amelia Wharton.....	Sept. 10	March 15	Robert Metcalf.....	April 30
Aug. 8	Margaret Cummins.....	Sept. 12	May 11	George Melmine.....	May 24
July 26	Samuel Solomon.....	Sept. 26	27	John Jordan.....	Same day.
Sept. 26	Andrew Lilly.....	Sept. 27	28	Edward Entill.....	May 29
Oct. 4	Margaret Peters.....	Oct. 11	27	Lillias Grant.....	29
3	Elizabeth Robertson.....	Nov. 7	June 1	Margaret Lilly.....	June 11
Sept. 23	Patrick McClellan.....	Nov. 7	July 16	Ezekiel Solomon.....	July 20
Nov. 8	John Trotter.....	8	31	Jemima Arnoldy.....	Aug. 15
8	John Du Calvet.....	10	June 25	James Raimon.....	Aug. 16
Dec. 11	Susan Paterson.....	Dec. 22	July 25	John Marsteller.....	Aug. 17
3	Mary Busby.....	30	30	Jane Wood.....	13
22	Sarah Myers.....	31	Oct. 17	Charles Gordon.....	Aug. 21
	Total..... 22			Margaret Busby.....	Aug. 27
1774.		1774.	1776.	Margaret Porteous.....	Oct. 18
Jan. 24	Marianna Morrison.....	Same day.	Jan. 7	George Delisle.....	Feb. 4
1	James White.....	25	31	Johanna Nobbie.....	Same day.
Feb. 1	Daniel Hughes.....	Same day.	22	Frederick Arnoldy.....	Feb. 4
1	Philip Hughes.....	Same day.	Feb. 2	Mary Myers.....	18
11	William Jordan.....	Feb. 12	Jan. 30	Elizabeth Benden.....	Feb. 25

Date of Birth.	
1776.	
Feb. 17	Feb. 17
27	27
26	26
28	28
15	15
Jan. 11	Jan. 11
March 19	March 19
28	28
April 10	April 10
May 13	May 13
June 18	June 18
Aug. 4	Aug. 4
17	17
Sept. 11	Sept. 11
Oct. 22	Oct. 22
Dec. 12	Dec. 12
Nov. 10	Nov. 10
1777.	
Jan. 30	Jan. 30
March 28	March 28
29	29
April 8	April 8
28	28
29	29
May 24	May 24
July 19	July 19
Aug. 2	Aug. 2
Sept. 11	Sept. 11
Oct. 5	Oct. 5
Nov. 2	Nov. 2
Dec. 5	Dec. 5
1778.	
Jan. 16	Jan. 16
Feb. 18	Feb. 18
27	27
March 12	March 12
April 4	April 4
May 7	May 7
June 4	June 4
June 16	June 16
July 7	July 7

CHRISTENINGS—Continued.

Date of Baptism.	Date of Birth.	Name.	Date of Baptism	Date of Birth.	Name.	Date of Baptism.
1774.	1776.		1776.	1778.		1778.
Feb. 13	Feb. 17	Ross Cuthbert	28	June 18	Helen Gordon	July 10
23	27	Ann Fraser	18	12	Solomon Myers	July 20
24	26	James Morrison	2	Feb. 9	John Apadeil	Aug. 6
March 13	3	Elizabeth Corey	March 2	July 10	John Grant	Aug. 24
18	28	Samuel Morrison	March 4	Aug. 5	John Correy	30
23	15	Thomas McMurray	March 5	Sept. 3	Peter Melmine	Sept. 5
Same day.	16	Catherine Pullman	March 6	3	Alexander Melmine	5
May 15	March 19	Peter McPharlane	24	11	Elizabeth Solomon	9
May 15	28	William Watts	April 7	14	Elizabeth Fraser	29
27	April 10	Joseph Hughes	11	Oct. 6	Mary Porteous	12
28	May 13	Elizabeth Grant	May 14	14	John Thompson	15
July 10	June 18	Rebecca Gordon	Aug. 1	5	Ann Kay	16
20	Aug. 4	James Melmine	Same day.	18	Florence Cummins	21
Aug. 23	17	Mary Morrison	Aug. 25		Total	21
29	21	John Lilly	Sept. 1	1779.		1779.
30	Sept. 11	Alexander Fergusson	19	Jan. 19	John Grant	Same day.
Sept. 4	22	James Thompson	29	20	Alexander Aird	Feb. 8
26	Oct. 2	John Porteous	Oct. 23	March 11	Lucey Ferries	March 21
Oct. 17	Dec. 12	Sarah Inghland	Dec. 17	April 6	Mary Morrison	April 8
24	16	Thomas Oaks	21	March 12	Robert Lilly	April 9
Oct. 26	Nov. 10	George Parry	Dec. 22	20	Sarah Gregory	April 20
Nov. 27		Total	26	May 26	William Thomason Wood	June 6
28	1777.			June 12	Catherine Hughes	14
Dec. 1	Jan. 30	Elizabeth Correy	Feb. 16	Aug. 3	Ann Finley	Aug. 6
29	March 28	Margaret White	April 12	Sept. 12	Mary Oaks	Sept. 19
	April 8	Philip Reid Pullman	April 13	11	Jane Nittleberger	26
Jan. 4	2	Harriet Delisle	28	Oct. 16	Charles Arnoldy	Oct. 17
8	28	Ann Jordan	May 29	13	Thomas McMurray	24
29	28	Mary Wood	May 11	18	Ann Cameron	31
Feb. 7	29	Henry Metcalf	May 12	Nov. 6	Mary Burn	31
10	29	George Metcalf	May 12	2	James Porteous	Nov. 18
Feb. 13	May 24	George Cummins	29	26	Ann Henry	19
March 16	July 19	William Solomon	June 18	25	William Hill	Dec. 5
April 5	Aug. 2	Margaret DuMoulin	July 20	7	Ann Young	Dec. 6
23	Sept. 11	David Morrison	Sept. 9	1	Margaret Jordan	Dec. 7
April 30	9	Thomas Oaks	14	6	Elizabeth Grant	Same day.
May 24	Oct. 5	Mary McCleman	Oct. 21		John Law	Dec. 10
Same day.	11	Catherine Grant	Oct. 11	1780.		1780.
May 29	Nov. 2	Jane Busby	13	Jan. 11	Elizabeth Henderson	Jan. 15
June 29	3	William Porteous	Same day.	3	Frederick Delisle	19
June 11	4	John Campbell	Nov. 23	4	William Correy	30
July 20	Dec. 5	Joseph Mink	25	6	John Harkness	Feb. 1
Aug. 15	6	William Kay	Dec. 24	6	Jane Davidson	Feb. 2
Aug. 18		Solomon Myers	25	7	Joseph Scheaming	Feb. 18
Aug. 17	1778.			12	John Myers	19
13	Jan. 16	Andrew Lilly	Feb. 16	3	Elizabeth Lilly	20
Aug. 21	Feb. 18	Guy Hughes	March 2	6	William Inghland	Mar. 12
Aug. 27	27	George Forster	March 2	1	Ann Aird	April 16
Oct. 18	March 12	John Nittleberger	March 8	11	Brook Kay	July 23
	April 4	Jane McMurray	29	20	James Godard	Aug. 23
1776.	May 7	Charlotte Morrison	April 6	29	Garret Oaks	Sept. 10
Feb. 4	June 4	George Hill	May 10	17	Godfrey Arnoldy	Oct. 15
Same day.	June 16	George Howard	June 7	22	Maria Cuthbert	Nov. 8
Feb. 4	July 7	William Jones	21		Julia Henry	Nov. 9
Feb. 18		Mary Gordon	July 8			
Feb. 25						

CHRISTENINGS—Continued.

Date of Birth.	Name.	Date of Baptism.	Date of Birth.	Name.	Date of Baptism.	Date of Birth.
1780.		1780.	1783.		1783.	1785.
Oct. 22	Christiana Busby	Nov. 10	July 6	John Morrison	July 17	Sept. 21
Nov. 10	Rachel Frobisher	Nov. 14	June 28	John Mauk	July 18	Nov. 3
Sept. 27	Thomas Godfrey	Dec. 23	July 1	Helen Frazer	July 19	Oct. 30
Dec. 12	Ann Melmine		June 17	William Little	July 19	Nov. 14
	Total	20	Aug. 30	Harriet Slinger	Aug. 31	Dec. 5
1781.		1781.	Sept. 28	Mary Bethune	Sept. 4	Dec. 5
Jan. 10	Christina Gregory	Feb. 20	July 3	George Oaks	Oct. 1	Nov. 25
Mar. 11	Gilbert Lilly	Mar. 14	Sept. 9	Stephen Thompson	Oct. 2	Sept. 27
Feb. 28	Mary Grant	Mar. 15	Oct. 8	Christopher Correy	Oct. 26	Oct. 1
April 5	Jane Cummins	April 8	Dec. 3	Richard Kay	Nov. 9	
Mar. 30	William Harkness	April 12		William McKenley	Dec. 4	
May 18	Elizabeth Paterson	June 8	1784.	Total	25	1786.
May 25	John Melcamp	June 17	Jan. 10	Charles Lilly	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Aug. 3	Charlotte Mittleberger	Aug. 20	Jan. 12	William Aird	Feb. 13	Jan. 19
July 15	Frederick Hill	Aug. 21	July 17	Susan Kay	Feb. 17	Feb. 10
July 20	Margaret Dumoulin	Aug. 21	Aug. 8	Jane Robinson	Feb. 18	Feb. 10
Aug. 19	Jane Correy	Sept. 9	Mar. 4	William Henry	Mar. 17	March 18
July —	Jane Frazer	Sept. 10	1783.	Guy Jordan	Mar. 18	March 8
Sept. 4	John Grant	Oct. 18	Oct. 28	John Aird	April 21	Jan. 2
Oct. 10	Ann Howard	Nov. 25	1784.	Elizabeth Arnoldy	April 11	March 17
Nov. 20	Jane Gibson		Mar. 1	Margaret Clarke	May 23	April 4
	Total	15	May 22	Charlotte Walker	May 27	May 1
1781.		1782.	July 16	Harriet Morrison	July 20	March 6
Mar. 26	Joseph Frobisher	Mar. 31	July 4	Peter McMartin	Same day.	May 30
14	Helen Kay	April 7	Aug. 18	John Kane	Same day.	May 24
20	James Harkness	April 8	Sept. 9	James Ingland	Aug. 1	June 3
24	Alexander Henry	April 10	Aug. 14	Thomas Gross	Aug. 22	June 12
25	Jane Gregory	April 22	Sept. 3	William Empey	Sept. 19	May 13
April 2	John McCormick	June 2	Oct. 21	Mary Kay	Sept. 26	June 16
May 28	Alexander Ingland	June 5	Oct. 20	Alexander Thompson	Oct. 30	July 17
July 23	George Lilly	July 26	Nov. 12	James Cannon	Nov. 1	July 18
July 10	Harriet Jordan	Aug. 4	Dec. 1	Sarah Swan	Dec. 29	July 15
20	Margaret Sutherland	Aug. 15	Dec. 29	Martin Clarke	Dec. 18	July 17
Aug. 14	Isaac Barnet	Sept. 16		Henry Markell	31	July 23
Sept. 15	Major Oaks	Nov. 3	1785.	Total	22	Aug. 10
Oct. 6	Francis Garrat	Dec. 23	Jan. 23	John Wneer	March 8	Aug. 12
Nov. 18	Mary Hill	Dec. 2	Mar. 14	Alexander Melmine	March 22	July 27
Nov. 17	Jane Dean		April 16	Jane Hanney	March 22	Sept. 16
May 28	William Smith		April 11	Ann Henderson	April 3	Sept. 11
	Total	17	April 5	Lincy Dogstader	April 13	Nov. 7
1783.		1783.	Jan. 20	Margaret Waggoner	April 17	
Jan. 2	Catherine Morrison	Jan. 5	Jan. 21	Susan Fraser	April 18	
6	Theresa Melmine	Jan. 13	Jan. 28	Catherine Edmon	April 24	
10	John Hanney	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	William McCray	April 26	
10	Ann Powell	Feb. 17	May 13	Juliana Walker	May 15	
Feb. 18	Rose King	Feb. 23	May 15	Margaret Clarke	May 25	
6	Mary Henderson	Mar. 25	April 29	Robert Henry	June 6	
Mar. 19	William Hold	Mar. 28	June 3	John Bowen	June 12	
April 27	Sophia Howard	April 28	June 13	George Myers	June 12	
27	Maria Howard	June 30	Jan. 13	James Dogerty	July 17	
June 6	Thomas Frobisher	June 8	Aug. 18	Thomas Correy	July 10	
May 11	Margaret Provin	June 13	Aug. 29	James Taylor	July 10	
July 1	Richard Grant	July 2	Aug. 30	George Wakener	Aug. Same day.	
3	Jane Sutherland	July 6		Elizabeth Moore	Same day	

Date of Baptism.	Date of Birth.	Name.	Date of Baptism.	Date of Birth.	Name.	Date of Baptism.
1783.	1785.		1785.	1786.		1786.
July 17	Sept. 21	Sarah Kay	Oct. 2	Nov. 9	Andrew Wakener.....	Nov. 2
18	Nov. 3	Sarah Stark.....	Nov. 19	Aug. 13	Angus McDaniel.....	23
19	Oct. 10	George Arnoldy.....	Nov. 20		William Myer.....	Dec. 7
July 19	Nov. 14	Eva Walderf.....	23		Total.....	35
Aug. 31	6	Joseph Frobisher	Dec. 4	1787.		1787.
Sept. 4	Dec. 5	William Grant	8			
Oct. 1	5	Marianna Knight.....	11	Jan. 5	John Waggoner.....	Jan. 8
Oct. 2	Nov. 29	Catherine Burns.....	Dec. 18	3	Edward King.....	9
Oct. 26	Sept. 27	Elizabeth Heir	Dec. 23			
Nov. 9	Oct. 1	Catherine Kay	25	1786.		
Dec. 4		Total.....	29	March 21	Mary McCumings.....	Jan. 15
	1786.		1786.	1787.		
1784.				Jan. 22	John Cragler.....	26
Feb. 1	Jan. 18	Robert Griffin.....	Jan. 20	26	William Gibbon	31
Feb. 13	19	Eureta Fraser.....	27	Feb. 11	Warner Sterner.....	Feb. Same day.
Feb. 17	20	John Spark.....	Feb. 2	11	John Sterner.....	Same day.
Feb. 18	30	George Robertson.....	Feb. 5	11	Baldus Sterner.....	Same day.
Mar. 17	Feb. 10	John Turner.....	19	Jan. 18	Samuel Hughes.....	Feb. 18
	18	Daniel Sutherland.....	March 3	1786.		
Mar. 18	March 8	Charles Merckell.....	9	Nov. 18	John Gregory.....	Feb. 18
	Jan. 2	Maria Gregory	March 19	1787.		
	22	James Alexander.....	March 28	Feb. 25	William Skeaming	March 8
	March 17	Hannah Hughes.....	April 2	March 1	Catherine Clarke.....	11
April 11	April 4	Elizabeth Hoffman.....	9	20	John Armstrong.....	Same day.
May 23	May 1	James Cooper.....	May 7	22	William Griffin.....	24
27	March 6	Margaret Delisle.....	May 7	Feb. 25	Christie Bethune.....	25
July 20	30	John Ockford.....	May 14	April 3	Mary Leidel.....	April 4
Same day.	May 25	Elizabeth Thompson.....	June 11	March 10	Ann Powell.....	April 8
Same day.	24	Christopher Scheider.....	June 12	18	John Kay	May 6
Aug. 1	June 3	Lucy Melmine.....	8	May 20	Henry Kane.....	21
22	3	Cecilia Melmine.....	8	27	Isabella Holeiwell.....	28
Sept. 19	May 12	Catherine Johnson.....	June 22	25	William Radenhurst	June 13
26	June 16	Joseph Griffin.....	25		Catherine Pingle, born 19th	
Oct. 30	17	John Monpeson.....	23		Oct., 1771; baptized, 22nd	
Nov. 1	18	John Grabams.....	30		June, 1787.	
29	15	John Waggoner	July 16	July 20	George Cooper	July 22
Dec. 18	17	Thomas Oline.....	July 13	30	Barbary Sack.....	31
31	23	Elizabeth Kay.....	July 23	Aug. 2	Thomas Monpeson.....	Aug. 2
	Aug. 10	Margaret Rix.....	30	12	James Oaks.....	14
1785.	Aug. 12	Elizabeth Grant.....	Aug. 18	20	Helsey Myers.....	Sept. 2
March 8	July 27	Catherine Waggar.....	Aug. 22	26	Ann Willard.....	Sept. 9
22	Sept. 16	Dorothea Itner.....	Sept. 17	25	John Gordon.....	Sept. 13
22	Aug. 19	Jemima Bowen.....	Sept. 17			
22	Sept. 11	John Henry.....	24			
3	Nov. 7	John Edmon.....	Same day.			
13					Total.....	29
17					Grand Total Baptisms.	487
18						
24						
April 26						
May 15						
26						
June 6						
12						
12						
17						
July 10						
July 10						
Aug. Same day.						
Same day						



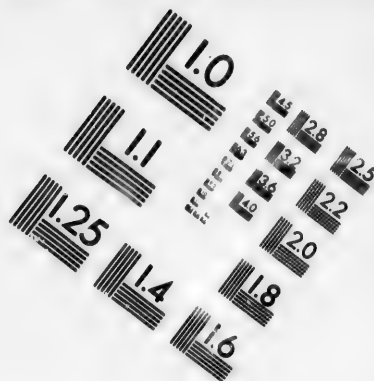
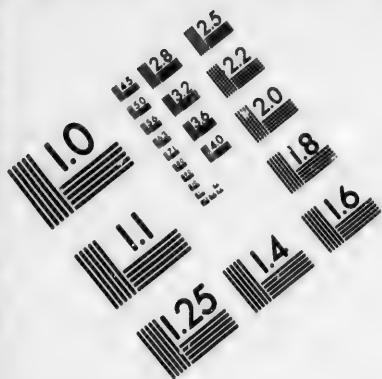
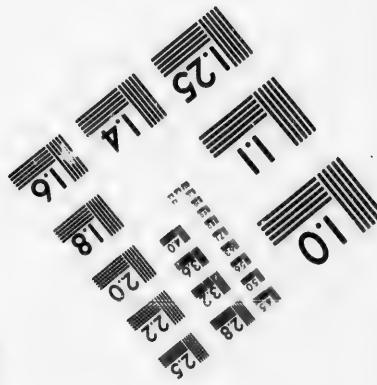
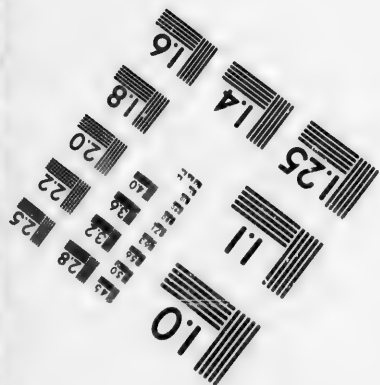
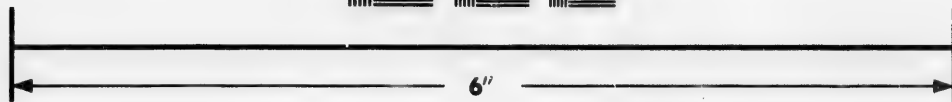
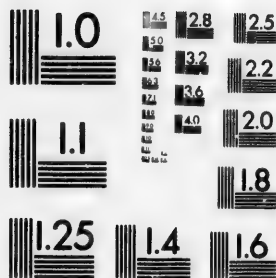


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

**23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503**

18 20 22 25 28 32 36 40

01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10

BURIALS.

Date of Death.	Name.	Date of Burial.	Date of Death.	Name.	Date of Burial.
1767			1772.		
May 24	Bell Homs	25	Feb. 1	Samuel Paterson	6
June 29	Thomas Donaldy	30	March 12	Robert Stanhouse	15
June 22	William Halfpenny	23	29	Susan Orey	30
July 30	Mary Dessauls	31	April 21	Ann Benden	32
Aug. 14	Richard Webb	15	June 13	James Henderson	14
Oct. 25	Samuel Fergusson	26	July 15	James Boyd	16
	Total..... 6		20	Robert Allen	21
1768.			Aug. 5	Elizabeth Finley	6
Jan. 6	William Burke	7	28	George McPharlain	29
March 2	Catherine Robertson	3	31	John Du Calvet	Same day.
14	Lewis Mestral	16	Sept. 4	John Jordan	5
Aug. 29	Thomas Walker	30	4	Forrest Ermstinger	6
31	Guy Prevot	1	6	Frederick Blackford	7
Sept. 6	Daniel Robertson	7	6	Thomas Simpson	7
Oct. 15	Benjamin Price	16	8	Theresa Melmine	9
Dec. 28	John Jones	29	9	Margaret Finley	10
	Total..... 8		Sept. 25	Margaret Delisle	26
1769.			25	Gertrude Vanderhiden	27
Jan. 8	Elizabeth Fergusson	9	Oct. 13	Matthew McKay	14
30	Joseph Schifflen	*11	Nov. 1	Elizabeth Tallock	2
June 5	Lawrence Schifflen	7	Dec. 29	Catherine Kimirn	30
16	Stephen McKay	17		Total..... 21	
22	Jacob Schifflen	23	1773.		
July 24	Charlotte Hughes	25	Jan. 15	Mary Kimirn	16
Aug. 7	Margaret Sunderland	8	Feb. 27	Daniel Tucker	20
Sept. 12	Ann Allen	13	July 19	Euphemia Entill	20
10	Wary Maurer	11	22	Shedrack Seers	23
21	Samuel Homs	22	26	Alexander Melmine	27
Oct. 8	Charlotte Entill	9	Aug. 15	Amelia Wharton	16
9	Alain McPharlain	10	17	Amelia Prevot	19
Nov. 18	Isabella Hobburn	19	Sept. 6	Mary Porteous	7
	Total..... 13			Total..... 8	
1770.			1774.		
May 2	Catherine Howard	3	Feb. 20	Margaret Peters	21
Aug. 19	Isabella Young	20	March 17	Paul Ryan	18
Nov. 21	John Seers	22	May 11	Elizabeth Kilburn	13
29	Samuel Sleeper	30	July 2	Charlotte Melmine	3
	Total..... 4		12	Joseph Benden	13
1771.			21	John Troter	22
Jan. 1	John Burren	2	Aug. 16	Agness Caldwell	17
April 23	Charlotte Arnoldy	24	25	Elizabeth Levinston	26
27	John Waden	28	26	René Lippy	28
June 21	Charlotte Maurer	22	27	John Ingland	29
July 27	Mary Chinn	29	Sept. 1	Patrick McCleman	2
Aug. 10	James Vanhigan	11	8	Andrew Lilly	9
22	James Hughes	23	Nov. 17	John Hill	18
Sept. 16	James Stanhouse	17		Total..... 13	
	Total..... 8		1775.		
			April 1	Robert McKay	3
			May 1	Michael Philips	2
			11	Guy DuCalvet	12

* These dates are given as in the register. The date of death was probably the 10th.

Date of Death.	
1775.	
May 23	
June 10	
Aug. 6	
Sept. 2	
Oct. 28	
Nov. 2	
Dec. 24	
1776.	
Jan. 14	
March 30	
May 7	
July 14	
Aug. 1	
11	
Sept. 3	
25	
1777.	
Feb. 10	
April 11	
July 18	
Aug. 8	
Aug. 21	
Sept. 11	
15	
Nov. 4	
1778.	
April 20	
June 22	
July 18	
Aug. 10	
Nov. 7	
1779.	
Feb. 15	
March 10	
June 6	
Aug. 30	
Oct. 27	
Dec. 6	

BURIALS—Continued.

Date of Burial.	Date of Death.	Name.	Date of Burial.	Date of Death.	Name.	Date of Burial.
	1775.			1779.		
6	May 23	Isaac Trueax	24	Dec. 13	John Martellhe.....	15
15	June 10	Robert Hastings.....	11	22	Francis Collins.....	23
30	Aug. 6	Thomas Kellet.....	7			
32	Sept. 2	John Porteous.....	3		Total.....	8
14	26	John Carden.....	Same day.	1780.		
16	26	James Allen.....	27	March 3	Jane Davison.....	4
21	Oct. 28	Allain McPharlain.....	29	April 10	Elizabeth Fisher.....	11
6	Nov. 2	Alexander Paterson.....	3	May 15	Catherine Markam.....	16
29	Dec. 24	Sarah Stanhouse.....	26	June 9	Elizabeth Grant.....	10
Same day.		Total.....	12	July 16	George Lilly.....	17
5	1776.			Aug. 20	Mary Green.....	21
7	Jan. 14	Guy Hughes.....	15	Sept. 15	Garret Oaks.....	16
9	March 30	William Murray.....	1		Total.....	7
10	May 7	Margaret Sunderland.....	8	1781.		
26	9	Lillias Grant.....	10	April 9	Samuel Edge.....	10
27	11	Isabella McNeal.....	12	June 14	John Grant.....	15
14	July 14	Peter McPharlain.....	15	July 7	Jane Alloway.....	8
2	Aug. 1	James Raimon.....	2	Aug. 9	Elizab Vanalstein.....	10
30	1	Peter Gordon.....	3	Sept. 20	John Empey.....	21
	11	James Melmine.....	12	Oct. 8	Henry Foster.....	9
	Sept. 3	Frederick Arnoldy.....	4	Nov. 19	Sarah Mills.....	21
	25	Joseph Hughes.....	26		Total.....	7
		Total.....	12	1782.		
16	1777.			May 29	Christiana Finley.....	31
20	Feb. 10	George Parry.....	12	June 13	John Porteous.....	15
20	April 11	Susan Burn.....	12	July 23	Ann Howard.....	24
23	22	Margaret White.....	23	26	Jane Gregory.....	27
27	July 18	John Sunderland.....	19	Aug. 9	Harriet Jordan.....	11
16	Aug. 8	Ann Jordan.....	9	Sept. 14	Isaac Barnet.....	15
19	Aug. 21	Rebecca Gordon.....	23	Dec. 1	George Little.....	2
7	22	Captain Dickson, of the Lion	23	7	Christiana Watts.....	8
	Sept. 11	Captain Betan of the 21st			Total.....	8
		Regiment.....	12	1783.		
21	15	Elizabeth Corey.....	16	Jan. 20	Jane Dean.....	21
18	Nov. 4	John Richardson.....	6	Feb. 11	Ann Powel.....	12
13		Total.....	10	16	Harry Edge.....	17
3	1778.			March 12	Catherine Johnson.....	13
13	April 20	Mary McCleman.....	21	April 28	Maria Howard.....	20
22	June 22	George Howard.....	23	May 1	Sophia Howard.....	2
17	July 16	George Young.....	17	July 16	Mary Cron.....	17
26	18	John Coats.....	19	Nov. 30	Jane Mittleberger.....	2
28	25	Ann Fergusson.....	26	Dec. 3	Philip Cron.....	4
29	Aug. 10	Edward Cox.....	11	6	William More.....	7
2	Nov. 7	Joseph Howard.....	8	10	Isabella Kelly.....	11
9		Total.....	7	14	Thomas Homs.....	15
18	1779.			20	Angelic Powell.....	31
	Feb. 15	John Jones.....	17		Total.....	13
3	March 10	Ann Martin.....	11	1784.		
2	June 6	James Pfister.....	7	Jan. 15	Jane Carol.....	16
12	Aug. 30	Robert Lilly.....	1	Feb. 2	Philip Empey.....	3
	Oct. 27	William Amherst.....	28	March 9	Margaret Smith.....	10
	Dec. 6	Jane McMurray.....	7	April 4	Jane Foster.....	5

BURIALS—Continued.

Date of Death.	Name.	Date of Burial.	Date of Death.	Name.	Date of Burial.
1784.			1786.		
May 13	John Nixon.....	13	June 29	Elizabeth Ockford	30
June 22	Ann Reid.....	23	June 30	Mary Buthus	July 1
24	Richard Webber Kay.....	25	July 12	Oliver Thornton	13
30	William Campbell.....	July 1	16	Catherine Edmon	17
July 7	Catherine Gregory	8	17	William Busby	18
18	James Morrison	19	31	Martin Clarke.....	Aug. 1
Aug. 11	Peter Campbell.....	12	Aug. 2	Margaret Helmer.	3
16	James Grant	17	4	Susan Frazer	5
Sept. 11	Hugh Sheridan	12	14	Alexander Kay	15
12	Peter Ferguson.....	13	20	John Monpesson	21
18	George Reedy.....	19	5	William Henderson	6
Oct. 14	Pearce Welsh.....	15	15	Balthazar Rapp.....	16
18	William Morrison	19	21	Mark Freemont*.....	22
22	Sarah Frobisher.....	23	* Possibly "Treemont."		
Nov. 2	Martha Young.....	3			
4	Robert McGinnis	6			
25	Conrad Tooft.....	26			
Dec. 16	Robert Henderson.....	17	Nov. 5	Richard McNeal.....	6
Total..... 22			7	John Johnson.....	8
1785.			8	James Oaks.....	9
Jan. 30	Mary Kay.....	Feb. 1	11	Mark Bleney	12
30	John White.....	1	28	Sarah Dean.....	29
Feb. 2	Joseph Pitts	3	Dec. 7	John Fisher.....	8
June 15	Sarah Smith	16	30	Margaret Galepie.....	31
17	Mary Hallowell.....	18	Total..... 28		
18	John Simons	19	1787.		
July 9	Henry Stark	10	Jan. 5	Edward King.....	6
14	John Steed	15	6	Dorothea Wakener	7
Aug. 11	Thomas Gross.....	12	Feb. 4	Felix Grahams	5
19	William Kane.....	20	25	John Henry	26
21	Catherine Leith.....	22	27	John Holle	28
29	Catherine Briscoe.....	30	Mar. 2	Dorothea Martheille.....	3
Sept. 1	James Cusack.....	2	2	John Ockford.....	3
10	William Nivel.....	11	April 6	Sarah Turngate.....	7
13	George Wakener	14	14	Mary Macpharlin.....	8
Oct. 20	Morice Hogan.....	Oct. 1	17	Benjamin Frobisher.....	16
2	William Kerr	3	17	William Gibbon.....	18
12	Gilles Decroix.....	13	26	John Delancy.....	27
Oct. 30	Elizabeth Pullman	31	May 26	John Wallace.....	27
Nov. 24	William Evans	21	27	Jane McBeath.....	28
Dec. 30	Jane Fisher.....	31	July 16	John McDougal	17
Total..... 21			19	Elizabeth Kay	20
1786.			25	William Beaty	26
Jan. 10	George Arnoldy.....	11	25	William Kay.....	27
Feb. 4	Elizabeth Robertson.....	5	28	William Winn.....	29
12	Philip Sarvis	15	Aug. 14	John Sterner.....	15
Mar. 2	Hannah Wisenburg	3	27	Elizabeth Frobisher	15
29	Catherine Burn	30			
April 10	Conrad Gagy.....	12			
21	William Grant	22			
May 3	Hannah Hughes.....	4			
			Total..... 22		
			Grand Total of Burials..... 258		

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NOTE B.

FROM MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE, C. 76, P. 30.

Some general observations on the boundary between the British Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, and the United States of America.

This Boundary, as stipulated in the second Article of the Treaty of Peace, in 1783, is comprehended between the River St. Croix on the East, and the Lake of the Woods on the West, and is now ascertained to run through upwards of Twenty-seven Degrees of Longitude, which on a mean is equal, in a straight line, to near Thirteen Hundred Statute Miles; and in following its course, not less perhaps than Two Thousand Miles. A very small part, however, of this Line, taken along its course, is yet so far examined and ascertained, as not to admit of great doubts respecting it.

The River St. Croix, and its North Eastern source, have been surveyed and determined by commissioners for that purpose; and a part of the Line running due north from thence to the High Lands bordering on the River St. Lawrence, has also been run by them; but as this North Line has not been carried through or completed, the situation of the High Lands is not determined; and therefore the Boundary from the extremity of the North Line along the High Lands, to that point on the Connecticut River, where it is intersected by the line of Latitude $45^{\circ} 00'$ (about three hundred miles in length) remains unexplored, and consequently altogether undefined.

Before I proceed any further on the Boundary, it may not be impertinent in this place to notice that unless some new arrangements and stipulations should take place, the Line to be run from the St. Croix to the High Lands will cut off the present direct communication between Canada and New Brunswick; the route then to be taken must be very circuitous, long and difficult.

With respect to the Parallel of Latitude $45^{\circ} 00'$, around which the Boundary runs from the Connecticut River, till it meets the River Catarqui, or Iroquois (now called the St. Lawrence:) this Line, as laid down on the ground is inaccurate, although it has formerly existed as a Boundary between the Provinces of Quebec and New York. Whether the Latitude at the extremities of this line has been correctly taken or not I cannot say; but it has been proved by actual surveys through the country meeting it at various points on its course that it deviates considerably from a straight line, inclining generally too much to the north. And although a narrow strip of land of a mile or two in breadth is no great object between sovereign states, yet as difficulties and misunderstandings sometimes arise out of trifles, it may be expedient that this Line should be accurately re-surveyed, or perhaps rather that it should be expressly declared to be the Boundary as it now exists, without regarding any deviation which it may actually have, from the Parallel of Latitude as before stipulated; and this latter measure is also perhaps to be preferred, as many of the New granted Lands in Lower Canada are laid out upon the existing Line.

In continuing the Boundary along the middle of the River Catarqui (or St. Lawrence) to Lake Ontario, then along the middle of that Lake, and the middle of the Lakes Erie, Huron, and Superior, and the communications between them, numerous difficulties arise on account of the many Islands which are in the River St. Lawrence and on the communications between the Lakes. Some of these Islands are of consequence, but the greater part are of no importance at all. It may not be necessary to make accurate surveys everywhere, but certain points must undoubtedly be correctly ascertained, and the remainder, governed by a line so described as not to admit of future misinterpretation or dispute, be compromised between the two countries on a liberal scale, giving and taking mutually.

Carleton Island, at the head of the River St. Lawrence and entrance of Lake Ontario, a Military Post which we still retain possession of, would, I apprehend in this arrangement, fall within the limits of the American States, as lying the nearest to their shore. It has indeed a good navigable channel on either side of it, and in this view there have been opinions in favour of the British Government asserting a right to it; but, however that may be, I should conceive it bad policy to insist upon it, as the arguments we could urge in our favour at this place, would operate directly against us with respect to Isle au Bois Blanc, which is on the communication between Lakes Erie and Huron, contiguous to the new Military Post of Amherstburg, established on the evacuation of Detroit. The possession therefore of this latter Island by any Foreign power would be highly detrimental. It was some time since claimed by the American Commandant at Detroit, but of course resisted.

The stipulations respecting the Boundary to be run along the Lake Superior; from thence to the Lake of the Woods; and the due west to the Mississippi presents scarcely anything but impossibilities. The Isle Phillipeaux, to the Northward of which the line is described to take its direction through Lake Superior, it is presumed does not exist. The Trace of the Boundary from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods is not sufficiently explicit,—and the Line to be run from thence due West to the River Mississippi is impracticable; for it has been clearly and indisputably proved by Astronomical observation, that the Lake of the Woods is altogether to the North of every part of the Mississippi, or any of its branches or source. A new line must therefore be determined on to meet that River; and agreeably to the clear meaning of the Treaty to some navigable part of it. Sir Alexander Mackenzie in the account of his Travels lately published says: "It does not appear to me to be clearly determined what course the Line is to take, or from what part of Lake Superior it strikes through the country to the Lake du Bois; were it to follow the principal Waters to their source, it ought to keep through Lake Superior to the River St. Louis, and follow that river to its source; close to which is the source of the waters falling into the river of Lake la Pluie, which is a common route of the Indians to the Lake du Bois; the St. Louis passes within a short distance of a branch of the Mississippi, where it becomes navigable for canoes." "And if the navigation of the Mississippi is considered as of any consequence by this country, from that part of the Globe, such is the nearest way to get at it." Whether this course as described by Sir Alexander is the best which can be taken I am not sufficiently informed to say; it must be determined by mutual agreement.

It may not be altogether foreign to the subject of these remarks to notice, that if, as is conceived to be the case, the Northern limits of Louisiana are undefined, the North-West Territory and Trade may hereafter in some way be affected, but the period when it may be necessary to discuss this point may possibly be remote; it nevertheless may merit consideration, and should not altogether be lost sight of.

These loose observations are offered with much deference:

GOTHER MANN,

Col. Commanding Rl. Engr.

To Lieut. General HUNTER,

Commanding His Majesty's Forces in both Canadas,

QUEBEC, 23rd April, 1802.

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NOTE C.

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NOTE C.

M. Dudouyt à Mgr Laval.

1677.

Ce que M. C. me dist la première fois que je luy parlé de la moderation qu'il fallait observer dans la Traite des boissons.

Monsieur Colbert Estant Sur le point de regler toutes Choses et peu disposé à mon Egard a tout ce que je luy ay représenté nommement pour la traite des boissons a laquelle il panchoit fort je me suis présenté a luy à l'audiance publique par l'advis de nos amys et luy ay dit que je le Suppliois d'avoir Egard a ce que je luy ay remontré touchant la moderation que je dois observer dans la traite des boissons aux sauvages que de là dépendait tout leur Christianisme et même le bien de la Colonie que s'il avoit pour agréable de m'entendre sur ce faict que je luy rendrois raison de toutes choses. Il me repartit d'un ton fort haut et Severe (ce qui ne se fait pas dans les audiences publiques) que nous Estions des gens qui nous voulions mesler de ce qui ne nous regardoit pas: que parce que nous Estions loing du Soleil nous voulions Entreprendre Sur l'autorités que nous ne devons nous mesler que de prescher confesser et exhorter je lui dis que nous ne nous meslions que de ce qui regardait notre ministère que je lui repré-entois les choses afin qu'il y apportast l'ordre qu'il jugeroit necessaire et a mesme temps je luy presenté la resolution de Sorbonne que j'avais en main luy disans voila la resolution des six professeurs de Sorbonne ou vous voirez la verité du fait clairement Exposé et ce qui se peut faire sur ce sujet a quoy il me repartit qu'il y avait dix ans qu'il Estoit instruit de cela que M. l'evêque de Canada se meslant de prescher exhorter &c me tesmoignant qu'il n'agroit pas m'entendre sur ce faict &c. Je luy dis Ensuite que je le suppliois aussi d'avoir Egard à ce que je luy representois touchant la Subsistence des Ecclesiastiques qui deservoiient la Colonie et sans me laisser passer outre il me dit que le Roy avoit donné deux abbayes a M. l'evêque du Canada pour cela je luy dis quelles Estoient de si peu de revenu qu'a peine en avez vous pu retirer deux mille livres par an à cause des grandes charges et reparations aux qu'elles il a fallu fournir Sur quoy il me dit que si on croyoit aux memoires de Mr. de Quebec il Seroit Encor a retourne, qu'il Estoit le premier a Extenuer les bienfaits du Roy qu'il y avoit des personnes qui les prendroient bien et qui bailleroient d'autres revenus je luy repartis que si le Roy avoit agréable d'assigner quelque autre revenu Sur lequel vous puissiez subsister et votre clergé vous Estiez tout prest de remettre les deux abbayes Entre les mains de sa majesté a quoy il me repondit pas precisement mais il me repeta que je vous dise que vous ne vous meslassiez que de prescher Exhorter &c. et me congedia ladessus, je luy parlé et l'escouté fort doucement quoy qu'il me traitait d'un air fort austère et qu'il me parust Entièrement préoccupé contre vous et tout vostre clergé. Quelques jours après M. de Bellinzany me dit que M. Colbert se trouvoit Empesché sur la traite des boissons et qu'il ne voudroit pas rien faire contre la religion et qui fust preindiciable au Christianisme qu'il avoit fait venir deux avocats auxquels il avoit deduit tout l'establissement du Canada depuis son commencement et avoit fait lire la resolution de Sorbonne toute Entière disant qu'il leur demandoit leur avis sur la traite des boissons aux sauvages En ce qui regarde la politique et non pas en ce qui regarde la religion car il s'en devoit instruire d'ailleurs: que les avocats demanderent du temps jusque au landemain. Il dit à Mr de Bellinzany qu'il prist son temps pour me mesner chez luy et qu'il vouloit m'entendre la dessus et mesme qu'il vouloit consulter les docteurs. Il y quatre ou cinq jours que j'attens et n'ay pu Encor avoir cette audience—ou j'espere aussy luy parler de nos autres affaires Monsieur de Bellazany m'y mena

NOTE C.

(Translation.)

M. Dudouyt to Mgr. Laval.

1677.

What Mr. C. said to me, the first time I spoke to him of the moderation necessary to be observed in the liquor traffic.

Monsieur Colbert being on the point of regulating all things, and little disposed in respect to all that I had represented to him, particularly in regard to the liquor traffic, to which he strongly inclined, I presented myself to him at the public audience, by the advice of our friends, and said to him that I begged him to have regard to what I had represented to him touching the moderation which I should observe in the liquor traffic among the Indians; that upon that depended all their Christianity and even the good of the Colony; that if it were agreeable to him to hear me on this fact, I would show him reasons for all things. He replied in a very loud and severe tone (which is not usual in public audiences) that we were people who wished to mix in affairs which did not concern us, that we wished to encroach on the powers of the authorities; that we should attend only to preaching, confessing and exhorting. I told him we interfered only with what concerned our ministry; that I represented matters to him so that he might regulate them as he should judge necessary, and, at the same time, I presented the resolution of the Sorbonne, which I had in my hand, saying: Here is the resolution of the six professors of the Sorbonne, in which you will see the truth clearly shown, and what can be done in the matter, to which he replied that he had been in possession of that information for ten years; that the Bishop of Canada should attend to preaching, exhorting, &c., plainly showing me that he was not pleased to listen to me on this subject, &c. I said to him then that I prayed him to consider what I had represented to him, touching the subsistence of ecclesiastics ministering in the Colony, and without allowing me to go further, he said that the King had given two Abbeys to the Bishop of Canada. In regard to that, I answered, that the revenue from them was so small that you had been scarcely able to draw two thousand livres from them annually, because of the great expenses and repairs which it was necessary to meet. On which, he replied, that if the memorials of His Lordship of Quebec were to be believed that there was still a surplus; that he was the first to undervalue the King's benefits; that there were persons who would willingly take them and who would hold other revenues. I replied that if the King saw fit to assign some other revenue on which you and your clergy could subsist, you were quite ready to return the two Abbeys into His Majesty's hands. To this he made no precise answer, but repeated that I might tell you that you should not meddle with other things besides preaching, exhorting, &c., and thereupon dismissed me. I had spoken and listened to him very quietly, although he had treated me in a very austere manner, and appeared to me completely prejudiced against you and all your clergy.

Some days after, M. de Bellinzany told me, that M. Colbert found himself opposed in the liquor traffic and that he wished to do nothing against Religion or anything which might be prejudicial to Christianity; that he had sent for two advocates whom he had informed of the whole settlement of Canada from its beginning and had caused to be read the resolution of the Sorbonne in full, saying that he asked their advice with regard to the liquor traffic with the Indians, as a matter of policy and not of religion; as to the latter he would seek other advice; that the Advocates asked time till the following day. He told M. de Bellinzany, that he would choose a time to bring me to see him; that he wished to hear me thereon, and even wished to consult the Doctors (of the Sorbonne). I have waited for four or five days, and have not yet had this audience, at which, also, I hope to speak to him of our other affairs.

hier au soir ou j'attendis jusque apres de neuf heures du soir à la porte de l'antichambre et Mr de Bellinzany me vint dire que M. Colbert ne pouvoit m'entendre aujourd'huy qu'il estoit fatigué et qu'il se vouloit Encore instruire avant que d'entrer en conférence avec moy afin de se mettre en Estat de me convaincre ou que je le convainquisse, je ne conclus rien de bon de ce retardement d'autant que les autres affaires se reglent et il ne se fait rien pour nous les 36,000^l. Sont remplies sans que l'on ayt augmenté nostre article Car tout ce que nous pouvons Esperer est qu'on remette la chose sur le pied qu'estoit l'Estat de la Compagnie qu'on luy presenta ce mesme Soir avec un nota sur nostre article. Je ne sçay Encore ce qu'en fera Car Mr Colbert Est fort arrêté à ne pas vouloir que l'estat Excede 36000^l. M. de Condon a parlé comme je croy a M. Colbert touchant nos memoires. M. de Paris n'en a rien fait quoy que je luy aye donné par deux fois des memoires.

Audiance de M. Colbert.

Après avoir attendu l'espace de 15 jours le temps auquel M. Colbert seroit En Estat de m'entendre il me donna audience à Sceaux mardi 11 May ou M. de Bellinzany m'avoit mené pour cet Effet Ce fut apres que tout le monde fut Expédié et party pour retourner à Paris, Il me fit appeller en la Sale proche de son cabinet et sortir deux de ses domestiques qui restoient En cette Sale et je resté seul avec luy près de trois quarts d'heure ou il me parla et m'entendit avec patience et mesme assez doucement excepté quelque Chose au faist du cas reservé.

Je commençé de luy dire quelque chose ou il prist la parole me disant qu'il avoit nostre zele que nous voudrions destruire les vices jusque dans la racine, que nous faisons ce que les Missionnaires d'oibvent faire mais qu'il y avoit bien des choses qu'il falloit tolerer comme on fait ailleurs que nous voulions porter les choses à une grande perfection, je luy répondis que pour ce qui regarde la disposition des Sauvages au regard de la boisson si Elle estoit semblable a celle de tous les autres peuples d'Europe il ne faudroit pas penser a tenir d'autre conduite que celle qui s'observe partout ailleurs, mais que toute la difficulté de cette affaire consistoit a bien connoistre la difference qu'il y a Entre nos Sauvages et les autres peuples d'Europe au regard de la boisson.

Sur quoy je luy dis que l'inclination que les Sauvages ont a senyvrer est beaucoup plus grande que celle des peuples d'Europe qu'ils ont bien plus de foiblesse pour y resister, qu'elle est universelle que les desordres que les Sauvages commettent sont bien plus grands, ce que je luy prouvai de cette sorte. Monseigneur s'il y a dans une bourgade de la boisson a la discretion des Sauvages ils senyvrerent ordinairement tous, vieuz, jeunes, grands, petits, femmes et Enfants, de sorte qu'a peine en restet-il quelqu'un qui ne senyvve, que sil y a de la boisson pour deux jours l'yvrongnerie durera deux jours sil y en a pour une septmaine Elle durera une septmaine sil y en a pour un mois Elle durera un mois. Que nous ne voyons pas que parmy les peuples d'Europe toute une ville senyvve ny que cela dure les semaines et les mois et que les peuples d'Europe Estant civilisés ne commettoient pas tant de desordres n'y si grands que les Sauvages qui Estant barbares faisoient dans l'yvresse tous les desordres dont un barbare est capable En cet Estat, que ce qu'on avoit Exposé aux Six professeurs de Sorbonne estoit dans la verité a quoy il repartit que nous Exagerions les choses qu'il s'estoit informé des personnes qui avoient Eu habitude En Canada qui ne le disoient pas de la sorte je luy dis que toutes les personnes qui n'estoient pas interessées luy rendroient le mesme tesmoignage que je faisois, je n'entend pas dit-il ce que cela veut dire des personnes interessées, C'est a dire Monseigneur des personnes qui veulent avoir du castor des sauvages par le moyen de la boisson sans se mettre En peine des desordres qu'ils causent par ce moyen et sans avoir Egard a leur salut n'y a celuy des sauvages.

Il me dit la dessus quil Sen estoit informé de Mr Talon qui ne disoit pas cela, que ce n'estoit pas un homme intéressé je luy dis que Mr Talon estoit Cause de la peine dans laquelle nous nous trouvions présentement d'autant qu'un jour Estant prest de mettre le pied dans le vaisseau pour passer En France il fit lever toutes les

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M. de Bellinzany took me there yesterday evening, where I waited at the door of the antichamber until after nine o'clock, when M. de Bellinzany came to tell me that M. Colbert could not hear me to-day; that he was tired, and that he wished to obtain further information before entering on a conference with me, so as to put himself in a position to convince me or to be convinced by me. I augured no good from this delay, inasmuch as the other business is being settled and nothing is being done for us. The 36,000 livres are appropriated without any increase to us. All that we can hope for is that the affair be put on the same footing as was the estimate of the Company, which was handed to him the same evening, along with a note concerning our item. I do not yet know what will be done, for M. Colbert is very decided in his desire that the estimate shall not exceed 36,000. I believe that M. de Condon has spoken to M. Colbert with regard to our memorials. M. de Paris has done nothing, although I have twice given him memorials.

Interview with M. Colbert.

After waiting fifteen days for the time at which M. Colbert would be prepared to hear me, he gave me an audience on Tuesday the 11th of May at Sceaux, to which place Mr. Bellinzany had brought me for the purpose. It was after everyone had been attended to and had left for Paris, that he had me summoned to the room next his private apartment. Having dismissed two servants, who had remained, I was with him alone for nearly three-quarters of an hour, during which he spoke and listened to me patiently and even kindly, except on some part relating to the reserved case.

I was beginning to say something, when he interrupted, saying: that he knew our zeal, that we wished to destroy vice to the very root, that we did what missionaries ought to do, and that there are many things it is necessary to tolerate as was done elsewhere; that we wished to carry things to great perfection. I answered: That, so far as respected the disposition of the Indians with regard to liquor, if it were like that of the people of Europe, it would be unnecessary to think of taking any other course than that observed everywhere else, but that the whole difficulty of this matter consisted in properly understanding the difference there is between our Indians and the people of Europe with regard to liquor.

On this point, I told him that the inclination of the Indians for becoming intoxicated is much stronger than that of the people of Europe; that they have much greater weakness in resisting it; that it is universal, and that the disorders committed by the Indians are more aggravated, and this I proved to him, my Lord, in this way: If in a bourgade there be liquor freely accessible to the Indians they usually all become intoxicated, old, young, great, small, women and children, so that there is hardly one left unintoxicated; that if there be liquor for two days, drunkenness will continue for two days, if there is enough for a week, it will last a week, if for a month, it will last a month; that we do not see in Europe, a whole city got drunk, nor see it continue in this state for weeks and months; that the people of Europe, being civilized, do not commit so many nor such great disorders as the Indians, who being barbarians commit, in drunkenness, all the disorders of which a barbarian is capable in such a condition; that what had been stated to the six professors of the Sorbonne was truth, to which he replied, that we exaggerated things; that he had informed himself from persons accustomed to Canada, who gave no such account. I told him that all disinterested persons bore the same testimony as I did. I do not understand, he said, what is meant by interested persons. It means, my Lord, persons who wish to have beavers from the Indians by means of liquor, without respect to the risk of the disorders they cause by that means, and without regard to their own salvation or to that of the Indians.

He told me thereupon, that he had informed himself through M. Talon, who did not say that; that he was not a man who was interested. I told him that M. Talon was the cause of the trouble in which we found ourselves at the present moment, inasmuch as that one day being ready to embark for France, he had caused the

peines et les ordonnances, des quelles la justice et ceux qui avoient eu l'Authorité En main S'Estoiert servis pour reprimer les désordres qui Estoiert Causés par la trop grande quantité de boisson que l'on bailloit aux Sauvages et que l'Espace de trente ans on Sy Estoit toujours opposé par les ordonnances les peines et amendes etc que Sil vouloit En faire informer sur le lieu les personnes qui ne seroient pas interessées luy rendroient le mesme tesmoignage que je faisois il me dit qu'il y avoit déjà donné ordre et En Effect j'avois sceu qu'il y avoit fait disposer toutes ses consultations et mesmoires pour Envoyer a Mr. Duchesneau, je lui dis qu'on pouvoit aisément garder la moderation dans la traite des boissons d'autant qu'il En avoit déjà osté le principal Empeschement par l'arrest qui défend les congez d'aller dans les bois et que la traite se faisant dans les habitations tout se passeroit a la voue et a la connaissance du public et qu'ainsy il seroit facile de reconnoistre les desordres et d'y apporter la remede.

Mais Comment donc faire le commerce avec les Sauvages dit M. C. il fault Monseigneur leur bailler des marchandises et de la boisson avec moderation, quelle est cette moderation. C'est a dire qu'il leur en fault donner En telle quantité qu'il n'y en ayt pas pour les Enyvver, que veut dire cela, comment, peut on le faire. on le peut faire M. Comme les fermiers du Roy le font faire a Tadousac il y a plus de vingt ans on donne par Exemple une pinte de vin a un Sauvage et s'il En veut davantage on le remet a un autre temps et ainsy on garde la moderation necessaire et on ne gaste point le commerce s'il vous plait d'ordonner qu'il n'en soit pas donné En quantité suffisante pour Enyvver les Sauvages et commander au Conseil d'y tenir la main vous aurez la satisfaction de veoir la chose observée dans tous les autres lieux ausy bien qu'à Tadousac M. C. ouy mais comment faire le commerce avec un Sauvage qui apportera au lieu de la traite Cinquante Castors et qui voudra pour payement la moitié En marchandises et la moitié en boisson pour emporter a son village et payer ceux qui luy ont baillé du castor qui veulent de la boisson, je luy dis que c'estait le transport des boissons qui causoit les plus grands désordres qu'il falloit acoutumer les Sauvages Iroquois a prendre des marchandises et de la boisson modérément comme les Sauvages de Tadousac et que Souvent ils ont tesmoigné après En baillast pas en quantité pour Senyvver qu'ils aimeroient bien mieus Emporter les hardes qui leur sont necessaires mais que quand on leur baille une telle quantité de boisson qu'ils ne scauroient s'empescher de Senyvver. Il y a mesme eu des Sauvages qui ont présenté requeste aux Gouvernements pour qu'on ne leur traitast pas une telle quantité de boisson qui les Enyvrast.

M. C. mais quoy ils porteront leurs Castors aux Hollandais, cela n'est pas a craindre de la plus part de nos sauvages. Il n'y a que les Iroquois qui pourroient y aller et ceux de Sonnotouan qui sont a quatre vingt lieues de la nouvelle Hollande n'iront pas chercher de la boisson et porter leurs Castors si loin pourveu que nous leur portions avec la barque des marchandises et de la boisson avec moderation comme on a fait depuis deux ans, et quand il y en auroit quelqu'un qui seroit si passionné pour la boisson qu'il y allast pour cet Effect cela ira a tres peu de chose, et les françois n'en feront pas cinq cent castors moins chaque année pour garder la moderation necessaire pour le Christianisme et le bien de la Colonie ce qui est tres peu de chose pour causer tant de désordre.

M. C. Mais Si un Sauvage emporte un baril d'eau de vie il n'y en aura pas pour Enyvver un village. Il est vray Monseigneur mais il arrivera que le Sauvage boira avec sa bande tout le baril sans le porter au village et s'il ly porte les Sauvages qui ne boivent que pour Senyvver En prendront En telle quantité qu'il y en ayt pour Senyvver car ils sont tellement passionnés pour Senyvver que si on leur baille une bouteille a Six ou Sept qui ne Seront pas capables de les Enyvver tous. Ils l'abandonne a deux ou trois afin qu'ils se puissent Enyvver et les autres s'en privent.

M. C. pourquoi faire un cas réservé de cela en use-t-on de mesme en France et ailleurs ? Les Bretons Senyvrent ils pas ? les allemands etc ? C'est M. pour la raison que je vous dis que nos sauvages sont dans une disposition au regard de la boisson qui

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It is, Sir,
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removal of all the penalties and ordinances, of which justice and the authorities had made use, to repress the disorders caused by the too great quantity of liquor given to the Indians, and that for thirty years had always been opposed by the ordinances, penalties, fines, &c.; that if he wished to obtain information on the spot, disinterested persons would render the same testimony as I did. He said that he had already given such an order, and, in fact, I knew that he had ordered all the consultations and memorials to be prepared to send to M. Duchesneau. I told him that it would be easy to preserve moderation in the liquor traffic, inasmuch as already the principal impediment had been removed, by the decree which prohibits the giving of leave to go into the woods, and that the trade being carried on in the settlements, everything would be done in the sight and to the knowledge of the public, and that thus it would be easy to observe and to bring a remedy against disorders.

But how can trade be carried on with the Indians? said M. C. It is necessary, my Lord, to give them merchandise and liquor in moderation. What is this moderation? It means, that it should be given in such quantity as shall not intoxicate them, it means that. How can that be done? It can be done, Sir, as the King's farmers have it done; at Tadousac for more than twenty years, a quart of wine, for instance, is given to an Indian; if he wants more, he is put off till another time, and thus the necessary moderation is secured, and the trade is not spoiled. If you please to order that it be not given in quantity sufficient to intoxicate the Indians and to command the Council to keep strictly to it, you will have the satisfaction of seeing the thing observed in every other place as well as at Tadousac. M. C.: Yes; but how can trade be done with an Indian, who shall bring to the trading place fifty beavers, and shall wish in payment the half in merchandise and the half in liquor to carry to his village, and to pay those who have given him beavers, and want liquor. I told him it was the conveyance of the liquor which caused the greatest disorders; that the Iroquois Indians must be accustomed to take merchandise and liquor in moderation, like the Tadousac Indians, and that often they have testified, after having been intoxicated, and having wasted everything for liquor, that they wished that they would not have it given to them in such a quantity as to intoxicate them, that they would like much better to obtain clothes, which are necessary, but that when they were given such a quantity of liquor, they could not stop from getting drunk, and there have been Indians who have presented a petition to the Government, that there should not be traded with them such a quantity of liquor as to intoxicate them.

M. C. But, what! they would carry their beavers to the Dutch.

That need not be feared from most of our Indians. It is only the Iroquois who could go there, and those of the Sonnontouan, who are eighty leagues from New Holland, will not go so far to seek for liquor and carry their beavers, provided that their share of merchandise and of liquor be in moderation, as has been done for two years, and when anyone is so devoted to liquor that he would go there with that object, that would go but a little way; the French would not make five hundred skins less a year by preserving the moderation necessary for Christianity and the good of the colony, a very little thing to cause so much disorder.

M. C. But if an Indian took away a barrel of brandy, that would not intoxicate a village?

That is true, my Lord, but it will happen that the Indian with his band will drink the whole barrel, without carrying it to the village, and if it is carried there, the Indians, who drink only to get drunk, will drink such a quantity as may intoxicate them, for they are so fond of becoming intoxicated, that if six or seven are given a bottle, that cannot make them all drunk, they will give it up to two or three, that they may get drunk, whilst the others abstain.

M. C. Why make a reserved case of that, is not the same done in France and elsewhere? Do the Bretons, the Germans, &c., not get drunk?

It is, Sir, for the reason I have given you, that our Indians have a different disposition in respect to liquor from the nations of Europe. It is a very grievous

est toute autre que celles des peuples d'Europe. C'est une chose bien sensible a un Evesque de veoir perir Son Eglise Entre ses mains par un Semblable désordre et n'y pas apporter tous les remedes qui peuvent servir à l'empescher. M. C. le Christianisme a-t-il pery depuis douze ans que le Roy a pris le soin du pays. Je répondis qu'on avoit toujours tasché par les ordonnances les peines et amendes d'empescher les exces et que dans les lieux ou a abandonné la boisson aux Sauvages le Christianisme y a beaucoup souffert l'on a mesme Esté contraint à l'acadie d'abandonner par deux ou trois fois des Eglises de Sauvages d'autant qu'il n'y avoit point de juge n'y de personne en autorité pour reprimer ces desordres je ne repete point toutes les raisons et desordres qui sont marquées dans l'exposé de la résolution de Sorbonne je dis seulement qu'on avoit Exposé la verité des choses comme Elle Est Sur quoy il repartit que nous Exagerions qu'il ne falloit pas faire un cas reservé de cela que si M. l'Evesque Excommunioit pour cela qu'on en appelleroit comme d'abus, qu'il manderoit au Conseil d'y tenir la main et que je vous le mandasse et que je m'informasse Si on en usait de la Sorte En France que les Evesques ne faisoient pas cela, que si on le faisoit on trouveroit toujours l'autorité Royale qui Sy opposeroit etc. je luy dis qu'il n'y avoit pas d'Evesque n'y de Clergé plus Soumis aux volontez du Roy qu'en Canada a quoy il me dit qu'il n'en doutoit pas, mais que nous voulions porter les choses a une plus grande perfection qu'en France et je luy repondis que si les Evesques de Frances estoient en Canada ils en useroient de la mesme manière, et tout autrement qu'en France, la chose Estant Si différente. Il me dit qu'il voyait bien qu'il ne pouvoit pas me convaincre sur ce Sujet la car il s'estoit disposé et avoit résolu de me convaincre S'il pouvoit ainsy qu'il l'avoit dit et que je l'avois Sceu.

Je lui demandé Ensuite s'il auroit agréable que je lui parlasse sur les autres articles que je luy avois présentés dans mes memoires il dit qu'ouy.

Des huguenots.

Je commence par celuy des huguenots et luy dis qu'il Estoit important que les huguenots ne S'establistent et n'hyvernassent pas en Canada d'autant que nous sommes posés Entre trois Colonies d'Anglois et que s'il arrivoit quelq guerre les huguenots ne manqueroient pas de se rengier de leur party, qu'il n'estoit pas a propos de faire un melange de huguenots avec les Catholiques dans un lieu si Eloigné, que l'édit du Roy portoit qu'ils ne s'y Establiroient point. Il repartit qu'on n'y avoit pas Encor donné atteinte qu'on ne le fairoit pas mais comme je scavois qu'il Estoit resolu de permettre aux marchands d'hyverner, je luy dis que s'il arrivoit que quelque marchand fut contrainst par quelque nécessité pressante d'hyverner En Canada qu'il fust obligé de représenter Ses raisons a l'intendant qui les Examinerait lequel S'il les trouvoit justes luy permettroit pour une année Seulement et sans consequence ce qu'il tesmoigna approuver.

Hommes mariés.

Que l'intendant tint la main a ce que les hommes mariés et qui ont leurs femmes En France qu'ils y abandonnent les fissent venir ou les allassent querir que cela Estait de Consequence pour le bien et le bon ordre de la colonie et dist que cela Estoit raisonnable.

Qu'il Estoit vray que l'evesché de Quebec relevoit immediatement du St Siège mais que vous aviez toujours tesmoigné qu'il releveroit de tel archevesché de France qu'il plairoit au Roy et que dez Il y a plus de dix ans M. de Rouen vous ayant dit qu'il demanderoit qu'il relevast de Son archevesché que vous lui aviez dit que vous en Estiez Content si le Roy ne le souffriroit pas qu'il donneroit des lettres de déclaration sur vos bulles, qu'il faudroit les faire registrer au parlement, qu'il les donneroit En la forme qu'il faudroit, je luy ay dit que vous les receviez en telle manière que le Roy voudroit les faire Expedier, et Comme je scavois qu'on Estoit resolu de le faire relever de Paris, je lay demandé a M. C. afin que l'on Se conforme dans la con-

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thing for a Bishop to see his church destroyed in his hands by such a disorder and not to bring to bear every remedy to prevent it.

M. C. Has Christianity perished during the twelve years the King has taken the care of the country?

I answered, that the attempt had always been made by ordinances, penalties, and fines to prevent excesses, and that in places where liquor was given up to the Indians, Christianity had greatly suffered, and even that in Acadia Churches for Indians had to be abandoned two or three times, because there was no judge, nor person in authority to repress these disorders. I do not repeat all the reasons and disorders mentioned in the recital of the Sorbonne's resolution, I say only, that the truth was stated respecting things as they are. Upon which he replied that we exaggerated; that it was not necessary to make a reserved case of that; that if the Bishop excommunicated on that account, it might be regarded as an abuse, which he would order the Council to take in hand; that I should write you thereon, and inform myself if anything of the sort was done in France; that the Bishops did not do that; that if it was done, that it would always be found that it was opposed by the Royal Authority, &c. I told him that no Bishop or Clergy were more submissive to the will of the King than those in Canada, to which he answered, that he did not doubt it, but that we wished to carry things to greater perfection than in France, and I replied, that if the Bishops of France were in Canada they would use the same means, altogether different from those in France, the thing itself being so different. He told me, he saw plainly that he could not convince me on that subject, for he had prepared and was resolved to convince me if he could, as he had said and as I knew.

I asked him, then, if it would be agreeable to him that I should speak on the other items which I had presented to him in my memorials, which he answered in the affirmative.

Of the Huguenots.

I began with that of the Huguenots and told him that it was important that the Huguenots should not settle nor winter in Canada, inasmuch as we are placed between three colonies of English, and that if a war should occur, the Huguenots would not fail to side with their party; that it was not convenient to have a mixture of Huguenots and Catholics in so remote a place; that the King's edict bore that they should not settle there. He replied, that no hope had been given them on this point, nor would be given, but as I knew that it was resolved to allow the merchants to winter, I told him, that if it happened that any merchant was compelled by urgent necessity to winter in Canada, that he should be obliged to represent the reasons to the Intendant, who should examine them, and if he found them reasonable, might permit him to remain for one year only and without prejudice. To this he expressed approval.

Of Married Men.

That the Intendant shall take care, that married men, who have their wives in France whom they have abandoned there, shall send or go for them; that this was of importance for the benefit and good order of the Colony. He said that that was reasonable.

That it was true that the Bishopric of Quebec held immediately from the Holy See, but that you had always asserted, that it would be subject to such Archbishopric of France as the King chose; that for upwards of ten years, M. of Rouen having told you that he would demand that it should be subject to his Archbishopric, you had told him that you would be satisfied if the King did not allow him to give letters of declaration on your edicts (*bulles*); that it was necessary they be registered in Parliament; and that he should give them in the requisite form. I told him that you would receive them in such manner as the King desired to have them sent, and as I knew that it was resolved that it should be subject to Paris, I asked this of M. C., in order that the ecclesiastical government should be conformable to the custom

duite Ecclesiastique a la Coustume et a l'usage de Paris comme on fait pour la conduite Civile M. de St Josse en a parlé a M. de Paris Cela donnera lieu a l'archevesque de Paris de proteger l'Eglise du Canada.

Il me dit que nous voulions faire des Cures amovibles que cela Estoit contre les droits du Royaume, je luy repondis que lorsq les paroisses seroient En Estat on Etablroit des cures fixes que neansmoins il y en avoit En des Evesches du Royaume qui Estoiient amovibles, il parut satisfait de ce que je luy dis qu'on En Etablroit des fixes, je vois bien que l'on ne souffrira pas aucune chose qui ne soit conforme à l'usage le plus commun de la France et le plus favorable a la Politique.

Subsistence des prêtres.

Je luy parlé Enfin de la Subsistence des ptes, qui deservent la Colonie et du dix pour cent. Il me dit que le Roy vous avoit donné deux abbayes, je luy repondis qu'elles Estoiient en tel Estat que vous n'en tiriez pas du revenu pour vostre propre Subsistence et de deux ou trois ptes. avec vous Sur quoy il me dit que pour ces deux articles la, je luy donnasse un mémoire qu'il y auroit Esgard, je luy dis sur l'heure avant qu'il m'eust fait cette réponse que le dix pour Cent Estoit une imposition que les habitans S'estoiient volontairement imposée pour satisfaire a certaines debtes qu'ils avoient contractées dont le Seminaire n'estoit pas susceptible et que comme c'estoit des Communautés qui s'estoiient consacrées les premières pour cette Colonie qui ne Subsistoient que par la bonté que le Roy avoit pour Elles on Espéroit qu'il leur accorderoit cette grace et les Exempteroit de payer cette Entrée, voila a peu près ce qui s'est passe dans l'entretien que j'eus avec M. O. je donné le mémoire sur la Subsistence des ptes. et le dix pour cent j'ay demain a Sceaux pour En Scavoir la response.

Des Congés.

J'oubliois l'article des congés, sur quoy il me dit que pour aller dans les missions il n'en faudroit pas prendre mais que pour passer En France, il falloit que le Gouverneur le Sceut, je luy dis que pour passer de la nouvelles france en l'ancienne on ne sortoit pas des terres de l'obéissance du Roy et que l'on ne manquoit jamais d'aller veoir Mr le Gouverneur avant de partir je luy ay représenté dans mon mémoire que cela Empescheroit beaucoup decclésiastiques d'aller En Canada scachant qu'ils n'auroient pas la liberté de revenir quand ils voudroient et qu'il faudra prendre des congés qu'on leur refuseroient quand on voudroient, je prie Mr de Bellizany de luy faire connoistre la consequence de cet article et que si M. l'evesque avoit besoin d'envoyer un ecclesiastique En France pour les affaires de Son Eglise cela seroit bien rude qu'un Gouverneur l'empeschast, je ne Scay pas Encor ce qui sera réglé la dessus.

Il fault remarquer que quoy que M. Colbert ayt paru soutenir et pancher d'avantage a permettre la traite des boissons qu'a la défendre il a deub en user de la sorte ayant a parler a moy qui demandois le contraire ainsy si on peut par l'information qui sera faite lui faire connoistre la vérité je ne croy pas qu'il la permette car on remarque par sa conduite que lorsqu'on luy fait connoistre la verité et la justica il la rend.

Une remontrance au Roy.

Je crois qu'il seroit apropos que vous fissiez une remontrance au Roy qui feroit veoir nettement et sans Exaggeration l'estat de la chose, Conformément a l'exposé en la resolution de Sorbonne qui Coterait En particulier les desordres qui sont arrivés dans tout le passe qui feroit mention de tous les arrests, ordonnances amendes, chastimens et autres moyens dont la justice et ceux qui ont Eu autorité se sont servis pour reprimer les desordres que la trop grande quantité de boisson donnée aux Sauvages a causes, il fault citer les faits et les circonstances En particulier car les termes generaux ne prouvent rien, Il ne fault pas obmettre que l'on a Esté Contrainst

and usage of Paris, as was observed in civil government. M. de St. Josse has spoken of this to M. of Paris. That will give the Archbishop of Paris an opportunity to protect the Church of Canada.

He said that we wished to have the Curés removable; that that was against the laws of the Kingdom. I replied that when the parishes were in a condition for it, fixed Curés should be settled; that nevertheless there were in some of the Bishoprics of the Kingdom Curés who were removable. He appeared satisfied with what I had said of fixed charges. I see plainly that nothing will be suffered that does not conform to the commonest usage in France and the most favourable in a political point of view.

Subsistence for the Priests.

I spoke to him, in fine, of the subsistence of the priests who are officiating in the Colony and of the ten per cent. He told me, that the King had given you two Abbeys. I answered that they were in such a condition that you did not derive from them revenue for your own subsistence, and that of the two or three priests with you. Upon this he told me that for these two items, I should give him a memorial, which would be considered. I told him at once, before he had made this answer, that the ten per cent. was an imposition; that the settlers had voluntarily imposed it on themselves to satisfy certain debts they had contracted, for which the Seminary was not liable, and that as it was one of the first of the Communities which had devoted itself to the Colony and which existed only by the goodness of the King, it was hoped that this favour would be granted and that it would be exempted from paying this charge. This is nearly what passed in the conversation which I had with M. C. I gave the memorial on the subsistence of the priests and the ten per cent. I shall go to-morrow to Sceaux to know the answer.

Of passes (congés).

I forgot the item of passes, upon which he said that it was not necessary to take one on going to the missions, but on returning to France it was necessary that the Governor should know. I told him that passing from new into old France was not to leave the lands subject to obedience to the King, and that we never failed to call on the Governor before leaving; I represented to him in my memorial that it prevented many ecclesiastics from going to Canada, knowing that they would not have the liberty of returning when they wished, and that it was necessary to take passes which might be refused. I prayed M. Bellinzany to make him understand the consequences of this item, and that if the Bishop required to send an ecclesiastic to France on the business of his church, it would be very hard that a Governor could prevent him. I do not yet know what will be settled thereupon.

It should be remarked, that although M. Colbert has appeared to sustain, and inclined to allow, rather than forbid the liquor traffic, he was obliged to act thus, having to speak to me who maintained the contrary opinion, so that if by the information given him, he is made to understand the truth, I do not believe that he will permit it, for it is observed by his conduct, that when he is shown clearly what are truth and justice, he renders them.

A remonstrance to the King.

I believe it would be proper for you to make a remonstrance to the King, which would show plainly and without exaggeration the condition of affairs, conformably to the statement in the resolution of the Sorbonne, which, in particular, should allege the disorders which have taken place during the whole of the past; which should make mention of all the decrees, ordinances, fines, punishments and other means made use of by justice and those in authority to repress the disorders caused by the too large quantity of liquor given to the Indians. It would be necessary to particularise facts and circumstances; general terms prove nothing. It must not

d'abandonner les Eglises de lacadie a cause des Exces de boisson et autres semblables il faut citer les articles de Baston et nous Envoyer l'imprimé prendre le tesmoignage des personnes dignes de foy sur les faits qu'on avancera marquer qu'on peut traiter des boissons avec moderation comme on fait a Tadousac et ailleurs Envoyer Copie des arrests et ordonnances les plus considérables citer les requestes des Sauvages En un mot ne rien obmettre de ce qui put Efficacement faire connoître la verité ne pas dire chose contraire a l'information juridique de Mr Duchesneau a moins que de la bien prouver.

Intention du Roy Establisant les Colonies.

Il faut commencer cette remontrance faisant veoir que la premiere et la principale intention du Roy dans l'establissement de cette Colonie a Esté de procurer a ces pauvres peuples infidelles la Connoissance du vray Dieu et les moyens de leur Salut, de les instruire et les maintenir dans l'exercice du Christianisme, rien de plus glorieux a Sa majesté n'y capable d'attirer sur sa personne sacrée et sur son Royaume les benedictions du Ciel etc. je dis cecy seulement pour Exemple car on le mettra beaucoup mieux.

Reglement des boissons remis a l'année prochaine.

Vous voyez par ce recit que M. C. n'a point voulu regler icy la chose il a fait des consultations dresser des memoires et Envoyé le tout a M. Duchesneau pour informer sur les lieux si le fait est comme nous l'avons Exposé, Monsieur Talon Est dans le mesme Esprit qu'il Estoit pour la traite et a parlé a M. Colbert qui l'a consulté la dessus conformement a ses anciennes impressions et rendu En cela un mauvais service à l'Eglise du Canada J'ai scu qu'il n'en avait pas parlé Comme il devait outre ce que M. Colbert m'en avoit dit. Monsieur de la Chesnaye au contraire a dit la verité fort nettement et Efficacement a M. de Bellinzany qui en a fait le raport a M. Clequel comme je crois ayant pris icy toutes les Connaissances et reçu l'information de M. Duchesneau il reglera la Chose l'année prochaine ainsy le succes de cette affaire depend grandement du raport que fera M. Duchesneau dans son information, j'espere qu'il rendra justice et fera connoître la verité je ne doute point que M. de F. et les personnes interessées ne fassent tout ce qu'elles pourront pour faire dire et croire le contraire.

Reponse des advocats.

Les advocats consultés ont concluds en faveur de la politique qu'il faut bailler des boissons aux Sauvages, mais il ne s'en fault pas Etonner car ils En jugent Entierement comme des peuples d'Europe ne faisant de distinction des uns avec les autres. Il fault s'il vous plaist Envoyer les affaires toutes dressées car icy on ne saura pas les choses.

Arrest des Congés.

M. de F. a fait tout ce qu'il a pu pour faire l'arrest qui defend les Congés, l'on a incité diverses personnes a demander des Congés à M. Colbert pour aller aux outaouak et ailleurs le Sieur la Barrois faisoit ces sortes de placets... mais avec tout cela l'on na rien pu obtenir les fermiers n'avoient garde de le souffrir. Je pense qu'il seroit bon d'Eviter Encor cette année autant que l'on pourra d'en venir à l'excommunication au regard des traitteurs jusqu'à ce que l'information soit faite et la chose réglée pour ne pas irriter M. C. Car ce point Est un de ceux où il m'a paru le plus arrêté et a presser qu'on levast le cas reservé lorsque l'on aura dressé cette remontrance a Quebec il nous la fault Envoyer par les premiers vaisseaux afin que s'il y a Encor quelque chose a faire que l'on prie quelqu'un des pères du College de Clermont d'y travailler et si on voit que le Roy l'agrec on la pourra faire imprimer pour justifier au public la Conduite de l'Eglise et oster les fausses impressions que la Calomnie produit tous les jours et faire veoir qu'il n'est pas vray qu'il n'y ayt point de Chrestiens parmi les Sauvages comme on le publie En France et mesme En Canada on pourroit joindre a cette piece la decision de Sorbone.

be omitted, that churches in Acadia had to be abandoned on account of excesses in liquor and similar causes; it would be necessary to cite the Boston articles; to send us the printed matter; to take the evidence of persons worthy of credit regarding the facts that shall be advanced, to show that trade in liquor can be carried on with moderation, as is done at Tadousac and elsewhere; to send a copy of the most important decrees and ordinances; to cite the petitions of the Indians, in a word, to omit nothing that can effectually make the truth known; to say nothing against the juridical information of M. Duchesneau, unless it can be clearly proved.

Intention of the King in establishing the Colony.

This remonstrance must begin by pointing out, that the intention of the King in the establishment of this Colony, was to procure for these poor infidel nations the knowledge of the true God and the means of their salvation; to instruct and maintain them in the exercise of Christianity, nothing more glorious to His Majesty, nor more suited to draw upon his sacred person, and on his kingdom the blessing of Heaven, &c. give this only as an example, for it can be much better put.

Liquor regulations postponed till next year.

You see by this narrative that M. C. did not wish to settle the matter here; he has had consultations in order to prepare memoranda, and to send the whole to M. Duchesneau, to ascertain on the spot if the fact is as we have stated. Monsieur Talon is in the same mind as he was regarding the traffic, and has spoken to M. Colbert, who has consulted him, conformably to his old impressions, and thus rendered bad service to the Church of Canada. I knew that he had not spoken of it as he ought, in addition to what M. Colbert had told me. Monsieur de la Chesnaye, on the contrary, has told the truth very plainly and efficaciously to M. de Bellinzany, who has made a report to M. C. He, as I believe, having made full inquiry here and obtained information from M. Duchesneau, will settle the matter next year. Thus the success of the affair depends greatly on the report which M. Duchesneau will make as the result of his inquiries. I hope that he will render justice and make known the truth. I do not doubt that M. de F., and those interested will do all that is possible to have the contrary said and believed.

Reply of the Advocates.

The advocates consulted have reported in favour of the policy of giving liquor to the Indians; but this need not be wondered at, for they judge entirely as do the nations of Europe, making no distinction between one and another. It is necessary, if you please, to send the matter fully drawn up in writing, for here these things will not be known.

Decree respecting Passes.

M. de F. has done all he can to have the decree passed forbidding passes. Numbers of persons have been incited to demand passes from M. Colbert to go to the Ottawa and elsewhere. The Sieur la Barrois made these sorts of petitions, but notwithstanding nothing has been obtained, the farmers taking care not to suffer it. I think it would be well to avoid as much as possible for this year still, excommunication in regard to traders, until the report be made and the matter settled, so as not to irritate M. C., for this point is one of those on which he appeared to me most determined, and insisted that the reverse case should be removed. When this remonstrance shall have been prepared at Quebec, it should be sent by the first ships. In order that, if there should be still anything to be done, some one of the Fathers of Clermont College should undertake it, and if it was seen that the King agreed to it, it might be printed to justify to the public the conduct of the Church, and remove the false impressions which calumny produces every day, and to show that it was not true that there were no Christians among the Indians, as is published in France and even in Canada. To this document might be joined the decision of the Sorbonne.

Papiers de l'abbaye St Paul Envoyés.

Je vous Envoys les papiers qui concernent les terres de l'abbaye St Paul et nommément un Eclaircissement sur la requeste de Pitouin que je presente icy je garde les deux principales ordonnances dont je vous Envoys copie En cas qu'il y Eust Encore quelq chose a faire l'année prochaine Sur cette affaire vous trouverez ces papiers dans un petit paquet n° 5. Envoyé de Paris.

De l'abbaye St Paul.

L'affaire de l'abbaye St Paul Est comme je crois renvoyée au Conseil M. de Bellinzany m'a dit néanmoins qu'il ne croyoit qu'on touchast a l'ordonnance de M. l'intendant et qu'on donne a Pitouin le renvoy qu'il demande tout son fondement est que la rivière du Gouffre n'est pas la rivière de l'abbaye St Paul, j'ay répondu a sa requeste quoyque je ne l'aye pas veue mais seulement son placet je vous Envoys les responses, il a publié partout que vous aviez fait faire un faux contrat par Becquet disant que la chose n'estoit pas dans le contract de ratification comme dans le contract primitif a cause de l'Explication, j'ay Expliqué la chose à Mr de Bellinzany Et mesme a Pitouin qui ne souffre aucune difficulté si la chose va au Conseil il faut produire le livre de Champlain et si vous ne l'avez pas il faut demander aux jésuites un livre in folio ou la chose se trouve et qui cite Champlain.

Goudronnerie.

Ce qui donnera plus de peine est la goudronnerie que M. C. a dit qu'il faut faire valloir. Je lay veu Escrit de sa main a la marge d'un Extrait. Si on le fait ce sera de la depense. Si on ne le fait pas on en prendra occasion de crier, je remarque au discours de Pitouin qu'il voudroit bien qu'on s'accommodast avec luy et en tirer une somme comme a fait St Aubin mais l' En faut demeurer à ce qui est regle, je vous envoys les papiers qui vous pourront servir sur ce sujet.

St Aubin.

St Aubin a fait icy on plustost le Sr Barrois luy a fait trois placets le premier Estoit tout a fait ombrageux contre vous et M. l'intendant il a esté Empesché de le présenter par M. Daulier (qu'il ne faut pas nommer) le second n'estoit pas si mauvais particulièrement au regard de M. l'intendant, j'ay fait une Réponse par Escrit à ses Calomnies mais M. de Bellinzany me dit que ce n'estoit pas la peine de s'arrester a refuter un homme de cette sorte et je crois bien qu'on n'aura pas pris la peine de lire ma reponse lorsq St Aubin a veu qu'on le renvoyoit a Quebec pour la terre de la hève qu'il demandoit, Il a fait un troisième placet Seulement pour me le faire veoir et se justifier disant qu'il n'avoit rien dit contre vous et M. l'intendant car il ne Scavoit pas que j'avois veu les deux autres.

M de Bellinzany m'a dit qu'on Estoit tres mecontent de ce qu'on laissoit venir En France des personnes crier et importuner la Cour que le Roy Envoyoit un Gouverneur et un intendant et qu'il avoit Estably un Conseil pour terminer les affaires sur le pays ou l'on En pouvoit avoir la connaissance et non pas a Paris, je luy répondis que c'estoit M. de F. qui avoit Envoyé ces Sortes de gens Expres pour crier et faire du bruit contre M. l'intendant et contre vous, qu'on avoit sollicité St Aubin de Signer un Escrit et de publier les calomnies qu'il debitoit a Paris dans les placets et partout ailleurs qu'il me l'avoit dit a Quebec et qu'il n'avoit gardé de faire une telle action cependant il l'a fait par l'instigation du Sr Barrois.

Sr Lusson.

Monsieur de St Lusson repasse en Canada Scascent icy de quel bois faire fleche je ne vois pas de changement En Sa conduite, Il dit qu'il veut vivre autrement qu'il n'a fait, je n'ay pu me dispenser de luy donner un mot de lettre pour vous porter Il pretend que M. Bazire lui donnera quelq Employ.

Sending Papers Respecting the Abbey of St. Paul.

I send you the papers concerning the lands of the Abbey of St. Paul, and especially an explanation regarding the petition of Petouin, which I am presenting here. I am keeping the two principal ordinances, of which I send you a copy, in case anything should still have to be done next year in that affair. You will find these papers in a small parcel, No. 6, sent from Paris.

Of the Abbey St. Paul.

The business of the Abbey St. Paul is, I believe, sent back to Council. M. Bellinzany told me, however, that he did not believe the ordinance of the Intendant would be touched, and that Petouin should be given the reference he asks; his whole ground is, that the Rivière du Gouffre is not the river of the Abbey St. Paul. I have answered his demand, although I have not seen it, but only his petition. I send you the replies. He has published everywhere that you had caused a false contract to be made by Becquet, saying that the thing was not in the contract of ratification as in the primitive contract, on account of the interpretation. I explained the matter to M. de Bellinzany, and even to Petouin, who finds no difficulty in it. If the thing goes to Council, Champlain's book must be produced, and if you have not got it, the Jesuits must be asked for a book in folio, in which the thing is found and which quotes Champlain.

Tar Works.

What will give more trouble is the tar works, which M. C. said must be established. I saw written in his own hand on the margin of an extract: "If it is done, it will be an extravagance, if it is not done, the opportunity will be taken to cry out." I notice in the speech of Petouin, that he wished that an understanding should be come to with him, and that he might draw a sum of money like St. Aubin, but the matter must remain as settled. I send you the papers which may be of use in this matter.

St. Aubin.

St. Aubin, or rather the Sieur Barrois for him, has made three petitions. The first was altogether abusive of you and the Intendant. He was prevented from presenting it by M. Daulier (he need not be named). The second was not so bad, especially with regard to the Intendant. I answered his calumnies in writing, but M. de Bellinzany told me it was not worth the trouble to refute a man of that sort and I believe that nobody will take the trouble to read my answer. When St. Aubin saw that he was refused at Quebec the land of La Hève which he asked, he made a third petition, solely to let me see it, and to justify himself, saying that he said nothing against you and the Intendant, for he did not know I had seen the two others.

M. de Bellinzany told me that there was great dissatisfaction that persons should be allowed to come to France to cry out and importune the Court; that the King sent a Governor and Intendant and that he had established a Council to determine affairs in the country where the facts could be ascertained and not in Paris. I answered him, that it was M. de F. who had sent that sort of people expressly to cry out and make a noise against the Intendant and against you; that St. Aubin had been solicited to sign a writing and to publish the calumnies he had retailed in Paris in his petitions and everywhere else; that he had told me so in Quebec and that he had not kept from doing such an action, but that he had done so at the instigation of Sieur Barrois.

Sieur Lusson.

Monsieur de St. Lusson is returning to Canada, knowing here of what wood he could make an arrow. I see no change in his conduct; he says he wishes to live otherwise than he has done. I have not been able to avoid giving him a word of a letter to carry to you. He pretends that M. Bazire will give him some employment.

Mr de Chamblis.

Mr de Chamblis a fait lan passé et demande une somme de quinze milles livres pour lever des hommes et passer en Canada. M. C. a respondu qu'il n'y a rien a faire pour le present, je ne vois pas de changement En lui il demande a Mr Colbert qu'il le nomme Gouverneur du fort de Chamblis et qu'il lui donne seulement son passage et de quelques hommes. C'est un pretexte pour retourner En Canada et je crois que quand mesme on ne lui accorderoit pas cela il repassera et se joindra a M. de f. coë. auparavant, ce sont des difficultés qu'en ne peut Empescher.

Mr Morand pour l'abbaye de l'Estrée

Nous ne pouvons travailler a la Suppression des abbayes jusqu'au retour du Roy Car il fault que ce soit luy qui la demande et face obtenir par ses Embassadeurs, Je crois que nous n'aurons pas d'opposition de la part de l'ordre de St Benoit et la proposition que M. Morand vous a faite pour un Establissement de Religieuses de l'ordre de Cisteaux a l'Estrée fera que nous n'aurons pas de peine non plus d'autant que l'ordre y donnera les mains nous devons y aller avec M. de Montigny et Mr de St Joese aussy tost que les affaires du Canada seront achevées et Mr Morand s'y trouvera il propose des Conditions assez raisonnables nous avons veu le pere Martin qui est prieure de St Denis et le general a Paris qui nous ont paru assez disposes et si le Roy Entrepren la chose Elle passera bien piustost et avec p us de facilité.

Establissement du Chapitre

Il faudra Establir le Chapitre Et nous En Envoyer l'establissement je travaille a trouver un modele pour vous l'envoyer, il faut aussy que vous fassiez l'union de la Cure au Séminaire M. Cheron m'avoit promis de me dresser le modele de l'un et de l'autre, j'ay Esté bien des fois chez luy sans pouvoir l'avoir il est acable d'affaires et la mort de Mr l'Archevesque de Bourges l'a obligé d'y aller je luy ay Escrit qu'il me les Envoie et n'ay pas Encor Eu de response.

Reunion des prieures

Il n'est point necessaire d'aller a Rome pour l'union des prieures non plus que de la Cure M. Cheron m'en a assure et que ce seroit bien de la peine et de la depense sans necessité.

Vous nommerez au Chapitre huit Chanoines et les trois premieres dignités et la Suppression Estant faite on leur attribuera le revenu des deux manses monachales et les deux abbatales demeureront pour la fondation de l'Evesche Car si on avoit attribué une des manses abbatales au Chapitre Il auroit Esté difficile que le Roy n'eust prétendu nommer aux Canoncats et dignité mais Estant fondés des manses monachales C'est a l'evesque. Cette portion Estant purement ecclesiastique.

Mgr P. Heliopolis

Est allé d'Espagne droit a Rome sans passer par Paris il nous aydora et si M. Pallu revient je crois que M. Gazil ira ou un autre du Séminaire qui prendra soin avec le correspondant de M. le Mere de poursuivre nos suppressions.

Le Cardinal d'Estrée.

Monseigneur le C. d'Estrée retournera aussy a Rome ou nous ferons En sorte que le Roy le chargera de l'exécution de cette affaire ce qui nous aidera beaucoup.

Le frère de la Chèze.

Le père de la Cheze m'a tesmoigné aussy affection et il agira auprès du Roy nous verrons s'il y a lien qu'il nous obtienne quelq chose car je luy ay fait connoistre le peu de Revenu de vos abbayes.

M. de Chamblis.

M. de Chamblis last year, and again this year, is asking a sum of fifteen thousand livres to raise men and go over to Canada. M. C. has answered, that there is nothing to do at present. I see no change in him. He is asking M. Colbert to be named Governor of the Fort of Chamblis and that he should be given only his passage and a few men. It is a pretext to return to Canada, and I believe, that even if he should not be granted that he will return and join M. de F. as before. These are difficulties which cannot be prevented.

M. Morand for the Abbey d'Estrée.

We cannot take any steps towards the suppression of the Abbeys until the King's return; for it is he who must demand it and have it obtained by his ambassadors. I believe that we shall have no opposition from the order of St. Benoit and the proposition M. Morand has made for an establishment of Nuns of the order of Cisteaux at Estrée will save us further trouble, as the order will consent to it. We should go there with M. de Montigny and M. de St. Josse, as soon as the affairs of Canada shall be settled and that M. Morand shall have arrived there. He proposes reasonable enough conditions. We have seen Father Martin, the Prior of St. Denis, and the General at Paris, who appear to us well enough disposed and if the King undertake the thing, it will pass much sooner and more easily.

Establishment of the Chapter.

The chapter must be established and the establishment for it sent us; I am trying to find a model to send you. The union of the parish with the Seminary you must also make. M. Cheron had promised me to draw up a model for both. I have called on him several times without being able to get it. He is overwhelmed with business, and the death of the Archbishop of Bourges has obliged him to go there. I have written him to send it, but have had no answer yet.

Consolidation of the Pories.

It is not necessary to go to Rome for the union of the Pories any more than for that of the parish. M. Cheron has assured me of it, and that without any necessity, it would be incurring great trouble and expense.

You will nominate eight Canons to the Chapter and the three first dignitaries, and the suppression being made, the revenues of the two Conventual houses will be appropriated to them; those of the two abbatial houses will remain as the foundation of the Bishopric, for it would have been difficult to appropriate one of the abbatial houses to the Chapter, as the King did not pretend to nominate Canons and dignitaries, but being charged on the conventual houses it is a matter for the Bishop, that portion being purely ecclesiastical.

Mgr. P. Heliopolis

Has gone by Spain straight to Rome, without passing through Paris; he will assist us, and if M. Pallu return, I believe that M. Gazil or another of the Seminary will go, who will take care, with the correspondent of M. de Mere, to prosecute our suppressions.

Cardinal d'Estrée.

Monseigneur the C. d'Estrée will also return to Rome, where we will arrange so that the King take upon himself the execution of that affair, which will help us greatly.

Father de la Chèze.

Father de la Chèze has also given me evidence of affection and he will work on the King. We will see whether there is opportunity for him to obtain anything, as I have made him acquainted with the small revenue derived from your abbeys.

M. le Nonce.

Vous Ecrivez au Pape et au Cardinal Cibo et a Monsieur le nonce au qu'el vous tesmoignerez vos reconnaissances de la protection qu'il nous donne pour vos affaires car nous agirons a Rome par son moyen il a de la considération pour le Séminaire des Missions Estrangers.

M. l'abbé de Rochefort.

Ecrivez aussy a M. l'abbé de Rochefort et luy mandez que la réunion de son prieuré Est faite au Séminaire car il ne le Seavoit pas lorsque je passé a Meaubéc.

Privileges.

Je vous ay Envoyé vos privileges par une autre voye S'il En arrivoit faute ils sont conformes aux précédens dont vous pourrez continuer de vous servir.

jubilé.

Je vous ay Semblablement Envoyé le jubilé par deux voyes, Il y en a une bulle attestée de M. le Nonce Si Elle se trouvoit perdue servez vous de celle qui est dans le jubilé de Paris que je vous ay Envoyé.

Lettres de M. Pallu.

Je vous ay Envoyé les lettres de Mr Pallu dont j'ay gardé copie mais je ne pense pas que toutes les difficultés qu'il marque nous donnent beaucoup de peine le Roy Entrepren la Chose.

Information sur la nécessité d'un Chapitre et qu'il soit pourveu a sa subsistence.

Il seroit bon de faire une information sur la nécessité d'un Chapitre et qu'il soit pourveu a sa subsistence. Cela nous pourra servir a Rome Il y faut Exposer les raisons de Cette nécessité y faire signer l'intendant les Conseillers et notables du lieu.

Lettres de declaration.

Vous n'avez point obtenu de lettres de déclaration Sur vos bulles et Elles sont absolument necessaires il les faudra faire registrer au parlement de Paris M. Colbert m'a fort pressé pour En produire l'enregistrement mais apres avoir bien cherché je me suis souvenu que vous m'aviez dit que vous n'aviez que la réception du Serment de fidelité et non pas des lettres je demandé a M. le premier president qui m'a assuré que l'on n'en avoit point Enregistré au parlement, ainsy je dis a Mr du Vaubourg neveu de M. Colbert qui me les demandoit de Sa part qu'il n'y en avoit point et qu'il fist veoir sur les registres ce qui a fait dire a M. C. qu'il en feroit Expedier En la forme que le Roy le souhaite et pour faire relever l'Evesché de Quebec de l'archevesche de Paris.

Lettres pour le Tedeum.

On vous Ecrit Cette année pour faire chanter le Tedeum on l'avoit fait l'an passé assurément mais je crois que les lettres furent mises dans les paquets de M. de Frontenac qui ne vous les donna pas.

Conte de lestrée pour l'année de Régie.

Je vous Envoye Copie du conte de l'année de Régie de l'abbaye de l'Estrée avec un Esclaircissement de M. Vre frère, nous devons Examiner ce compte avec luy a l'Estrée, nous n'avons pas pu le faire jusque a present nous tascherons de faire le

The Nuncio.

You will write to the Pope, to Cardinal Cibo and to the Nuncio, to whom you will express your grateful acknowledgments for the protection he has given us in your business; for we will manage at Rome by his means. He has regard for the Seminary of Foreign Missions.

Abbé de Rochefort.

Write also to the Abbé de Rochefort, and inform him, that the union of his priory has been accomplished with the Seminary, for he did not know it when I was at Meaubeo.

Privileges.

I have sent you your privileges by another conveyance. If any mistake should occur respecting them, they are conformable to the former, of which you may continue to make use.

Jubilee.

Similarly, I have sent the Jubilee by two conveyances. There is one bull attested by the Nuncio. If it should be lost, make use of that in the Jubilee of Paris, which I sent you.

M. Pallu's letters.

I have sent M. Pallu's letters, of which I have kept a copy, but I do not think that all the difficulties he mentions need give us much trouble. The King is undertaking the matter.

Report as to the necessity for a Chapter, and that subsistence should be provided for it.
It would be well to have a report made of the necessity for a chapter, and that its subsistence be provided for. That will be of service to us at Rome. The reasons for this necessity should be pointed out in it, and it should be signed by the Intendant, the Councillors and the notables of the place.

Letters of Declaration.

You have not obtained letters of declaration on your bulls, and they are absolutely necessary. They must be registered in the Parliament of Paris. M. Colbert strongly urged me to produce the registration, but after having searched for it, I remembered that you had told me you had only the acknowledgment of the oath of fidelity, but not the letters. I asked the first president, who assured me that they were not registered in the Parliament. Thus I told M. de Vaubourg, nephew of M. Colbert, who asked them from me on his behalf, that there was none, and that there would be shown on the registers what has been said to M. C., that he might have it forwarded in the form which the King desires, and so that the Bishopric of Quebec might be held from the Archbishopric of Paris.

Letters for the "Te Deum."

You were written to this year to have the *Te Deum* sung. Assuredly that was done last year, but I believe that the letters were put into M. de Frontenac's mails, who does not give them to you.

Account of the Year's Administration of Estrée.

I send you copy of the account of the year's administration of the Abbey of Estrée, with an explanation from your brother. We must examine this account with him at Estrée. We have not been able to do so up to the present. We must expend

moins qu'il se pourra de dépence aux reparations jusqu'a ce que nos ayons veu si nous nous En accommoderons avec quelque monastère de relligieuses. Car pour les Relligieux il n'y a rien a faire d'autant qu'ils n'ont pas le moyen de payer que du Revenu de l'abbaye ce qu'ils ne pourroient faire et vivre dessus, je vous ay marque dans mes precedentes que je trouvé la chose réglée avec M. Bertelot touchant l'Estrée et qu'il continue le traité que vous aviez fait avec luy au moyen de la deduction des Cinq Cents livres du prix que vous Etiez Convenu.

M. Dauteuil.

M. de F. avoit fortement Sollicité pour faire donner la charge de M. Dauteuil au Chasseur M. de Bellinzany dit à son fils En ma presence que l'on avoit Envoyé des provisions En blanc pour creer un Substitut En cas que son père devint Entièrément aveugle jusqu'à ce qu'il fust en age et en Etat de posséder cette charge.

Comporté.

M. de Comporté est grand Prevost a 500 l. d'appointement un lieutenant 200 l. et six archers a 60 l. chacun Il doit la chose a Mr. de la Chesnaye Car M. de Frontenac avoit agi puissamment pour M. Lemoyne.

Ratissou n'a rien obtenu. Jolliet.

Le Sr Ratissou n'a rien obtenu et l'on a pas agréé la proposition de Jolliet d'aller aux Illinois faire un Etablissement aux frais duquel M. de la Chesnaye s'offroit de fournir.

Recollects.

L'on m'avoit dit qu'il passeroit quatre Récollects mais cela est reduit a deux dont le plus petit est un sujet de grace a ce que ma dit la mere de Ste Catherine religieuse Ursuline de St. Denis qui vous En Ecrit, Le pere Custode revient, je vous ay deja Ecrit que le pere Alart et le premier provincial et tous les recollects Estoiement sensiblement touches de ce que vous vous avez mande a Mr. Colbert touchant le pere commissaire que cela leur faisoit grand tort le pere Alart et le frere lui même ne deschargerent leur coeur la dessus j'adourois les choses autant que je le pus.

Ils ont fait prescher au Convent de Paris le pere Eustache pour retablir sa reputation Il fault autant qu'il se pourra conserver l'union avec eux je leurs dis que vous aviez rescrit au Roy et a M. C. advantagousement du pere Custode et des Relligieux qui sont En Canada et que le pere Eustache avoit par sa mauvaise conduite Causé le scandale qui Est arrive je dis a son sujet au pere Alart les choses Comme Elles Estoiement et que quoy qu'il Eust agi si mal que nous n'en avions nous-mêmes rien temoigné qu'il s'estoit luy-mesme deserie dans le pays, je crois qu'ils monteront la ferveur qu'ils avoient de se vouloir Establir En tant de lieux En Canada. Le frere Luc m'a dit que le sentiment de Mr Colbert Estoit qu'il falloit bien Establir la maison de Quebec et se contenter de cela qu'ils feroient seulement une Résidence a l'Isle Persee dont il faisoit le tableau pour l'envoyer par la Rochelle.

Mr. du fort.

Il n'y a rien a l'esperer pour tirer quelque chose des parens de Mr du fort ils ont perdu un proces où il sagissoit de dix mille Ecus le mois passe vous connaissez leur maniere d'agir s'il n'estoit pas propre pour le Canada ce sera un sujet pour qu'il vienne luy-mesme y donner ordre.

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as little as possible on repairs, until we see whether we can come to an arrangement with some convent of nuns, because there is nothing to be done with the monks, as they have no means of paying except from the revenues of the abbey, which they could not do and live thereon. I told you in my preceding letters, that I found the matter settled with M. Bertalot touching Estrée, and that he is continuing the engagement you made with him, in consideration of the deduction of five hundred livres from the price you had agreed on.

M. Dauteuil.

M. de F. had strongly urged that M. Dauteuil's office should be given to Le Chasseur.* M. Bellinzany told his son, in my presence, that patents had been sent to him in blank, to appoint a substitute, in case his father should become entirely blind, until he was of an age and in a condition to hold the office.

Comporté.

M. de Comporté is grand provost at 500 livres salary, with a lieutenant at 200 livres and six archers at 60 livres each. He owes the appointment to M. de la Chesnaye, for M. de Frontenac had worked strongly for M. Lemoyne.

Ratisson has obtained nothing. Jolliet.

The Sieur Ratisson has obtained nothing, and Jolliet's proposition has not been agreed to, to go to the Illinois and form a settlement, the expense of which M. de la Chesnaye had offered to defray.

Recollets.

I was told that four Recollets were to go out, but that has been reduced to two, of which the smallest is an act of grace, as I was told by Mother St. Catherine, an Ursuline Nun of St. Denis, who is writing you about it. Father Custode is returning. I have already written to you, that Father Alart and the first provincial and all the Recollets were sensibly affected by what you wrote to M. Colbert touching the father commissary, who did them great wrong. Father Alart and the brother himself will discharge their hearts thereon. I softened matters as much as I could.

They have had Father Eustache preaching at the Convent of Paris, in order to reestablish his reputation. It is necessary, so far as possible, that he should maintain union with them. I told them that you had again written to the King in favourable terms of Father Custode and the Monks who are in Canada, and that Father Rustache had, by his bad conduct, caused the scandal which had occurred. With respect to him, I told Father Alart things as they were, and that although he had acted so badly, we had given no evidence about it but what he had himself described in the country. I believe that they will moderate the fervour they had to settle in so many places in Canada. Father Luke told me that M. Colbert's feeling was, that the house at Quebec should be well established, and to content themselves with that; and that they should only make a residence at Isle Persée, of which he had a plan prepared to send by Rochelle.

M. du Fort.

There is no hope of obtaining anything from the relations of M. du Fort; they have lost a suit, involving ten thousand crowns, last month. You know their manner of acting. If he was not suited for Canada, that would be a matter that he should come himself to arrange.

*Le Chasseur was Frontenac's secretary.

Mr de Bruslon.

Nous n'avons pu Encor avoir aucune raison de la Sœur de Mr de Bruslon il faudra la plaider et Encor aura on bien de la peine si je puis avoir un Committimus pour Envoyer toutes les causes du Seminaire de Quebec a Paris je l'auray.

Mr Petit.

Je tascheray de voir l'Estat ou Est le bien de Mr Petit allant en Normandie l'on avoit parlé a M. de St Josse pour l'acheter mais la chose En Est demeurée la.

Mr Dupre.

L'on livrera quelq chose de ce qui est deub à Mr Dupre.

Vente de l'Isle de jesus.

Il m'a paru que messieurs de St Sulpice se sont refroidis au sujet de l'achat de l'Isle de jesus Elle leur Est neanmoins très (commode) et ne peuvent s'estendre que de ce coste la, je pense qu'ils n'ont pas d'argent pour le présent c'est ce que me dit M. de Balaze.

Contract de l'Isle de jesus.

Je donné a M. Talon Copie du Contract qu'il a fait de l'Isle de jesus a M. Bertelot il m'a promis qu'il le mettra En Estat et me le donnera pour ce qui est des deux contracts de la Compagnie par les quels Elle avoit Esté Concedée aux Peres Jesu istes je ne crois pas qu'on les puisse retrouver je vous ay Envoyé la prise de possession et un Extract de la Compagnie qui leur accorderoit que je trouve Entre les mains du Pere Ragneneau.

Etablissement des Urselines a Montreal.

Il n'y a rien a Esperer pour l'Etablissement des Urselines a Montreal il ne s'est trouve aucun fond et cette Religieuse de Paris qui pressait cette affaire n'y pense plus, Elle tache d'aller aux Isles ou l'on pense d'envoyer des Urselines. Il y a une dame qui a l'Exemple de Madame de la Peltrie doit donner cinquante mille livres pour cette fondation.

La vie de la mere de l'incarnation.

Nous avons leu a table la vie de la mere de l'incarnation, si son fils ne l'avoient pas faite si longue Elle seroit beaucoup mieux Cependant il y a tout plein de très bonnes choses, c'estait une ame d'une grande grace et d'une grande vocation. On fera Estat de cette vie nonobstant sa longueur. Sa lecture fera concevoir de l'estime pour le Canada.

Blancs Signés.

N'oubliez pas s'il vous plait de nous envoyer des blancs Signez dans des papiers de diverse grandeur.

General des Jesuites.

La coustume est de mettre sur les lettres du general des Jesuites Reverendissime et sur Celles de l'assistant admodum reverendo.

Remboursement de 18,000 l.

Je pense que Mr de la Chesnaye a trouve moyen de se faire rembourser des 18,000 l. que l'on voulait rejeter sur les 36,000 l et qui nous aurait fait perdre une année.

M. de Bruslon.

We have not yet been able to have any satisfaction from M. de Bruslon's sister; it will be necessary to sue her, and there will still be great difficulty. If I can obtain a *Commitimus* to have all the cases of the Seminary of Quebec removed to Paris, I will do so.

M. Petit.

I will try to see the state of M. Petit's property. On the way to Normandy, M. de St. Josse was spoken to about purchasing it, but nothing further has been done.

Sale of Isle Jesus.

It appeared to me that the gentlemen of St. Sulpice had cooled on the subject of the purchase of Isle Jesus. It is, however, very convenient for them, and they can extend only from that side. I think that at present they have no money. So M. de Baluze told me.

Contract of Isle Jesus.

I gave M. Talon a copy of the deed which he made of Jesus to Mr. Berthelot. He promised to have it properly drawn up, and will give it to me for the company's two deeds, by which it had been conceded to the Jesuit Fathers. I do not believe they can be found. I have sent you the certificate of taking possession, and an extract from the company granting it to them, which I found in the hands of Father Ragueneau.

Establishment of the Ursulines at Montreal.

There is no hope for the establishment of the Ursulines at Montreal. There are no funds to be got, and that Nun from Paris, who was urging the business, no longer thinks about it. She is trying to go to the islands, to which there have been thoughts of sending Ursulines. There is a lady who, following the example of Madame de la Peltrie, should give fifty thousand livres for the endowment.

The Life of Mère de l'Incarnation.

We have read at table the life of la Mère de l'Incarnation. If her son had not made it so long it would have been much better. However, it is full of very good things. Hers was a soul of great piety and of a high vocation. This life will make a place for itself in spite of its length. The reading of it will make people conceive an esteem for Canada.

Signed Blanks.

Do not forget, if you please, to send us signed blanks on paper of different sizes.

General of the Jesuits.

The custom is to put on letters to the General of the Jesuits, *Reverendissime*, and on those of the assistant *ad modum, Reverendo*.

Repayment of the 18,000 Livres.

I think that M. de la Chesnaye has found means to have the 18,000 livres repaid, which it was sought to deduct from the 36,000 livres, which would have made us less half a year.

Castor gras.

Il y a un arrest pour changer le prix du Castor gras et Sec ceux qui ont le castor En dernière main le vendent 8 l de bon gras—Vaudroit encore d'avantage.

Gouverneur des Isles.

Mr de Bas gouverneur des Isles Est mort on a nommé En sa place M. le Comte de Blenac que l'on craint d'estre peu propre pour cela M. le Comte d'Estrée a repris Caienne assez heureusement, mais dans l'expédition qu'il a faite Ensuite pour prendre Tabaco quoiqu'il ayt bruslé bien des navires des Hollandais il a perdu quatre des notres et bien du monde et n'a pas pris le fort de Tabaco. Si les Hollandais renvoyent une flotte aux Isles Elles sont bien exposées et mal fortifiées.

Jansenistes.

Les Jansenistes continuent toujours et le nombre n'en diminue pas, ils orient contre la morale des jésuites ils ont fait un livre contre M. Mallet plein d'outrages et de calomnies ils En font de mesme contre tous ceux qui s'opposent à Eux. Il court icy des lettres qui font bien du bruit. Il y en a une que le Cardinal Cibo Escrit a Mr Arnault au nom du pape, ou il luy donne toutes les louanges qu'on pourrait donner à un Saint pere de l'Eglise il y a mesme quelq chose qui semble l'excuser En sa doctrine, on dit que le Roy en ayant tesmoigné du ressentiment a M. le Nonce il a desadvoué ces lettres et dit qu'elles estoient Subreptices et de vray Elles ne peuvent avoir Esté faites et inspirées que par les jansenistes il y en a une autre a M. de Grenoble qui le loue, beaucoup de sa vie austere et reformée et le propose pour Exemple aux prelates M. le Cardinal d'Estrée a des personnes du party aupres de luy ce seroit bien du mal Si ces gens la trouvoient de l'appuy jusque à Rome, l'on aura Ecclaircissement de Rome Sur ce sujet Latrappe continue dans sa doctrine et sa reforme ce qui causera bien du mal a l'ordre de Cisteaux pour la reforme ou ils meslent toujours de leurs gens quand il s'agit de reformer quelque abbaye.

Mr Bertot.

Je vous ay mande que M. Bertot avoit une abbaye En bretagne assez considerable il m'a dit les mesmes choses qu'a vous et n'ay pu en rien tirer je ne scay si a l'advenir il y aura lieu d'esperer d'avantage, j'y travailleray et a la rente de M. des Noies je voiray En passant s'il y auroit quelq ressource pour le fond de la rente de M. de Montfort, il m'a dit que les Urselines pourront bien le prendre que les Urselines ont donne un amortissement pour la changer de nom et que M. de Montfort est devenu insolvable il tire aussy Cent francs du loyer de l'Hermitage ses amys ont peine a comprendre sa conduite il est bien Engagé à la direction des grandes dames de la Court, Madame la grande duchesse demeure a Montmartre qu'il dirige.

Lettre de M. de frontenac.

M. de frontenac a Escrit ce qu'il a coustume de dire a Quebec contre vous et vostre clergé et contre M. l'intendant l'on ne m'a point communiqué ses lettres pour y respondre je crois que c'estoit a cause qu'elles estoient remplies de Calomnies trop grandes et que cela auroit obligé a dire bien des choses, l'on en a communiqué quelque chose a M. Richez dont on Renvoye les memoires a M. du Chesneau il sera bon que vous les puissiez veoir, Madame de frontenac a puissamment Sollicité, et Mr le Barrois n'a pas perdu de temps a soutenir les Sentimens de son maistre, ce qui est plus surprenant c'est que l'on se sert du mensonge Coë de la vérité après que le dit Sr a fait dire à St Aubin tout ce qu'il a debite. Il a Este fort fâché de ce qu'on m'en avait donné avis de tout ce que le dit Sr St Aubin avoit dit, et que c'estoit disoit-il, pour le perdre.

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Beaver Gras.

There is a decree to change the price of fat and dry beaver. The last holders of beaver sell it at 8 livres; good fat would be worth still more.

Governor of the Islands.

M. de Bas, Governor of the Islands, is dead. The Count de Blenac has been appointed in his place; it is feared that he is not well suited for it. The Count d'Estrée has retaken Cayenne fortunately enough, but in the subsequent expedition to take Tobago, although he burned many of the Dutch ships, he lost four of ours and many of his men, and did not take Fort Tobago. If the Dutch should send a fleet again to the islands they would find them much exposed and ill fortified.

The Jansenists.

The Jansenists still continue and the number does not diminish. They inveigh against the morality of the Jesuits. They have published a book against M. Mallet, full of insults and calumnies; they act in the same way against all who are opposed to them. Letters are circulated here which make a stir. There is one which Cardinal Cibo wrote to M. Arnault, in the name of the Pope, in which he gives him all the praise that might be given to a holy Father of the Church; there is even something which seems to excuse him in his doctrine. It is said that the King having expressed resentment to the Nuncio, he has disowned these letters and said that they were fraudulent and certainly they could have been inspired only by the Jansenists. There is another to M. Grenoble, which greatly praises him for his austere and reformed life, and proposes him as an example to the Prelates. Cardinal d'Estrée has persons of the party about him. It would do much mischief should these people find support even in Rome. Information will be received from Rome on this matter. Latrappe continues in his doctrine and reform, which will cause much harm to the order of the Cisteaux, for the reform in which they always mix up with some of their people, is where there is a discussion about reforming an abbey.

M. Bertol.

I have informed you that M. Bertol had a fair sized Abbey in Brittany. He told me the same things as he did to you, and I have been able to draw nothing further. I do not know if there will be room to hope for more. I will keep at it and at the rent. From M. de Noies I will see, *en passant*, if there should be any way of saving the capital of M. de Montfort's income. He told me that the Ursulines could take it; that they had put it in liquidation to change the name and that M. de Montfort has become insolvent; he derives also a hundred francs out of the rent of the Hermitage. His friends have difficulty in understanding his conduct. He is much engaged in the direction (spiritual guidance) of the great ladies of the Court. Madame, the Grand Duchess is staying at Montmartre which he directs.

Letter from M. de Frontenac.

M. de Frontenac has written what he is in the habit of saying at Quebec against you and your clergy, and against the Intendant. His letters have not been communicated to me to be answered. I believe it was because they were full of exaggerated calumnies, which would have compelled many things to be said. Part of them has been communicated to M. Richez, whose memorials were sent to M. Chesneau. It will be well for you to see them. Madame de Frontenac has earnestly demanded and M. le Barrois has not lost time in maintaining the sentiments of his master. What is more surprising is that use is made of lies as of the truth, after the said Sieur has told St. Aubin all that he has retailed. He has been much annoyed that I had been informed of all the said St. Aubin had been saying, that was, he said, to ruin him.

Subsistence des missionnaires.

Lorsque M. Colbert me donna audience il me dit que je luy presentasse un memoire touchant la Subsistence des Ptres que le Seminaire Employe a deservir les paroisses et me donna bonne Esperance de la maniere qu'il me parla, je luy ay presenté mon memoire et l'ors que je suis retourne pour en avoir la reponse et scavoir sa volonté la dessus. Il ma paru fort froid et dit qu'il ne scavoit que me dire la dessus et se retira ! j'avois veu M. de Vaubourg auparavant qui m'avoit assez fait connoistre qu'il n'y avoit rien a Esperer ! il n'est quasi pas possible de tirer aucun argent de M. Colbert tout va pour la guerre, j'ay fait le rapport a M. de Bellinzany de ce qui s'étoit passé et l'ay prié de veoir si M. Colbert n'auroit pas d'egart a l'impuissance ou Estoit le Seminaire de fournir à la subsistence des Cures, Si le Roy ne donnoit du fond pour cela, et qu'il n'eust la mesme bonté qu'il a pour les Isles Coë la Compagnie y Estoit obligée. M. Colbert ma fait demander ensuite les noms en particulier des Ecclesiastiques du Seminaire pour Se determiner En dernier lieu S'il nous donneroit quelq chose a ce que ma dit M. de Bellinzany, qui m'en devoit rapporter la reponce mais j'ay veu a Son retour qu'il n'y avoit rien à Esperer pour le present. Il ma rendu mon memoire sur lequel M. C. avoit Signe de sa main, neant, je luy avois donne dans ce dernier memoire, par nota que depuis que le Roy vous avoit donné l'abbaye de l'Estrée le revenu qui nous faisoit subsister Estoit diminué de dix mille livres Scavoir de 6000 l de la pension que le Roy vous accorde dont vous n'avez rien regu depuis cinq ans deux mille livres retrenchees sur letat de ce que la Compagnie nous faisoit payer et 2000 par la vente de l'Isle d'Orleans que vous avez Esté Contrainct de vendre pour faire un corps de logis pour loger vos Ecclesiastiques que l'on ne pouvoit ou loger, adjoutant a cela que le Seminaire Estoit augmenté de plus du tiers En sujets tant Ecclesiastiques, Enfants, que domestiques.

Ecrire au Roy et a M. C.

Il faut que vous Ecriviez nettement Sur ce Sujet au Roy et a M. Colbert Sans neantmoins dire que vous abandonnez la chose si le Roy n'y pourveoit car on vous laisseroit faire et on droit qu'il y fault Employer des recollects et peut Estre messieurs de St Sulpice. Il fault toujours faire de nre mieux et Dieu nous aydera ne craignant point d'agir ouvertement pour vre Seminaire Car les distinctions que nous avons voulu apporter n'ont servi de rien et coe l'on prend prétexte de ne rien acorder dites que vous Estes prest de remettre les abbayes S'il plaist au Roy vous donner quelq revenu Certain pour vous faire subsister, vre Chapitre et vre Seminaire et celuy des Enfants.

Mrs de St Sulpice

Quoy que messieurs de St Sulpice En ayent tres bien usé a nre Esgard et qu'ils Souhaittent parfaitement conserver la paix, je crains neantmoins qu'ils n'ayent tousjours quelq veue que quelq'un qui leur soit acquis vous puisse succeder Et que par ce moyen ils pourront avoir la principale Conduite de l'Eglise du Canada d'autant plus qu'ils ne sont pas grand Etat du Seminaire des Missions Estrangeres et peut Estre du nrd, et croiront facilement qu'ils ne subsisteront pas Cecy n'est qu'une conjecture mais Elle n'est pas sans fondement veu les Efforts que l'on a faits pour Empescher l'union des deux Seminaires de Paris et de Quebec il y a deux ans.

Du Seminaire de Paris

Je ne vois pas que l'on puisse Esperer autre chose du Seminaire de Paris que ce qui sy fait presentement jusq a ce que nre Seigneur y mette la main et qu'il y donne

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Subsistence for the Missionaries.

When M. Colbert granted me an audience, he said that I should present a memorial touching the subsistence of the priests employed by the Seminary to officiate in the parishes, and his manner in speaking to me gave me good hope. I presented my memorial, and when I returned to have the reply and know his will thereupon, he appeared very cold and told me that he did not know what to say on the subject, and as I represented to him that he told me the last time I had the honour of speaking to him, that he would attend to it, he repeated that he could say nothing more and withdrew. I had seen M. de Vaubourg beforehand, who had plainly informed me that there was nothing to hope for. It is almost impossible to draw any money from M. Colbert; all is spent for the war. I made a report to M. de Bellinzany of what had passed, and begged him to see if M. Colbert would not consider the inability of the Seminary to furnish subsistence to the Curés, if the King had not given funds for the purpose, and that he had not the same goodness as he has for the islands in which the company was obliged to support them. M. Colbert has then had me asked for the names individually, of the ecclesiastics of the Seminary, in order to make up his mind in the last place, if he would give you anything. So M. Bellinzany told me, who was to bring me back the reply, but I saw on his return that there was no hope for the present. He returned me the memorial, on which M. C. had written with his own hand *néant*. In this last memorial, I had stated in a note, that since the King had given you the Abbey of Estrée, the income which served for our maintenance was diminished by ten thousand livres, namely, by 6,000 livres of the pension granted you by the King, of which you had received nothing for five years; two thousand livres deducted from the statement of what the company was to pay us, and 2,000 livres by the sale of the Island of Orleans, which you had been obliged to sell to build a house in which to lodge your ecclesiastics, who could not otherwise be lodged; in addition to which the Seminary had increased in the number of persons more than a third, including ecclesiastics, children and servants.

To write to the King and M. C.

You should write plainly on this subject to the King and to M. Colbert, without, however, saying that you are giving up the matter, if the King does not provide for it. For you would be left to do so, and it would be said that Recollets must be employed and perhaps gentlemen of St. Sulpice. We must always do our best and God will help us, not fearing to act openly for your Seminary, for the distinctions we have sought to procure have served no purpose, and as a pretext is made that nothing is granted, say that you are ready to give up the Abbeys, if it please the King to give you some certain income to enable you to maintain yourself, your chapter, your Seminary and that of the children.

Gentlemen of St. Sulpice.

Although the gentlemen of St. Sulpice have acted very well in regard to us, and that they have a complete desire to preserve peace, I fear, nevertheless, that they have still in view that some one who could be gained over by them might succeed you and that by this means they might have the principal government of the Church of Canada, the more so, as they put no great value on the Seminary of Foreign Missions and perhaps of the Northern Missions, and will easily believe that they will not continue. This is only a conjecture, but is not without foundation, seeing the efforts made for the last two years to prevent the union of the two Seminaries of Paris and Quebec.

Of the Seminary of Paris.

I do not see that anything else than what is done now can be expected from the Seminary of Paris, until Our Lord should put His hand to it, and give it persons to

des sujets pour le former et l'establis dans sa perfection, nos messieurs ont bien reconnu que les missions du levant ne leur sont pas bien assurees, l'affaire qu'ils ont avec le portugal souffre de grandes difficultees et la division avec les Jésuites est difficile a retablir, je scay bien que les Evesques pourront bien Estre soustenus a Rome Souts ce pontificat qui n'est pas favorable aux Jésuites, et cela cause de la peine aux Jésuites de france Contre les Evesques et mesme contre le Seminaire qui se trouvant obligé de soustenir les Evesques ne peut pas qu'il ne face peine aux jésuites En plusieurs choses Je leur ay fait remarquer que l'union du Seminaire de Québec rendoit Stable leur Etablissement et non pas le Seminaires du Levant qui ne sont pas permanents non plus que les vicariats apostoliques d'ou ils dependent, Cela me fait croire qu'ils prendront a l'advenir les affaires du Canada plus a Cœur qu'ils n'ont fait —je ne scay si j'y passeray l'hiver car je vois cela assez inutile.

Galpy.

L'affaire de Galpy nous donne de la peine et je ne scay quel En sera le succès car vous luy avez signé un billet sans reserve ny sans préjudice de ce qu'il vous devoit par le compte precedent, Il est vray qu'il y a un autre billet Escrit de vre main et signé Galpy qui fait mention du restant deub par le dit compte precedent, mais ce billet n'est pas conforme a l'autre et il y a plusieurs ratures, nous avons consulté aujourd'hui M. Ricard et un autre avocat sans pouvoir rien conclure et si bienassis a référé la chose au serment de Galpy et qu'il En ayt juré en justice coe Il me semble que bienassis m'en a dit quelq chose il sera difficile que nous y puissions revenir, j'en Escris a Bienassis au premier jour pour travailler a sortir de cette affaire.

Un homme a la Rochelle.

Je ne vois pas clair pour un homme a la Rochelle pour les Communautez le pere Ragueneau et le frere St Gilles ne goustent pas que ce soit un Jesuite, M. de la Chesnaye a beaucoup d'autres affaires et voudroit gagner beaucoup et par necessite il faudroit que nos factures fussent sur le pied des leurs d'y mettre un homme En particulier qui soit Entierement occupé a cela il coustera notablement et il est difficile d'en trouver, mandez nous vos pensées après tout il ne fault pas rompre avec les fermiers qui auront quasi tout le commerce nommement dans les temps fascheux de la guerre.

M. Berthelot pour 1200 l.

Monsieur Berthelot Estant party dès le mois de febvrier pour l'armée je n'ay pu avoir les 1200 l qu'il me devoit fournir pour le ptre de la Ste Famille non plus que les 300 l pour Denys Roberge et 100 l qu'il donne a l'hospital En Consideration du Sr frison.

Gratifications.

L'ordonnance de la gratification de l'hospital est de trois milles livres savoir 1000 l pour les religieuses, et 2000 l pour les pauvres, quoyque les autres années Elle n'estoit que de 2000 l en tout, je ne scay si Elle sera payée sur ce pied. Messieurs de St Sulpice ont aussy 3000 l pour Employer aux petits Sauvages qu'ils Eslevent M. C. a fait difficulté de delivrer ces sommes au P. Ragueneau et a Mrs de St Sulpice disant qu'il falloir que cet argent passast par les mains de l'intendant je crois neantmoins que la chose se payera a l'ordinaire. Il y a neantmoins quelque raison qui a fait penser a ce changement que je ne scay pas bien.

Urselines.

Les Urselines ont 1000 l a l'ordinaire.

M. de Frontenac a obtenu diverses sommes d'argent, des armes et des munitions.

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form and establish it in its perfection. Our gentlemen have clearly seen that the Levant Missions are not well assured to them; the business they have with Portugal meets with great difficulties, and the division with the Jesuits is difficult to settle. I know well that the Bishops might be properly sustained at Rome under this Pontificate, which is not favourable to the Jesuits; this creates an uneasy feeling among the Jesuits of France against the Bishops and even against the Seminary, which finding itself obliged to support the Bishops, cannot do so without giving trouble to the Jesuits in several things. I have pointed out to them that the union with the Seminary of Quebec would render their establishment permanent, and not the Seminaries of the Levant, which are not permanent, any more than the Apostolic vicariates on which they depend. This leads me to believe, that in future they will take the affairs of Canada more to heart than they have done. I do not know if I shall pass the winter there, for I see that to be rather useless.

Galphy.

The affair of Galphy gives us trouble, and I do not know what will be its success, for you have signed a note to him without reserve, not marking that it was without prejudice of what he owed you by the preceding account. It is true that there is another note written in your hand and signed Galphy, which mentions the balance due by the said preceding account, but this note is not conformable to the other, and there are several erasures. To-day we have consulted M. Ricard and another advocate, without arriving at any decision. If Bienassis has referred the matter to Galphy's oath and that he should swear in court, as it seems to me Bienassis said something to me about it, it will be difficult for us to bring it up again. I will write to Bienassis on the first opportunity, to try to get us out of this business.

A man at La Rochelle.

I do not see clearly about a man at La Rochelle for the communities. Father Ragueneau and Brother Gilles do not like that it be a Jesuit. M. de la Chesnaye has many other affairs and wishes to gain a great deal, and of necessity our accounts must be on the same footing as theirs. To put a man there specially, who would be entirely occupied in that business, would cost a considerable amount, and it is difficult to find one. Let us know your thoughts. After all, we need not quarrel with the farmers, who will have almost all the commerce during the troublous time of war.

M. Bertelot for 1,200 livres.

Monsieur Bertelot, having left in the month of February, I have not been able to get the 1,200 livres which he was to supply for the priest of Ste Famille, nor the 300 livres for Denys Roberge of St. Frison.

Gratuities.

The ordinance for the gratuity to the hospital, is for 3,000 livres, namely, 1,000 livres for the nuns, and 2,000 livres for the poor, although for other years it was only 2,000 livres in all. I do not know if it will be paid at that rate. The gentlemen of St. Sulpice have also 3,000 livres to employ on behalf of the Indian children they are educating. M. C. has made some difficulty in delivering these sums to Father Ragueneau and to the gentlemen of St. Sulpice, saying that the money should pass through the hands of the Intendant. I believe, however, it will be paid as usual. There is nevertheless some reason for thinking of the change, which I do not know perfectly.

Ursulines.

The Ursulines have, as usual, 1,000 livres.

M. Frontenac has obtained various sums of money for arms and munitions.

Il ne faut pas que je reste En france d'avantage.

L'on pourra vous Ecrire qu'il seroit a propos que je restasse Encor quelq temps En france mais il n'y faut pas acquiescer d'autant que j'aurai fait tout ce que je puis faire pour nos affaires d'icy a l'année prochaine tant En France que pour celles de Rome, au il seroit très inutile que j'allasse, M. d'Heliopolis y sera et quelqu'un du Seminaire avec nre banquier outre que le Roy Entreprenant la chose la fera executer par les ambassadeurs, Et il ne seroit pas d'edification que je restasse plus longt temps En france et il seroit nécessaire que je retournasse l'année prochaine, quand meisme il faudroit revenir y Estant contrainct par la nécessité des affaires.

Etoffes de Chasteau Rollu.

Vous voirez l'estat de l'envoy dans le memoires, que j'adresse a M. de Mezerest, j'ay Esté obligé de prendre pour 1110 l d'estoffe de bloche dont le Sr Guillard a repondu, je ne pouvois autrement avoir payement de luy.

Vous veoirrez aussey par le mémoire de ce que j'ay receu et de ce que j'ay payé l'estat de nos affaires, il faut se mesurer si l'affaire de Mr Bertelot nous avoit manqué j'estoit tout a fait En peine depuis vro depart Mr de St Josse n'a receu que 900 l d'Esue et 400 l de Mr de la Gonivriere et j'ai receu 400 l pour les messes de Madame d'Aiguillon.

Meaubec.

J'espere aller Cet Esté a Meaubec mais je prevois que je feray bien peu de chose la guerre est cause que l'on ne peut rien tirer, Il me paroît que Roger y seroit peu utile et feroit de la depense, j'avois pensé que si Monsr Gaultier oncle de Monsr du plein y vouloit aller demeurer coe il Entend fort bien les affaires et le mesnage et que d'ailleurs il s'occuperait a ayder Mr le Curé dans ses fonctions qui me demande un ptre et si Mr Salé ne l'aydoit Il luy En faudroit un et il en aurait En Effet besoin mandez En moi vre pensée,

Mr Gaultier

M'a paru disposé a ce que l'on voudroit quoyque je ne luy aye pas Escrit de cecy En particulier. Je suis sur le point aussey de consulter les autres proceez de Meaubec pour veoir ce qu'il faudra faire.

Evesche de Quebec.

L'Evesché de Quebec relevera de l'archevesché de Paris, Mr de Bellinzany me la dit ces jours passé. On Ecrira a M. l'intendant qu'il n'est pas permis a aucun huguenot de s'establir En Canada Conformement a l'édicet du Roy et que s'il arrivoit que quelq marchand huguenot fust contrainct d'yverner En Canada pour quelq nécessité pressante il sera obligé de Représenter ses raisons à l'intendant lequel s'ils les trouve justes luy permettra pour une année seulement et sans consequence c'est tout ce que nous avons pu obtenir la dessus et Mr Colbert alloit bien plus avant mais je luy ay fait veoir l'édicet d'establissement qui defend Expressément qu'aucun huguenot sy Establisse et luy ay dit la consequence du voisinage des anglois auxquels les huguenots se joindroient dans la première guerre que nous pourrions avoir avec Eux.

Hommes mariés.

M. C. m'a dit qu'il Ecrivait aussey a Mr l'intendant de tenir la main a ce que les hommes mariés qui abandonnent leurs femmes En france aillent les quérir ou les fassent venir.

I need not remain longer in France.

You might be written to, that it would be convenient that I should remain some time longer in France, but there is no need to consent, inasmuch as I shall have done all that I can do, not only in France but for affairs in Rome, to which it would be useless for me to go. Mgr. of Heliopolis will be there, and some one from the Seminary, with your banker, besides the King having undertaken the matter will have it executed by his ambassadors. It would be to no edification that I should remain longer in France, and it would be necessary that I should return (to Canada) next year, even should I have to come back here, constrained thereto by the necessities of business.

Cloth from Chateau Rolin.

You will see a statement of the goods sent in the bills, which I addressed to M. de Mezereat. I was obliged to take cloth *de bloche* to the amount of 1,110 livres, for which the Sieur Gaillard is responsible. I could not otherwise get payment from him.

You will also see by the account of what I have received and paid, the state of our affairs. Carefulness is necessary. Had the business with M. Bertelot miscarried, I would have been in great trouble. Since you left, M. de St. Josse has received only 900 livres from them, and 400 livres from M. de la Gonivriere, and I have received 400 livres for masses for Madame d'Aiguillon.

Meaube.

I hope to go this summer to Meaube, but I anticipate that I can do but little, on account of the war. It appears to me that Roger would be of little use there, and would be an expense. I had thought that if M. Gauthier, uncle to Mons. du Plein, would go there to live, as he understands business and its management, that he might besides employ himself in assisting the Curé in his functions, who is asking me for a priest, and if M. Salé does not assist, he should have, and, in fact, requires one. Let me know what you think respecting M. Gauthier.

M. Gauthier

Has appeared to me disposed to do what is wanted, although I have not written to him specially on this subject. I am about also to examine the other suits against Meaube, to see what should be done.

Bishopric of Quebec.

The Bishopric of Quebec is to be under the jurisdiction of the Archbishopric of Paris. M. de Bellinzany told me so some days ago.

The Intendant will be written to, that no Huguenot is to be allowed to settle in Canada, conformably to the King's edict, and if it should happen that any Huguenot merchant is compelled to winter in Canada, from pressing necessity, he shall be obliged to represent the reasons to the Intendant, who, if he shall find them just, shall allow him for one year only, and without forming a precedent. This is all we could obtain thereupon and M. Colbert was going farther, but I showed him the edict for the settlement, which expressly forbids any Huguenot from settling, and told him the consequence of the vicinity of the English, whom the Huguenots would join in the first war we might have with them.

Married Men.

M. C. told me he was writing also to the Intendant to take care that the married men, who had abandoned their wives in France, should go for, or bring them.

Honneurs.

Mr de Bellinzany ma dit que M. C. avoit traité de ridicule la demande que le conseil faisoit des honneurs et que la chose estoit réglée a l'avantage de l'Eglise, j'avois demandé qu'il fust réglé conformément a l'usage de France et que le conseil ne se trouvast que dans les convocations publiques et generales.

Fermiers du Roy.

Les fermiers sont parfaitement soustenus l'on a changé le prix du Castor, je crains que l'on ne vienne a rabaisser l'argent en Canada et si cela est les marchandises seront toujours En mesme prix ainsi ce sera le quart de hausse tout d'un coup. Il y fault prendre garde et que le conseil ne le permette pas.

Castor vendu.

Mr Fromont a vendu pour cinq cens milles livres de Castor a quatre des principaux Chapeliers de Paris a 8 / 8 / 10 s 9 l.

Messieurs d'aulier et Bertelot voyant qu'il y avoit cinq cens milles livres a rembourser pour la moitié d'un traite n'ont voulu Entrer que pour un quart d'autres ont pris l'autre quart.

Curés amovibles.

La Cour ne souffrira que l'on face des cures et canonicats amovibles M. C. me dit que cela estoit contre les droits du Royaume, je luy dis que l'on feroit des paroisses fixes lorsque les choses seroient En Estat pour cela Il ne fault pas douter que l'on n'oblige de suivre l'usage le plus usité dans la France et le plus favorable a la politique.

Du patronage.

Je crois que s'il se présente des personnes qui veulent doter les cures bastir et Entretienir les Eglises ou le cœur des Eglises selon qu'il se pratique En France, Il faudra leur accorder le droit de patronage M. C. dit que pourveu qu'ils donnassent cent Escus de Rente et bastissent l'Eglise Il faudroit les admettre, et qu'on luy en avoit resorit de Canada qu'il resoriroit sur ce pied la si on pouvoit reduire la chose a 400l. je pense que cela joint a la dixme un Curé pourra subsister facilement vous En Ecrivez a M. C. ce que vous sugerez a propos.

Lettres du Roy et de M. Colbert.

Que vos lettres du Roy et de M. C. soient courtes et ne parlent de trop de choses l'affaire des boissons et la subsistence des Ptres que le seminaire Employe a faire les fonctions curiales. Il vaudroit mieux faire un memoire separé des autres affaires que de faire mention dans la lettre car ils font faire des Extraits ou l'on met fort peu de choses et cela est cause qu'ils ne peuvent Estre bien Esclaircis d'une affaire.

60l. a M. d'Aulie.

Mr. d'Aulie a souhaité que je luy payasse les 60l. qu'il avoit fournies et qui luy devoient revenir du passage d'une fille.

150l.

J'ay payé ausy 150l. que devoit Mr. fillan pour un calice et un soleil qu'il Emporta lorsqu'il passa En Canada.

Honours.

M. de Bellinzany told me that M. C. had treated with ridicule the demand for honours made by the Council, and that the matter was settled to the advantage of the Church. I had asked that it be regulated in accordance with the usage in France, and that the Council should be present only in public and general convocations.

King's farmers.

The farmers are completely sustained. The price of beaver has been changed, it is feared that the silver will be lowered, and if so, merchandise will be the same price, which will at once strike off one-fourth of the rise. Care must be taken that the Council does not allow it.

Beaver sold.

M. Fromont has sold beaver for five hundred thousand livres to four of the principal hatters of Paris at 8 livres 8l. 10c. and 9 livres.

Messieurs d'Aulier and Bertelot seeing that there were five hundred thousand livres to pay for half a trade, would not take more than a fourth; others took the other fourth.

Removeable Curés.

The Court will not allow parishes and Canonries removable. M. C. told me that it would be opposed to the laws of the Kingdom. I said that fixed parishes would be made when matters would be in a state to do so. It is not doubtful, that there is no need to follow the ordinary usage in France, which is most favourable as a matter of policy.

Of patronage.

I believe that if persons present themselves, who wish to endow parishes, to build and maintain Churches, or the choirs of Churches, as is practised in France, it would be necessary to give them the right of patronage. M. C. said that provided they should give a hundred crowns income and build the Church, they must be admitted, and that he had been written to from Canada that he should issue an edict placing it on that footing. If the thing could be reduced to 400 livres, I think that that, added to the titles, would provide easily for a parish. Write to M. C. what you can suggest properly.

Letters to the King and to M. Colbert.

Let your letters to the King and to M. Colbert be short, and do not speak too much of things—the liquor business, and the subsistence of the priests employed by the Seminary to perform the Curial functions. It would be better to make a separate memorial of other affairs, than to mention them in the letter, for they have extracts made from them, in which little of anything is put, and that is the cause of them not being well informed of matters.

60 livres to M. d'Aulier.

M. d'Aulier wished me to pay him the 60 livres he had furnished, which was to be returned to him of the passage money of a girl.

150 livres.

I have also paid 150 livres which M. Fillan owed for a chalice and a sum which he took with him when he went to Canada.

Remises des lots et vente.

Nous n'avons pu Encor avoir les remises pour les terres de l'hospital j'ay regardé sur les livres de la Compagnie, ou j'ay bien trouvé celles des Urselines et de Beaupre mais non pas celles de l'hospital les quelles assurément n'ont pas Esté Expédiées du temps de la Compagnie quoy quelles Eussent Esté promises.

Mr Guenet.

Mr. Guenet Est payé de ce qui luy Estoit deub de vieux Scavoir la Somme de 4739l. 19s. dont le P. Ragueneau a payé 1739l. 19s. et moy 3000l. on luy doit l'envoy de cette année vous voirez par la facture qui se monte à près de 1750l.

Je vous Escriray Encore ce qui se passera et vous Envoyray le modele de l'union de la Cure de Quebec au Seminaire et de l'erection du Chapitre qui iatends de Monsieur Cheron au première ordinaire, je vous demande s'il vous plaist la Continuation de votre Souvenir auprez de Nostre Seigneur & suis avec respect.

Monseigneur

Votre très humble

et très obéissant serviteur

J. D. D.

Remittances for lods et vente.

We have not yet been able to get the remittances for the lands of the Hospital. I have looked in the books of the Company, where I found those of the Ursulines and of Beaupré but not those of the Hospital, which certainly have not been sent since the time of the Company, although they had been promised.

M. Guenet.

M. Guenet is paid what has been long due him, namely, the sum of 4,739 livres, 19 sous, of which Father Ragueneau has paid 1,739 livres, 19 sous and I have paid 3000 livres. The goods forwarded this year are owing to him. You will see by the bill that it amounts to nearly 1,750 livres.

I will write again, what shall take place, and you will send the plan of the union of the parish of Quebec, to the Seminary, and of the erection of the Chapter, which I expect from Monsieur Cheron, by the first regular conveyance.

I ask, if you please, the continuation of your remembrance before our Lord, and am with respect,

My Lord,

Your very humble and very obedient servant,

J. D. D.

NOTE D1.

Sir Guy Carleton to Lord George Germaine, from the Colonial Office Records, Q. 13, p. 111.

QUEBEC, 20th of May, 1777.

MY LORD,—Had your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd of August arrived in due time, it might have relieved me from many doubts; I thereby should have learned your wishes were not for my remaining on this side Lake Champlain the remainder of the year, as I at times apprehended. My fears did not arise from your silence on that head, this I imputed to an opinion, pretty general, that any officer entrusted with the supreme command, ought, upon the spot, to see what was most expedient to be done, better than a great general at three thousand miles' distance; but considering your Lordship well knew how impossible it was for me to make the least preparations, during the winter; and that, agreeable to my desire, your Lordship had frequently importuned for boats, prepared timbers, with other materials necessary for suddenly putting together and equipping a marine force, for the lake service, and its immediate passage; and seeing all those solicitations disregarded by your Lordship; that the artificers, sent out for this great work, dropped in, few at a time, and mostly late in the season, as if destined only to prepare matters for the following year, I naturally concluded, either that your Lordship had taken your measures with such great wisdom, that the rebels must immediately be compelled to lay down their arms, and implore the King's mercy without our assistance, or that you had suspicions the forces here might become necessary for the defence of the Province, and that your Lordship might not wish I should have the power, least, with an indiscreet ardour, I should push on so as not to be able to return, as might become necessary, for the defence of Canada.

At times I flattered myself our progress had outstript all your hopes, that you judged the aids I had demanded for a marine, could not possibly be employed in '76, and that before '77 all must be over.

These doubts might have been removed by your Lordship's letter No. 5, wherein you tell me you hope soon to hear I have driven the rebels across the lakes, and taken possession of those posts upon the frontiers which may effectually secure this Province from any future insult; but the order for detaching that part of the force which might be spared from the immediate defence of this Province, to carry on such operations as should be most conducive to the success of the army acting on the side of New York, the officer commanding to correspond with, and put himself under the orders of General Howe, this would have embarrassed me exceedingly.

Your Lordship's letter was dated 22nd of August; I might have received it early in November.

To set out upon such operations, in that season of the year, and in this climate, under the circumstances that then existed, that detached corps, my Lord, must have perished by hunger or cold, or been cut off by the insurgents, before it could have joined General Howe's army; I say this fully persuaded they would have done everything that ought to be expected from good troops, led by an able officer.

A little reflection on the nature of this climate, will, I hope, convince your Lordship. Troops cannot encamp in that advanced season, without perishing from the cold alone;—the inhabited country at a great distance;—and should the troops when there, avail themselves of the thinly scattered houses, for protection from the weather, they must have been dispersed so, that not one quarter only, but all might have been cut off, before they could have reassembled for their mutual defence.

Your Lordship perceives I here make no difficulties, even in that country, about transporting of baggage, military stores, provisions and such matters as are not

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attended to by persons little used to the movements of armies, the objects of great importance with officers of service; nor do I suppose an enemy in their way till they arrive in the rebel country, but if an enemy had been found strongly posted, as at Ticonderoga, this with the frost must have multiplied the difficulties, so that I regard it as a particular blessing, that your Lordship's dispatch did not arrive in due time.

Your letter of the 26th March recapitulates these orders, and imputes to my repassing Lake Champlain, that the rebels were enabled, with some degree of success, to break into the winter quarters of Sir William Howe's army.

If your Lordship means the affair of Trenton, a little military reasoning might prove the rebels required no reinforcement, from any part, to cut off that corps, if unconnected and alone; the force they employed on that occasion clearly demonstrated this. Without my troubling your Lordship with any reasoning upon the matter, a little attention to the strength of General Howe's army will, I hope, convince you that, connected and in a situation to support each other, they might have defended themselves, tho' all the rebels from Tyconderoga had reinforced Mr. Washington's army.

After this severe charge, your Lordship proceeds to tell me, that on these accounts, and in order to quell the rebellion speedily, Lieutenant-General Burgoyne is to have the command of almost this whole army, to attack Tyconderoga, which you consider as one of those posts necessary to possess upon the frontier, in order to secure this Province from future insults; and I am ordered to remain behind at a time your Lordship must know all business of legislation is over till January, and where there is a Lieutenant-Governor, whose experience, abilities, and attachment to the King's service entitle him to no small confidence.

All this is stated in such a manner and so strongly pointed at me by your Lordship, that I shall add a little to convince you, from a parallel instance, more was done last year, on this side, than you had reason to expect, as I already have, I hope, that more was done, than I had reason to imagine, till very lately, your Lordship really wished.

Permit me to remind your Lordship of the campaign fifty-nine when General Wolfe was sent with a small army to reduce Quebec. You cannot be a stranger to the difficulties he had to contend with;—a considerable body of regular Troops to oppose him, many Indians, a multitude of excellent and obedient Militia, the whole commanded by an officer of reputation; add to all this a climate so severe that unless the place was taken before the cold weather set in, the whole armament must retire, and all begin anew the following campaign.

General Amherst could not but know all this, and your Lordship must allow, seldom are stronger motives to induce a co-operating General to exert his utmost endeavours, than General Amherst had, upon that occasion to urge him to make every effort, in order to draw off part of those great numbers which opposed Mr. Wolfe, and no doubt he did everything in his power.

General Amherst had a very superior army, his situation furnished him with as many artificers, labourers, and materials for building a marine on Lake Champlain as he could wish, with every other assistance that the hearty concurrence of all the English colonies could supply.

He was at liberty to arrange his own Plan, and make his own preparations; amidst all those advantages, from the preceding autumn, to say nothing of those already prepared by his predecessor, General Amherst was free to begin his march, as early in the spring as he thought proper;—met with no enemy to impede his progress, and tho' his arrival on the Canada side in due time, might have been of the most essential use to Mr. Wolfe's army, and the King's service, yet Mr. Amherst did not pass this same Lake Champlain, that critical campaign, tho' the French had but a small Marine Force upon the Lake, and a small Land Force at the Isle-au-Noix; notwithstanding which, General Amherst received no censure from the then Minister, who was not, I believe, over indulgent to officers who neglected opportunities to

exert themselves for the King's service; nor was an opinion encouraged, that the misfortunes, which happened in this neighbourhood the following spring, were occasioned by General Amherst, because he retired into quarters in November, in place of continuing his operations during the winter; and your Lordship should know such measures are less impracticable on this side the Lake than on the other.

But I, pent up in this town till May, in a Province, mostly disaffected, and overrun by rebels;—when troops arrived a numerous enemy to expel, who, in their retreat burned and destroyed all that might be of use;—arrived at the end of those navigable waters, not a boat, not a stick to employ; neither materials nor workmen, stores nor covering; trees and axmen, all must be sought for amidst confusion, and the distracted state of an exhausted Province.

In spite of every obstruction a greater marine was built and equipt; a greater marine force was defeated than had ever appeared on that Lake before; two Brigades were taken across, and remained at Crown Point till the 2nd of November, for the sole purpose of drawing off the attention of the Rebels from Mr. Howe, and to facilitate his victories the remainder of the campaign. Nature had then put an end to ours. His winter-quarters, I confess, I never thought of covering; it was supposed, 'tis true, that was the army favoured by your Lordship, and in which you put your trust, yet I never could imagine, while an army to the southward found it necessary to finish their campaign, and to go into winter-quarters, Your Lordship could possibly expect Troops so far North should continue their operations, least Mr. Howe should be disturbed during the winter; if that great army, near the sea coast, had their quarters insulted, what could Your Lordship expect would be the fate of a small corps, detached into the heart of the rebel country in that season. For these things I am so severely censured by your Lordship, and this the first reason assigned why the command of the Troops is taken from me, and given to Lieutenant General Burgoyne, to attack those Posts upon the Frontier, essentially necessary for the security of this Province.

He shall have every assistance in my power, and my most ardent wishes for the prosperity of the King's Arms; 'tis in no man's power to slacken this; the Troops and Armament, destined for his expedition, had immediate orders to receive and follow his directions, that he may combine their movements as he thinks proper; the same, so far as concerns Lt. Col. St. Leger's Expedition, the Hanau Chasseurs excepted; I have no such corps in this army, nor any information concerning it in your dispatch, but it is set down as part of the corps I am to put under his command. At first I thought it might be a mistake, and that the Brunswick Chasseurs were meant. Lt. General Burgoyne says not; that these are to go with him, and that he thinks the Hanau Chasseurs are on their way hither.

All the Indians in the neighbourhood of Niagara and Lake Ontario have orders to joyn Lt. Col. St. Leger; those in the lower part of the Province, and those ordered last year from Michilimackinac are to attend Lt. General Burgoyne. Three hundred Canadian Militia are also to make the campaign, to be disposed of by Lieutenant General Burgoyne,—the same I had ordered, while I flattered myself I should have the conduct of the war on the Frontiers of this Province, which Canadians, with those necessary for scouring the woods towards the New England Provinces, and a great number which must be employed for the forwarding all things for those two Expeditions, is, I think, in the first dawning of good order and obedience, as much as ought, in prudence, to be demanded from this unfortunate Province, more worthy of compassion than blame.

The marine has been greatly improved and augmented, which the impatience of last year's service would not permit. Those on Lake Champlain have been put under Lieutenant General Burgoyne's command, and the greatest part of those on Lake Ontario will attend Lt. Col. St. Leger.

Your Lordship's letter No. 14 contains orders for Captain Hamilton, Lt. Gov'r. of Detroit, in consequence of his correspondence directly with your office; these have likewise been forwarded.

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Lord G

Herewith is enclosed an account of all the intelligence worthy your notice. I am only to observe thereon, that the best accounts are mixed with lies, and this frequently from deceit, as well as ignorance.

I am, with all due respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble serv't,

GUY CARLETON.

Lord GEORGE GERMAINE.

NOTE D 2.

(Colonial Office Records Q 13 p. 184.)

WHITEHALL, 25th July, 1777.

GENERAL SIR GUY CARLETON.

SIR,—The very extraordinary manner in which you express yourself in your Dispatches numbers 19 and 20, upon the measures which His Majesty thought proper to adopt, with regard to the different operations in Canada, must have arisen from your supposing that those measures had been taken up on no better authority than my advice and suggestion.

Affairs of such importance receive the fullest consideration from His Majesty's most confidential servants, and they are then submitted, with their humble opinion, to the King, who, after mature deliberation, gives such commands thereupon as His Majesty judges most proper. The execution of such orders, when they respect America, belongs to my Department; and if the manner of conveying them to the King's Officers be improper, I stand alone responsible for it. In the instance, however, of my last letter, respecting General Burgoyne's taking the command of the Troops, and the disposition of the Forces in Canada, at which you have taken so much offence, I had the King's particular Directions for every part of it, after His Majesty had taken into consideration every information which could be furnished from the Secretary's office, and from the Report of General Burgoyne; and it remained only for me to put His Majesty's ideas into the form of a despatch; but I must add, that there was not a part of it which I did not think most wisely calculated for the public service.

Since I have had the honour of being in office, His Majesty has uniformly declared His intentions that the two Commanders-in-Chief, which he had appointed by Commission under the Great Seal, for different commands in America, should not interfere with each other; but even if such had not been originally his Majesty's purpose, yet from the time it was judged necessary to appoint only Lord and Sir William Howe His Majesty's Commissioners for restoring Peace, it became impossible to vest you with the command of the Army in which Sir William Howe was to serve. It would ill become my situation to enter into an ill-humoured altercation with you upon various parts of your letters respecting the operations of the last campaign. All I shall say upon the subject is, that every possible exertion was made here to supply you with such a force as we flattered ourselves would have been sufficient, not only for the recovery of the Province of Quebec, but to enable you to assist Sir Wm. Howe in his operations, by sending a part of your army to penetrate as far as Albany. The expectation of such success was not the offspring of idle conjecture, but was founded upon the opinions of many officers who had served in that country; and indeed, if the intelligence we have since received be true, the Rebels intended to have abandoned their Post at Ticonderoga, had you marched your army towards it.

Having now fully informed you of the grounds upon which my former dispatch was formed, in justice to the motives by which my public conduct is directed, I think it proper to assure you, that whatever reports you may have heard of my having any personal dislike to you are without the least foundation. I have at no time received any disobligation from you; but if I had looked upon you as my greatest enemy, I should, in the situation you stood in, have given you every assistance in my power which could have contributed to your honour and success; a contrary conduct would have been repugnant to those principles upon which I shall ever act; but were I even capable of being influenced by private pique or resentment,

my duty to the King, and the interest I must feel in suppressing this rebellion, were such powerful motives for rejecting their dictates upon such an occasion, that you ought to have been convinced your suspicions were ill-grounded and unjust.

I cannot finish this dispatch without expressing my astonishment at your supposition that any consideration could prevail with me to condescend so very far beneath my character as to encourage faction and cabal in your Government. I trust you did not so lightly give credit to intelligence when you were to decide upon measures relating to the public service.

I am, &c.,

GEO. GERMAINE.

July, 1777.

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NOTE E.

Sketch of Mr. Roubaud's Petition for the consideration of Parliament.

(Haldimand Collection B 208 p. 45.)

In the year 1757 the petitioner, at the conquest of Fort George, redeemed at the rate of 6,800 French livres out of his private property 13 English prisoners, great part of them already ty'd at the stake to be roasted alive, and at the risk of his life snatched out of an Indian's hand an English child ready to be thrown into a large kettle to be boiled alive. His book of accounts, stating the several sums of those ransoms, and signed by the Marquis of Montcalm and Col. Munro, are since twenty years in the hands of his Majesty, who, in five public audiences, pledged his Royal word that the petitioner should be reimbursed. The orders were given, but the King has not yet been obeyed.

After many services rendered in Canada the petitioner was deputed by General Murray in England, to give the King's servants information of that Colony and all America. The petitioner acquitted himself so honourably and usefully that Lord Halifax, in His Majesty's name, thanked General Murray for having sent him, as appears by that General's certificate, and appointed the petitioner clerk for Canadian affairs.

At his first audience at St. James the petitioner delivered a copy of pretended Montcalm's letters, or rather political dissertations, on the several branches of the English constitution; the first seven on the colonies foreboded their independence, they prompted the regulations to prevent it, and in case of a rupture the only military plan on which America could be subdued by arms; and the petitioner, in his petition, enters at large into the secret causes of the American war, and the bad success of General Burgoyne's expedition, by the neglect of those plans, in vain presented to the then Ministers surrounded but by creators. The King was pleased to promise the greatest reward for those papers, but the petitioner never received a shilling for them. The second copy of those Montcalm's letters was given to Mr. George Grenville and afterwards communicated to the late Earl of Chatham, who intimately knew the author of those letters (an English man!); the opinion of those two great statesmen on those letters is explained at large in the petition, and the consequences for evil having been attended to, the petitioner offers to Government the three dissertations, his on the East India company, on the union with Scotland, and the deficiency of the civil connexion between England and Ireland, which dissertations may now be of some service to the State. The dissertation on Ireland is probably the cause of all the Irish commotion, for it is since thirty years in the hands of the Irish.

In the year 1769, the petitioner, by the hands of General Græme, handed to the Queen a copy of those pretended Montcalm's letters; that copy was never restored nor a reward given for it. At the beginning of the American war, an extract was printed to the disrespect of Her Majesty and the destruction of the petitioner's character by the most scandalous breach of trust as it is expressed in the petition.

At his arrival in London, a French memorial, on Canadian money papers, had been left a whole year unanswered, and that affair laid aside in Lord Halifax's office, the petitioner gave at large an answer. He composed a history of those papers, a volume in folio, now yet in the Board of Trade. He was employed in the negotiation with the French Ambassador. By means of the petitioner, that affair was turned to the benefit of England, which got by it about a million and a half sterling—and the petitioner was baffled out of a bounty of about £1,000, solemnly promised beforehand.

The petitioner, within twenty years, has delivered to the several Ministries, ninety-five memorials, for which he was obliged to hire transcribers, pay them, be

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confined in gaol for their payment, and left in confinement by the Ministers in a scandalous manner. As it is stated in the petition, in the case of General Moncton, several of those memorials were on Canada, which wants new regulations, and is ripening apace to a revolution, as it is stated in the petition.

By all the laws of justice either natural or civil, the petitioner taken from his rich settlement in Canada, not at his demand but by order of Government for the King's service, was entitled to a provision for his maintenance, but he was for five years left unprovided living at his own expences, ruining all his pecuniary resources, contracting debts for which he was confined successively in the several gaols of this metropolis, and in which he is threatened to end his life. In his first ministry Lord Shelburne sent the petitioner back to Canada with a genteel provision; but his Lordship happening to resign before sailing the Quebec fleet, Lord Hillsborough, his successor, stopped the provision in London for the greatest reasons of state. Deprived twice of his rich settlement in Canada worth £800 a year it was a new obligation to provide for his maintenance. In the year 1768 the duke of Grafton granted at first to the petitioner an annuity of £100 st. promising to double it in a little time, but His Grace resigning unexpectedly charged his friend Mr. Bradshaw to recommend the petitioner to his successor Lord North for such an increase of his present annuity. His Lordship promised that addition of £100 to Mr. Bradshaw, to General Murray, who is witness to the petitioner and to the three successive Ministers of State for America, but his Lordship was never as good as his word. At last Lord North promised that addition of £100 to the petitioner's wife, whose family (Mitchells) was ruined in the rebellion of 1775 for its zeal for the Royal family. She had received in the American department the most black and iniquitous insults against her honour which for the glory of England required an indemnification; with a view to bury in oblivion that iniquitous attempt, Lord North promised to her with the consent and at the request of her husband, that additional annuity of £100 st., but his Lordship went out of place without being again as good as his word as is stated at large in the petition. According to the opinion of the most eminent civilians whose names and awards are set down in the petition, Government owes large damages to the petitioner on account of his deputation and its consequences, which damages the petitioner might have recovered in law but from a respect for the Crown he would never recover anything in that way; his present desperate circumstances make him a necessity to recover his rights. He apply'd for it to His Majesty in Council, by presenting to the office the same petition, Lord Camden has not yet given his answer, which is expected every day. The petitioner observes that an annuity of £100 granted to his wife as a part of her husband's property would be more than £200 a year given him, on account of her infirmities which confine her in London as she is not provided to withdraw in her native country; the petitioner further observes that his annuity of £100 and £100 allowed to his wife on his account would not amount to the interest of the money he has laid out for the service of His Majesty and that of this country. The petitioner concludes this first paragraph of his petition by the most extraordinary anecdote, which, once brought to light at the bar of the House of Commons, will astonish not only Parliament and this whole nation, but all Europe. In the year 1775 Mr. Lizaknitz, yet the Russian envoy in our court, declared the petitioner, that as England had not assisted Russia against the Porte so with a single ship of the line, nor a single regiment, Russia was resolved to keep a perfect neutrality in the war of England with America, or France, and other powers that might side against America. The petitioner acquainted immediately Lord North with that declaration, at which His Lordship was pleased to burst into a fit of laughing. The petitioner foreseeing the general storm gathering, from every quarter against England, took it into his head to dispel it by uniting England with France; after a secret negotiation of five months, he was authorized from the French ambassador, to offer to our Government an offensive, defensive and commercial alliance with France; he made that tender in a memorial of the greatest accuracy; the said memorial was three days in the hands of John Pownall, two in those of Lord Dartmouth, till by his Lordship's direction the said memorial was put into the hands of the Secretary of

State for the southern department; after the most tedious expectation the answer given your petitioner was so insulting and haughty that a war with France was afterwards irrevocable. The circumstances explained at large at the Bar of the House of Commons as it is stated in the petition will astonish all the world. The late Lord Littleton assured the petitioner, that His Majesty was never acquainted with this last transaction, as it is said in the petition. Now comes the second paragraph.

When the petitioner left Quebec, his fellow Jesuits agreed in presence of General Murray and under his special approbation to allow him out of their revenues as his share of their estates an annuity of ten guineas per month (£126 a year), which they declined paying after the first year on account of the petitioner being turned a Protestant. That insult offered to all this Protestant nation, being represented to His Majesty by General Murray, Lord Shelburne in His Majesty's name wrote to Governor Carleton to insist from the Jesuits for the future, not only for the punctual payment of the said annuity to the petitioner, but the arrears and the interests already due, as it is literally stated in that General's certificate, all wise and political governments upon earth should have thought themselves indebted to their sovereign and their nation, to bring the refractory Jesuits to the obedience of the King and vindicate the religion of the state grossly insulted by their refusal to pay the said annuity on account of his following the religion of the state—our several ministries felt the said national insult, they reiterated His Majesty's order to the Jesuits, who constantly had the boldness to renew their refusal, and our government never thought of taking some constitutional step to bring the daring monks to their allegiance and duty—at last the petitioner took the resolution of suing the Jesuits at law, but in his state of poverty it was long before he could find pecuniary resources for so expensive a cause, and then it was too late—the Quebec bill reinstating in Canada the French laws in matters of property had been passed in parliament, but by the French Romish laws a professed religious man (as the petitioner was and is yet legally deemed to be) is civilly dead, radically deprived of all property, precluded from pleading in a civil court, directly or indirectly, and not admitted to take any oath in a court of judicature as your petitioner was to make the first demand in Quebec, the Quebec bill had deprived him of the judicial means of recovering his property and had exheridated within the colony the Protestant religion with him. Some years before that bill the Crown intended to grant as a free gift all the estates of the Jesuits to General, now Lord, Amherst, the patent was already made up, but Lord Camden, then Chancellor of Great Britain, peremptorily refused signing it, on account that the estates of the Jesuits being a part of the conquest, and the conquest having been bought by the blood and treasures of the people of England, did belong consequently to the people and could not be disposed of but by the consent and order of its representatives in Parliament, but the Quebec Bill having reinstated the French laws in matters of property, had invested the King of England with the rights of the French King, and had consequently transferred the property of the estates of the Jesuits to the King of England, and had again exheridated the people of England. The petitioner, acquainted by his lawyers that he had not any resource left by the constitution but to apply to Parliament, submitted his case to his late friend, Sir George Saville. All the popular party took fire at the consequences of the Quebec Bill. Sir George was to move the House, and Sir David Harley to second the motion—the day for debating that extraordinary cause was appointed, but Lord North, afraid of the consequences, deputed Sir Grey Cooper to assure the petitioner in the most solemn manner that ample justice should be immediately done to him if he would give over his Parliamentary application and prevail upon Sir George and his friends to drop the motion; for the good of the peace, and unwilling that national troubles should arise on his account, the petitioner threw himself to the knees of Sir George to leave off the affair. He prevailed, but with the greatest trouble, and with the loss of Sir George's protection. Being informed of this circumstance, the minister, by the most shameful fetch and cowardly subtleness, laught at the petitioner, and deviated from their promises, and it was in that time that the wife of the petitioner, young, yes handsome, was assaulted in a public office by an under Secretary of State, who, at the same

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time, was favoured with an annuity of £200, part of which is reversible to his wife, as an indemnification of her husband's treachery, as it is stated in the petition. However, at last, Lord North assured the petitioner that justice should be done to him when in His Majesty's Council the fate of the Jesuits should be generally sealed. It is proved in the petition at large that in good justice and policy the time of disposing of the Jesuits is come on the following reasons stated in the said petition.

The estates of the Jesuits in Canada are of a considerable value, consisting of fourteen landed possessions, their college in Quebec, able (according to Captain Holland's plan) to contain and lodge 965 soldiers and 95 soldiers (*sic*), their residence of Montreal, fit for warehouses destined to keep the presents for the Indians, several private houses in the colony, the right of fines of alienation, rich stock of clerical and domestic furniture and capital in the stocks, the whole amounting to over £100,000 in value. According to the relation of the Canadians now in London their annual revenue is about £2,000; at least it was sufficient to maintain decently 17 Jesuits, as they were such in number at the departure of the petitioner from the colony. They are now reduced to three, one at Montreal and two at Quebec. One of these two was formerly the cook at the college, who in stealing they ordained prior, but by the statute of their society he don't belong to the society. However, that cook since twenty years is living upon the estates of the Jesuits, and near enjoying all the revenues, as he is the youngest and strongest, while since twenty years the petitioner, who has served the society thirty years in the first employments, is deprived of the least share of their estates and ruined himself in the service of that country. In the countries of Romish faith, when a religious society is designedly suppressed by not being allowed to receive novices when they are reduced to so few as three or four, they are secularized and dismissed, not to leave a large income to be in the hands of individual clergymen, and much more in the case of the Jesuits of Canada, who are immensely rich and sent their money out of His Majesty's dominions. The petitioner has seen, a few weeks ago, a letter exchange of £500 of one of them to his nephew in the Netherlands. These three Jesuits, now useless to the colony, could have three parishes, as the province is wanting priests; their college could serve as barracks to soldiers, who, quartered among the planters, perpetrate so enormous irregularities as to disaffect all the colony from His Majesty's service. Their other houses could supply the public magazines, and their public revenues, at least in part now, could diminish the charges of the Province, now so expensive to this country, at the dissolution of the society of the Jesuits. Even Protestant Princes dissolved them under proper allowances, as the King of Prussia in Silesia, several Princes in Germany and the Republic of Holland in a part of the Guelderlands, and applied their revenues to the public use, and such a dismission is within the terms of the Popish bull which thunders out against them the greatest excommunications if they don't cast off their gowns and part from their convents within a fortnight after the knowledge of the said bull. All these arguments are stated at large in the petition. The petitioner within these twenty years has contracted considerable debts, of which the interests run high every year and make up a considerable capital. He has delivered to some of his great creditors a copy, authenticated by all the forms of the law, of General Murray's certificate stating the petitioner's rights on the Jesuits, with the opinion of their validity ascertained in writing by the late Lord Ashburton, Sergeant Glynn and yet living Mr. Greenham as stated in the petition, and as they were ready to be submitted to the consideration of parliament, at the time of Sir George Saville's motion and Lord Camden was to stand up for its success in the House of Lords, if the petitioner may during his life obtain justice and pay his debts half the money shall be saved, but if he dies before that payment the Crown will be entangled in several suits in law, the estates of the Jesuits materially affected and more than it could be guessed at. As it is stated in the petition, it appears by the history of England that when a private man has been injured in his property by an oversight of the Legislature, it has been the constant rule of His Majesty either in council or in Parliament to allow him an adequate indemnification, the petitioner relies that His Majesty will not derogate from that just rule, in the case alone of a new subject, ruined in the

public service, and who as being a foreigner born has lost resources to support and repair the loss, besides the property which he has lost was the condition *sine qua non* he accepted of his deputation in England, and the governor of Canada as his majesty's proxy was bail for it. All these considerations and many others of less consequence are stated at large in the petition, which is concluded by the petitioner asking the arrears and interests of his annuity of £126 st. according to His Majesty's several orders, which arrears since twenty years amount to £3,600 st. and an annuity on the arrears of the Jesuits of £300 which is not the fourth part of the revenue which every Jesuit is enjoying now, as the petitioner is above 60 years of age, loaded with infirmities which disable him now from getting his livelihood, charged with family and infirm wife, wanting necessaries of life, and suing for a charity house, he is obliged to apply immediately to Parliament, and unless the mode of Lord Shelburne for his relief is adopted the petitioner shall expect the success of his petition either in geol or charity house, his petition is in the hands of Mr. Powis, the Canadian Professor in Parliament, and whose integrity is known, the petitioner would not trust it in the hands of persons of rank who offered him their services, because he knows that they would make use of it against the interest of the Crown. The copy of General Murray's certificate is in the copy of his petition delivered to Mr. Nepeane in Lord Sidney's office.

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LIST OF BOOKS, &c., PRESENTED WITH THE NAMES OF THE GIVERS.

AKINS (T. B.)	Halifax, N.S.	Pamphlets.
BACON (Col.)	Ottawa.	Pamphlets.
BAIN (James, jun.)	Toronto	Documents relating to the County of York, &c.
BEDARD (T. P.)	Quebec	Transactions of the Canadian Institute, Quebec.
BEERS (W. G.)	Montreal	Pamphlets.
BEGG (Alex.)	London, Eng.	Collection of Pamphlets.
BELL (C. N.)	Winnipeg Man.	Papers relating to the North-West.
BLACK (J. F. D.)	Montreal	Reports of the Corporation of Montreal.
BLATCH (F. K.)		Map of Upper Canada.
BUTTERFIELD (C. W.)	Madison, Wis.	Historical Works.
CAREY (Daniel)	Winnipeg, Man.	Collection of Pamphlets and other Works.
CHARLTON (John, M.P.)	Lyndoch, Ont.	Pamphlets.
COFFEY (T.)	London, Ont.	Ecclesiastical History.
CROCKET (William)	Fredericton, N.B.	Reports on Education in New Brunswick.
DAVIN (N. F.)	Regina, N.W.T.	Papers relating to the North-West.
DENISON (Col. G. T.)	Toronto	Centenary of the U. E. Loyalists.
EDWARDS (J. P.)	Montreal	Hudson's Bay route.
EVERETT (Chas. E., M.P.)	St. John, N. B.	Columbian Centinel, 1812, Contemporary account of the War.
FEATHERSTONE (J. P.)	Ottawa	Trial of Brig.-Genl. Hull, 1814.
FENETY (G. E.)	Fredericton, N.B.	Political Notes.
FERGUSON (Hon. D.)	Charl'tteton, P.E.I.	Original Tariff Act of P.E.I., 1785.
FLEMING (Sandford)	Ottawa	Pamphlets.
FORGET (A. E.)	Regina, N.W.T.	Documents relating to the North-West Council.
GAGNON (P.)	Quebec	Papers relating to the Seignior of St. Giles, Quebec.
HALIFAX, Corporation of	Halifax, N. S.	Civic Reports.
HALL (John S.)	Montreal, Q.	North-West Passage.
HARRISON (Dr.) per		
JUDGE PRINGLE,	Cornwall, Ont.	Maps of Canada, 1745, 1755.
HINKS (Hon. Sir F.)	Montreal, Q.	Pamphlets.
HOWLAN (Hon. G. W.)	Charl'tteton, P.E.I.	Pamphlets.
KEATING (E. H.)	Halifax, N.S.	Collection of his reports as City Engineer.
LARNED (J. N.)	Buffalo, N.Y.	Reports of the Young Men's Association Library.
LAURIE (P. G.)	Battleford, N. W. T.	Publications relating to the North-West.
LUSIGNAN (Alph.)	Ottawa	Coups de plume.
MACKINTOSH (James C., Mayor.	Halifax, N.S.	Annals of the North British Society.
MANITOBA, Government of	Winnipeg, Man.	Official Records.
MASTER OF THE ROLLS	London, Eng.	Reports of Public Record Office.

MONTIZAMBERT (A.)	Ottawa	Canada in the 17th Century (Pierre Boucher.)
MORRIS (Hon. Alex.)	Toronto, Ont.	Nova Britannia.
MURDOCH (Gilbert)	St. John, N.B.	Set of reports on the Water Supply and Sewerage of St. John.
MURPHY (J. J.)	Toronto	Pamphlets.
NEWBERRY (Arthur)	Charl'tteton, P.E.I.	Pamphlets.
NOVA SCOTIA, Govern- ment of	Halifax, N.S.	Official Records.
NOVA SCOTIA, Historical Society of	Halifax, N.S.	Transactions of the Society.
PERLEY (F. H.)	Ottawa	Collection of Maps and Documents.
ONTARIO, Government of	Toronto, Ont.	Official Records.
PETTIT (Rev. Canon)	Cornwall, Ont.	Pamphlets.
PRED'HOMME (H.)	Windsor, Ont.	Pamphlets.
RAMSAY (R. A.)	Montreal, Q.	Boundary, etc., treaties.
REED (E. Baynes.)	London, Ont.	Diocese of Huron, Synod reports.
RHEAUME (Rev. A.)	Quebec	L'Abeille, 4 volumes.
ROBERT (Rev. Father S. J.)	Quebec	Autobiographie du R. P. Chaumonot.
ROYAL Society of Canada		Transactions.
SPENCE (Thomas)	St. Boniface, Man.	Collection of original letters relating to the North-West.
SULTE (Benjn.)	Ottawa	Pamphlets.
TACHÉ (Archbishop)	St. Boniface, Man.	Vingt Années des Missions.
TACHÉ (Dr.)	Ottawa	Report on Leprosy.
WALSH (T. W.)	Simcoe	Military papers left by his father.
WHITE (J.)	Brandon, Man.	The first Town Directory.
WHITE (W.)	Ottawa	Pamphlets.
WURTELE (Hon. J. S. C.)	Quebec	Manual of Legislative Assembly.

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ABSTRACTS OF THE ACTES DE FOY ET HOMMAGE.

(Fealty Rolls.)

VOLUME I.—1ST PART, 1667 AND 1668; 2ND PART, 1668-1674.

A.

ANSE AU GRIFFON, *see* MISCOU ISLAND.

B.

BEAUPRÉ AND ISLAND OF ORLÉANS, (seigniories) Volume I, 1st part, page 268. A.D. 1668. Monseigneur de Laval, then proprietor of these seigniories, had bought them from Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye, in 1662, from Jean Rozée sieur de Saint-Martin, in 1664 and from — Fortin, in 1662. Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye had acquired his portion from Olivier le Tardif, while Fortin had bought his from Charles de Lauzon, and from Sieur de Charny. The Acte does not state from whom the latter had obtained it. (See the word "SAINT LAWRENCE".)

BEAUPORT. (Seigniorie.) Volume I, 2nd part, page 496. A. D. 1668. Robert Giffard, who appeared during the year to render fealty and homage for this seigniorie, had acquired the grant of it in 1634.

BEDARD, T. P.—Copyist—remarks on page 150 and on 165 of volume I, 1st part.

BOUCHER (PIERRE.) A Fief without a name—"situate above the fifth river in ascending the great stream" Volume I. 2nd part, page 624, 1668. Pierre Boucher the party appearing, had obtained the grant in 1656.

C.

CAPE CHATE, OR CHASTE. Vol. I, 1st part, p. 123—1668.—Michel LeNeuf de la Vallière received the grant of this fief in 1662. So called in all probability after commander de Chaste. It was afterwards changed to Cape Chat. (See Champlain's works, Laverdières edition, page 1690, at the foot of the page.)

CAPE CHATE OR CHASTE, (from the two nearest rivers—) Volume I, 2nd part, page 554, 1668. Catherine le Neuf, wife of Pierre Denys de la Ronde appeared for her husband then in France. The latter had obtained in 1662 the grant of these two rivers for his sons Jacques and Simon Denys.

CAPE MAGDALEN (two acres by 20 within the jurisdiction of this place) Volume I, 1st part, page 34, 1668. Quentin Moral de St. Quentin had obtained the grant in 1656.

CAPE D'ESPOIR, *see* MISCOU ISLAND.

CAPE DES ROSIERS, *see* MISCOU ISLAND.

THREE RIVERS CAPE (seigniorie situated below the said cape) *See* THREE RIVERS, volume I, 1st part, page 250.

CAPE ROUGE. (Fief.) Volume I, 1st part, page 369—1667. Jean Juchereau Sieur de Maure had inherited a portion of this Fief from his father Noel Juchereau, Sieur de Chatelets, the first grantee along with the latter, in 1635 of a space of land comprised within Cape Diamond and "the valley of Cape Rouge." In 1636, de Montmagny "finding that the said grant, encroached too closely upon the city, and judging it to be expedient to leave there a suburbs in which there would be no lands held in fief, and that the lands contained within it should be held *en censive* from the said company, for which reason he displaced the said Sieur de Maure and the late Noël Juchereau, Sieur des Chatelets, his brother, whose heir he was, and granted instead, beyond the river Cape Rouge, a like quantity of land to that described as aforesaid, etc." The said Jean Juchereau, Sieur de Maure, having requested to be allowed to render fealty and homage, caused Louis Mahen to intervene, as well for himself as for his brother Jean-Paul, who exhibited his titles for twenty acres fronting on the main river

as far as the river des Roches,—ten acres on one side of the said river and ten acres on the other,—granted to their father René Mahen in 1637, and asked that the said land should be preserved to them. the adverse parties having been heard, it was decided that the several parties "should enjoy provisionally the portions held by them, and that the said Sieur de Maure should confirm his statement by written title on the next arrivals of the ships".

CAP-ROUGE. (seignior) Volume I, 2nd part, page 604,—1668—Jean Juchereau, Sieur de Maure had inherited the half of this fief from his brother Noel Juchereau du Chatelet, who died while travelling in France in 1649. Both of these persons had received grants of this seignior in 1635.

CHAMPLAIN, (seignior). Vol. I, 2nd part, page 562. Madeleine Mulois appeared for her husband Etienne Pezard de la Touche, Sieur de Champlain, the first grantee in 1664.

CHAVIGNY. (fief). See the word **ESCHAMBAULT**, in our report for 1884. Vol. I, 1st part, page 347,—1667—Eleanor de Grandmaison appeared, the wife, separated as to property, of Jacques Descaibaut de la Tesserie, her third husband. She had been granted this fief in 1652, after her first husband had returned to France where he died. The latter, François de Chavigny de Berchereau, had obtained the original grant of this fief in 1640.

COULONGE. (fief and castellany. Volume I, 1st part, page 318.)—1667—Marie-Barbe de Boulogne, widow of Louis d'Aillebout held them from her husband who had obtained the grant in 1656.

COURCELLES (Daniel de Rémy, sieur de Courcelles) Vol. I. 1st part, page 170,—1667—commanded his vassals, tenants and rent payers to enrol themselves in the books of the West India Company.

COURNOYER (This fief to which Jacques Hertel de Cournoyer had later given his name, is designated without being named in this Acte.) Volume I. 1st part, page 455.) 1668.—Appeared Jean Baptiste Le Gardeur de Repentigny, as well for himself as for his mother and brothers and sisters heirs of Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny, his father, the first grantee in 1647. The Acte says that the said sieur de Repentigny had been compelled to abandon his seignior on account of the Iroquois. This fief lapsed to the Crown and was conceded anew, for in the Acte of 1725, the fief de Cournoyer was found to have passed to the Hertel family, without stating that they had bought it from the Repentignys.

D.

DAUTRAY. (seignior) Volume 1, 1st part, page 384.) 1667—Appeared Jean Bourdon for his son Jacques to whom he had granted this seignior, of which he had himself obtained the grant in 1637 and in 1647. (see in our report for 1884, under the words **DAUTRAY** and **LANORAYE**.)

DOMBOURG. (fief) Volume I, 1st part, page 431.) 1667.) Jean Francois Bourdon, sieur de Dombourg held this fief from his father Jean Bourdon who had obtained the grant in 1653.

DU FORT Lands and seignior—Volume I, 1st part, page 15,—1668—Michel Godfroy de Linctot, appeared, having obtained the grant in 1637.

F.

FOURNIER (Guillaume) Vol. I, 2nd part, page 496,—1668—default was recorded in his favor against Guillemette Hébert widow of Guillaume Couillard who had failed to appear.

FOURNIER (GUILLAUME) Vol. 1, 2nd part, page 495—1668—he is ordered to produce his titles respecting a lot in litigation, between himself and Guillemette Hébert.

G.

GASPÉ, see **MISCOU ISLAND.**

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GODFREY. Vol. I, 1st part, page 9,—1668—Jean Godfroy, sieur de Linctot, appeared for this fief, granted to him in 1633. (The vol. II, page 189, gives the years 1637 and 1638 as the dates of the grant.)

GROSBOIS, (fief) Vol. I, 2nd part, page 623,—1668—Pierre Boucher, sieur de Grosbois, obtained the grant in 1653 and 1655 (This first grant is not mentioned in volumes II, III and IV.)

H.

HÉBERT (GUILLEMETTE) Vol. I, 2nd part, page 495,—1668—She is ordered to produce the titles respecting the lots in litigation between herself and Guillaume Fournier.

Hébert (Guillemette) Vol. I, 2nd part, page 486,—1668—Default is recorded against her in favor of Guillaume Fournier for failure to appear.

I.

ILE AUX COCHONS. ("lying in the river known as the Three-Rivers") Vol. I, 1st part, page 33,—1668—Quentin Moral de Saint Quentin held a portion of this island in the right of his wife Marguerie who had inherited it from her brother François Marguerie, sieur de la Haye, who had obtained the grant in 1652 jointly with Jean Veron de Grandmenil and Claude David; the latter had sold his portion to Claude Jutrat *alias* Lavallée.

ILE AUX REAUX. Vol. I, 1st part, page 247,—1667—the Jesuit Fathers had obtained the grant in 1638.

BONAVENTURE ISLAND, *see* MISCOU ISLAND, &c.

MISCOU ISLAND AS FAR AS CAPE DES ROSIERS, including therein CAPE D'ESPOIR, BONAVENTURE ISLAND, PERCÉ ISLAND, PLATE ISLAND, GASPÉ and its bay as well as GRIFFON BAY.

GRIFFON. Vol. I, 2nd part, page 527,—1668—Appeared Marie-Barbe de Boulogne, widow of Louis d'Aillebout in his life time governor of New France. The latter had received the grant of this fief,—the Acte does not say when—as well for himself as for his partners Jean Charles and Louis de Lauzon, Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie, Charles Le Gardeur de Tilly, Charles d'Aillebout des Musseaux, Jean Paul Godfroy, and Jean Bourdon. The Acte leaves it to be inferred that the said fief never having been improved by the grantees ought to lapse to the company.

ISLAND OF ORLEANS, (*see* BEAUPRÉ.)

ILE MARIE. (In the little river Godfroy) Vol. I, 1st part, page 23,—1668—Jean Godfroy, sieur de Linctot, had obtained the grant in 1657.

ILE PATIENCE. Volume I, 1st part, page 355,—1667—Noel Jérémie de La Montagne had, according to this Acte, obtained the grant of this island in 1662. While however, referring to our report for 1884, it is seen in the Acte of 1725, that Patience island belonged, in 1725, to Paul Bécard de Fourville son of Pierre Bécard de Grandville, who had bought it with the other neighbouring islands from Louis Couillard de L'Espinay who had acquired them from M. de Montmagny, the first grantee in 1646. There is therefore, a contradiction if the same island is referred to, and we have no knowledge of any other of this name than that one which forms a part of the group of islands known as the Crane islands, Goose islands, &c.

ILE PERCÉE, *see* MISCOU ISLAND.

ILE PLATE, *see* MISCOU ISLAND.

J.

JACQUES CARTIER (" fief having a half league of front in going down the river ") Vol. I, 1st part, page 391,—1667—Anne Garnier wife separated as to property, of Jean Bourdon, and widow after her first marriage of Jean Clement de Vault, had received the grant of this seigniory in 1649.

JESUITES. (seigniori of two leagues front by ten in depth, lying alongside that of sieur Giffard at Beauport and possessed by the Jesuits) Vol. I, 1st part, page 269 to 272. 1667—.

K.

KANNISSISQUIT (?) Vol. I, 1st part, page 316—1667—Nicholas Juchereau de St. Denis obtained the grant of this fief in 1656.

L.

LA POTERIE. (seigniori) Vol. I, 1st part, page 109, 1663—Jacques Le Neuf de La Poterie had obtained the grant of it in 1647.

LAUZON, (seigniori) Vol. I, 2nd part, page 500—1668—Permission is granted to the minor children of Jean de Lauzon, until the arrival of the ships.

LAUZON, (continuation) Vol. I, 2nd part, page 606,—1668—Francois Bissot appeared, fiscal agent for the seigniori, which had been conceded in 1636 to Jean de Lauzon, Kings counsel in his Council of state, and seneschal of New France.

LE NEUF (Michel) sieur de Hérisson, Lieutenant general of Three Rivers, ordered his vassals, tenants and rate-payers to inscribe their names upon the paper roll of the West India company. Vol. I, 1st part, pages 3 to 8.

LINCTOT, (seigniori) Vol. I, 1st part, page 13, (without a date but evidently in 1668—) Jean Godfrey de Linctot, who appeared, received the grant in 1637.

M.

MALBAIE, (a fief without a name of 10 acres front above this river ascending as far as "Nut cape", "by four leagues in depth.") Vol. I, 1st part, page 387,—1667—Jean Bourdon appeared who had obtained the grant of this seigniori in 1653.

MILLE VACHES. Vol. I, 2nd part, page 498,—1668—The party appearing, Robert Giffard, had received the grant in 1653.

MONTREAL. (the island and dependencies) Vol. I, 2nd part, page 521,—1668—There appeared the gentlemen of the seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris represented by Jean Caignet, priest. without shewing how the said seigniors came into possession of this fief, the Acte says "that for the future the gold medal which they are bound to give should be marked with their names in conformity with their seal".

MONTREAL, (continuation) Vol. I, 2nd part, page 630, (no date given). The Ecclesiastics of the seminary of saint Sulpice of Paris held this fief by donation from Pierre Chevrier de Foucamp and from Jérôme Le Royer de la Dauversière, the first grantees in 1640.

NOTRE DAME DES ANGES. (seigniori near Quebec) Vol. I, 1st part, page 242,—1667—The Jesuit fathers had obtained the grant since 1626 and 1637.

O.

ORDER to vassals, tenants, and rate payers to record their names in the register of the West India Company. pages 3 to 8, 167 to 173 and 215 to 218.

P.

PINGUET, (Noël) Vol. I, 1st part, Page 353—1667—The said Noël Pinguet held "near the little river which is above the river Jacques Cartier", a lot which is a quarter of a league in front by about a league and one-half in depth, granted to him by his brother Henry Pinguet to whom it had been first granted in 1638.

POINTE A LACAILLE. (included within the fiefs of Goose Island and South River) Vol. I, 1st part, page 351,—1667—Appeared on one side Noël Morin who had obtained the grant of this seigniori in 1653, and on the other Louis Couillard de L'Espinay who alleged that this fief was included within the bounds and limits of the fiefs of Goose Island and South River, which belonged to him as having acquired them from sieur Moyen the grantee from M. de Montmagny

the first grantees in 1646. The two parties were permitted to remain on sufferance until their differences were adjusted. (See the words GOOSE ISLAND and SOUTH RIVER in our report for 1884.)

POINTE DU LAC. (seigniory) Vol. I, 1st part, page 27—1668—Godfroy de Normanville held this seigniory from his father-in-law Etienne Seigneuret the first grantee. The Acte does not state in what year this grant took place.

PORT-NEUF, (seigniory) Vol. I, 2nd part, page 575,—1668—Jacques Le Neuf de la Porterie who appeared, obtained the grant in 1647.

Q.

- QUEBEC. (lot, with a building which appears to have been the castle of St. Louis) The original of this register which was discovered last year at Quebec in M. Laurin's house, is in a very damaged condition. Certain Actes also are very incomplete, especially the first ones. Although from the missing portions of this Acte it is not possible to discover the name of the Castle of St. Louis, the boundaries set out, leave it to be understood that the reference is to the old castle.
- QUEBEC (The store in the lower Town) Vol. I, 1st part, page 175.—1667—The financial agent of the West India Company appeared; they held this property from the king.
- QUEBEC. (Lot and house in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, page, 175,—1667—, Pierre Soumande appeared who had acquired the lot from the West India Company in 1650, and the house from Jamen Bourguignon, who held it from the aforesaid company.
- QUEBEC. (Lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, page 173,—1687—Thiery Delestre appeared, who had acquired this land from Jamen Bourguignon. The latter held it from the West India Company.
- QUEBEC. (two lots in the upper town) Vol. I, 1st part, page 179,—1667—Jean Levasseur *dit* Lavigne had obtained the grant of the first, from the West India Company in 1661. There are too many gaps in the last part of the Acte to establish conclusively whence he derived the second lot.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town) Vol. I, 1st part, page 181,—1667—Jeanne Dugué, widow of Antoine Le Boesme *alias* Lalime, held it from her husband. The passages which are wanting prevent us from stating from whom the said Le Boesme had acquired this lot.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town) Vol. I, 1st part, page 183,—1667—Pierre Lespérance had obtained the grant of it from the West India Company. The Acte being incomplete does not permit of our giving the precise date of the grant.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town) Vol. I, 1st part, page 184,—1668—Pierre Biron held this fief from the West India Company.
- QUEBEC. ("The half of a site in the lower town"—Vol. I, 1st part, p. 184—1667—there appeared Anne Convent wife of Stephen Blanchon *dit* Larose formerly the wife of Jacques Mahen who had obtained the grant in 1655.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 187,—1667—Charles Palatin had obtained the grant in 1659.
- QUEBEC. ("the half of three acres of land fronting on the Grande Allée.") Vol. I, 1st part, p. 187,—1667—Anne Convent wife of Stephen Blanchon *dit* Larose, previously the wife of Jacques Mahen had obtained the grant of the whole in 1642 and 1647.
- QUEBEC. (sixteen acres of land on "the high road which runs from Quebec to Cap Rouge") Vol. I, 1st part, p. 189,—1667—Pierre Soumande had obtained the grant in 1649.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 190—1667—Charles Roger des Colombiers was the proprietor. The Acte does not state from whom he held nor for how long.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 190,—1667—Jeanne Richer—widow of Jean Bonneau *alias* Lafortune had obtained the grant in 1659.

- QUEBEC, (lot in the lower town)—Vol. I, 1st part, p. 192,—1667—Jean Mahen, who appeared, bought it in 1665 from Pierre Masse, who had obtained the grant in 1658.
- QUEBEC, (eighty odd acres lying on the high road leading from Quebec to Cape Rouge.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 194,—1667—Jean Juchereau, sieur de Maure, had obtained the grant in 163* and in 1649.
- QUEBEC, (lot and house in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 196,—1667—Jean Baptiste Peuvret, sieur de Mesnu, financial agent of the West India Company, obtained default against Alexandre Petit, merchant of La Rochelle, who had not paid the rent that was due.
- QUEBEC, (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 197,—1667—Gabriel Gosselin had obtained the grant in 1657.
- QUEBEC, (lot in the lower town.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 198,—1667—Elizabeth Boucher, wife of Denis Guyon, appeared for her husband "absent for nineteen months on a journey to the country of the Ottawas!" The said Guyon had received the grant in 1662.
- QUEBEC, (lot and house in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 200,—1667—Continuation of the Acte at page 196. Alexander Petit is condemned to pay 150 pounds as arrears, with fine and costs.
- QUEBEC, (lot with house.) Vol. I, 1st part, page 202,—1667—Pierre Noël had acquired this lot from sieur Lambert, who held it "from the late sieur Gloria," the grantee in 1653.
- QUEBEC, (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 204,—1667—Jacques Perrot *alias* Villedaigre had obtained the grant from Pierre Denys de la Ronde in 1662.
- QUEBEC, (a house in the lower town,—) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 205,—1667—Jean Levasseur appeared as curator to the succession of Francois Perron, in his lifetime merchant of La Rochelle. The Deed of grant was burned in a fire.
- QUEBEC, (lot and house in the lower town.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 206—1667—Louise de Mousseau appeared as wife and attorney of Pierre Pellerin *alias* Saint-Armand who had bought this lot from Paschal Lemaître who had obtained the concession in 1662.
- QUEBEC, (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 207,—1667—Denis Derome *alias* Descarreaux had obtained the grant in 1662.
- QUEBEC, (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 208,—1667—Noël Pinguet had obtained the grant in 1661.
- QUEBEC, (lot in the upper town) Jacques de la Roe (M. Tanguay writes it de la Raue or La Rue) had obtained the grant in 1662.
- QUEBEC, (lot in the upper town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 211,—1667—Nicolas Marsolet, sieur de Saint Agnan, appeared for her absent son. The Acte being incomplete prevents us from fixing the date of the grant.
- QUEBEC (lot in the upper town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 212,—1667—Jean Madry "surgeon-barber to the King" had received the grant of this lot in 1658.
- QUEBEC. (71 acres of land on the hill of St. Gèneviève.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 213,—1667—Nicolas Marsolet, sieur de St. Agnan, obtained the grant of the larger portion of this land from the company in 1649, and had bought two and one-half acres from René Mahen in 1640. The Acte does not state how the latter had acquired them.
- QUEBEC. (16 acres of land on the banks of the river St. Charles.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 214,—1667—Nicolas Marsolet, sieur d. Agnan, had obtained the grant of this land in 1651.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 218,—1667—François Bissot who was the proprietor, declared that he had no title, "having sent it to the company for their ratification".
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, page 219,—1667—François Bissot had obtained the grant of a portion of this lot from the Company. He had lost his title. The remainder he had obtained from sieur de Charny in 1656.

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QUEBEC. (lot—) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 221,—1667—Mathieu Amyot *alias* Villeneuve had obtained the grant in 1655.

QUEBEC. (two properties,—the one of 5 acres and 20 perches in the city, and the other of 26 acres on the Grande Allée). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 222,—1667—Mathieu Amyot *alias* Villeneuve had obtained the grant of the former in 1655, and found himself the owner of the other by virtue of a judgment given by M. de Lauzon between himself and the sieurs Morin and Sédillot in 1651.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 224,—1667—Pierre Miville had obtained the grant in 1656.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 225,—1667—Madeleine Macard wife of Charles Cadieu appeared for her absent husband. The latter had acquired this lot from sieur Denys de la Ronde who had obtained the grant in 1662.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. "226,—1667—Charles Amyot held it from Jacques Gourdeau sieur de Beaulieu who had obtained the grant in 1658.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 228,—1667—Michel Guyon obtained the grant in 1662.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 229,—1667—Guillaume Couture had acquired it from Pierre Denys de la Ronde in 1659; the latter had obtained the grant in 1658.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 230,—1667—Sebastien Liénard *alias* Durbois had acquired it from Thomas Touchet. The Acte does not state how the latter had procured it.

QUEBEC. (two lots in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 231,—1667—The Jesuit fathers had obtained the grant in 1655.

QUEBEC. (three and three quarter acres on cape Diamond) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 233,—1667—Florence Garman, wife of Francois Boucher, renews the declaration which she had made in 1662, in order to regain possession of this land which had been granted to her husband by M. de Montmagny. There is no date given of the concession.

QUEBEC. (One acre fronting on the Grande Allée and extending to the river; eight acres in all) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 234,—1667—Louis Théandre Chartier de Lotbinière had acquired this land in 1658 from Pierre Biron. The latter had acquired it from Jean Bonneau who had held it on account of its desertion and abandonment by Claude Fezeret the grantee in 1647.

QUEBEC. (One acre fronting on the Grande Allée and extending back as far as the river St. Lawrence) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 236,—1667—Pierre Masse had obtained the grant of it in 1658.

QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 237,—1667—Jean Lemelin had obtained the grant in 1658.

QUEBEC. (3 acres and 42 perches on the Grande Allée) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 238,—1667—Louis Chartier de Lotbinière had acquired this land from sieur de Chavigny and from his wife Eléonore de Grandmaison. It is not stated in the Acte how the latter became possessors.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 239,—1667—Etienne Després, widow of Guillaume Guillemot sieur Du Plessis Kerbodeu, had acquired this lot in 1658 from Martin Boutet sieur de St. Martin. The latter had bought it from Pierre Miville the first grantee in 1654.

QUEBEC. (lands known as "la commune"). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 241,—1667—The Jesuit Fathers had acquired these lands from the Sisters of charity; the latter held them by gift inter-vivos, from Simon Denys sieur de la Trinité. The Acte does not state anything further.

QUEBEC. (lot of the Jesuit college). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 245,—1667—The Jesuit Fathers had obtained the grant in "one thousand six hundred and sixty (fifty two)," (*sic*).

QUEBEC. (seigniory belonging to the christianized indians near the city) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 245,—1667—The said indians had obtained the grant in 1651.

- QUEBEC. (lot of the Jesuit college and dependencies) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 253,—1667—The Jesuit Fathers had obtained the first grant of it. The date is wanting (See the paragraph preceding the last one.)
- QUEBEC. (lots and lands in the upper town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 258, Madame Bourdon appeared. This Acte has no date, and is very imperfect.
- QUEBEC. (4 acres, 7 perches and 4 feet and one half foot of front on the Grande Allée, and extending in depth to the river St. Lawrence.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 262,—1667—Jacques Sevestre held this land from the heirs of his brother Thomas Sevestre, who had received the grant of it in 1639 and 1663.
- QUEBEC. (a lot of land of 9 or 10 acres on the Grande Allée). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 264,—1668—Martin Boutet sieur de Saint Martin appeared tutor to the infant minor children, issue of Charles Philipaux and Catherine Boutet his wife, now wife of Jean Soulard. The latter and her children possessed this land by halves on account of the *acquêt* of it which the said Philipaux had made from Antoine Martin by contract passed before . . . (the remainder is missing.)
- QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town). Vol. I, part 1st, p. 275,—1667—Martin Boutet, sieur de Saint Martin, appeared in the name and as tutor to the minor children the issue of Charles Philipaux and of Catherine Boutet, married a second time to Jean Soulard. Charles Philipaux had bought this land from Paul Chalifoux who had obtained the grant from M. de Lauzon; the Acte does not state in what year.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 277,—1667—Antoine Brassard appeared, who declared that he had lost the title deed to his property.
- QUEBEC. (land in the upper town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 278,—1667—Noël Pinguet had acquired this property from Barthélemi Gaudin who had obtained the grant in 1655.
- QUEBEC. (seven and one half acres on the Grande Allée). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 280,—1667—Philippe Neveu was the owner, as husband of Denyse Sevestre, daughter of Charles Sevestre who had obtained the grant of a portion of this land in 1639, and had inherited the other half from his brother Thomas Sevestre.
- QUEBEC. (lot and house in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 282,—1667—Philippe Neveu had obtained them by deed of exchange with sieur de la Tour.
- QUEBEC. (two lots of land situate between the Grande Allée and the river St. Charles) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 284,—1667—Jean Morin appeared for himself and his father Noël Morin who had obtained the grant of these lands in 1645 and 1659.
- QUEBEC. (25 acres in the suburbs) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 287,—1667—Antoine Brassard was the proprietor under a judgment rendered in a suit between him and Paul Godfroy in 1651.
- QUEBEC. (one acre of front on the Grande Allée by twelve in depth) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 228,—1667—Noël Pinguet had acquired this lot from Pierre Normand *alias* La Brière. The Acte says no more.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 289,—1667—Jacques Sevestre appeared without producing any title.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 290,—1667—Martin Boutet, sieur de St. Martin appeared as tutor to the children of Charles Philipaux and of Catherine Boutet, widow of the latter and married again to Jean Soulard. The said Philipaux had acquired it from Jean Dutasta who had obtained the grant in 1663. (at page 292 it is seen that Jean Soulard obtained a delay of one year in order to finish the building of a house upon the said lot.)
- QUEBEC. (lot and house in the lower town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 293,—1667—Louis Couillard de l'Espinay had obtained the grant of the lot in 1654 and had built a house thereon.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 294,—1667—Elie Dusceaux appeared as the husband of Madeleine Nicolet previously widow of Jean Leblanc who had obtained the grant of the land in 1659.

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QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 295,—1667—The Ursuline nuns had obtained the grant in 1658, and had built a house thereupon.

QUEBEC. (lands in the suburbs) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 297, 1667—The Ursuline ladies were the proprietors of several lots in the neighbourhood of the city, to wit: 60 acres of which they had the grant in 1639; 24 acres which had been conceded to them in 1649; 30 acres which they had obtained in 1650; 40 acres of which they had received the grant in 1653; finally 32 acres which they had bought from the heirs of Abraham Martin who had obtained the grant of a portion in 1650, and had received the other as a donation from Adrien Duchesne who had obtained the grant in 1639.

QUEBEC. (Property of the Ursuline nuns in the upper town, with convent, church &c) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 303,—1667—The Ursuline nuns had obtained the grant of apportion of this land in 1651 and had received the rest by donation from Madame de la Pelletier, the grantee in 1649 (see further on from page 311 to page 313, in the matter of the obligation which rested on the said ladies namely to cause to be said one mass annually for the repose of the soul of Mde. Lauzon.

QUEBEC. (land in the upper town with house, stable, garden &c) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 306,—1667—Barbe de Boulogne appeared, widow of Louis d'Aillebout, who had bought them from Denis Duquet and Catherine Gauthier his wife, who had obtained the grant of land in 1655. (This Acte makes mention also of other neighbouring properties belonging to the party appearing, but they show so many blanks that it is difficult if not impossible, to define them and to give the date of the grant.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 313,—1667—Marie Barbe de Boulogne, widow of Louis d'Aillebout, held this land from her husband, the grantee in 1649.

QUEBEC. (one acre of land) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 315,—1667—Nicolas Juchereau de Saint Denis had obtained this land by conveyance from M. de Lauzon de Charny in 1657; the latter had obtained the grant in 1655.

QUEBEC. (land one quarter of a league in width by four leagues in depth in the suburbs). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 344,—1667—Permission is granted to Guillaume Fournier, plaintiff, and to Louis Couillard de l'Espinay, the defendant, the former the son-in-law and the latter the grandson of Louis Hébert the first grantee in 1626, to take time to file their titles of property and petition.

QUEBEC. (6 acres of land in the suburbs) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 356,—1667—Louis Fontaine, held this property from his father-in-law Antoine Brassard. The Deed does not state from whom nor when the latter had acquired the property.

QUEBEC. (the quarter of 85 acres in the suburbs) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 356,—1667—Vincent Poirier de Bellepoire appeared as tutor of his two children issue of his marriage with Françoise Pinguet widow of her first husband Pierre Delaunay killed by the Iroquois in 1654. The said Delaunay had obtained the grant of 85 acres in 1649.

QUEBEC. Land in the suburbs, Vol. I, 1st part, p. 359,—1667—François Poirier de Bellepoire received the grant in 1656.

QUEBEC. (land in the suburbs) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 360,—1667—Martin Boutet sieur de Saint Martin had obtained the grant from M. de Montmagny. The Deed, very imperfect, does not tell the date.

QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 360,—1667—Vincent Poirier de Bellepoire had obtained the grant in 1660.

QUEBEC. (land in the lower town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 362,—1667—Michel Filion appeared as well for himself as for his wife Marguerite Aubert who held this land from her first husband Martin Gravel who had obtained the grant in 1658.

QUEBEC. (two lots in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 363,—1667—Martin Prevost had acquired the former from the Jesuit Fathers in 1659, and the second from Pierre Petit in 1660. The Deed does not show the first grants.

QUEBEC. (Lot of 85 acres on the Geneviève hill) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 373,—1667—Charles, Louis and Henry Delaunay as well as their half sisters Anne and Therese Poirier held this land from their father Pierre Delaunay the grantee in 1649.

- QUEBEC. (lot of one and one half acres fronting on the Grande Allée and extending backwards as far as the river) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 375,—1667—Jean Lemire had bought this land from Nicolas Juchereau de Saint Denis who held it from his father Jean Juchereau seignior de Maure.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 376,—1667—Jean Lemire was the proprietor. This Deed is very imperfect.
- QUEBEC. (lot with two detached dwellings in the lower town.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 378,—1667—Louis Mahen and Jean Paul Mahen had inherited it from their father René Mahen who had obtained the grant of this lot in 1655.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 379,—1667—Florence Gareman appeared for her absent husband who had obtained the grant in 1661.
- QUEBEC. (land of three acres and one perch fronting on Saint Geneviève Hill as far as the river Saint Charles, about 20 acres in depth.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 380,—1667—Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye had acquired this land from M. d'Aillebout des Musseaux who, had bought a portion of it from Robert Caron in 1654. The latter had obtained the grant in 1649 and 1651. The said sieur d'Aillebout had himself obtained the grant of the other portion in 1659.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 393,—1667—Nicolas Juchereau de Saint Denis had bought in common with Juchereau de la Firté and Francois Bissot, from M. Charles de Lauzon, the first grantee in 1654.
- QUEBEC. (lot in lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 395,—1667—M. Henry de Berdines, priest, Curé de Quebec, had bought from Joseph Ruette sieur d'Auteuil the grantee in 1656.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 397,—1667—Louis Rouer de Villaray had obtained the grant in 1656 and 1658.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 399,—1667—Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye had bought a portion of it from Charles d'Aillebout des Musseaux who was the first grantee. in 1659, and he had acquired the other portion from the said sieur d'Aillebout des Musseaux the first grantee. The Deed does not give the date of this first grant.
- QUEBEC. (fief Saint Jean in the suburbs of the city, on the Saint Geneviève hill) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 402,—1667—Jean Bourdon had obtained the grant of this fief in 1639 and 1659.
- QUEBEC. (land situate below Saint Geneviève hill.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 404,—1667—Jean Bourdon had obtained the grant in 1649.
- QUEBEC. (lands in the suburbs.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 405,—1667—Jean Bourdon appeared again for the three lots which also belonged to him; the first of 16 acres on the river Saint Charles had been granted to him in 1649; the second, alongside, of 30 acres had been granted to him in 1652; the third, adjoining the two former, and containing three acres, had been granted to him in 1659.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Quebec. (Vol. I, 1st part, p. 410,—1667—Jean Bourdon had obtained the grant in 1655.)
- QUEBEC. (forty acres of land in the suburbs.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 411,—1667—Jean Bourdon appeared in the name and as tutor-subrogate of the children of Jean Gloria and of Marie Bourdon his widow. The said Gloria had acquired this land by deed of exchange passed in 1652, between himself and M. d'Aillebout, who had obtained the grant in the same year.
- QUEBEC. (30 acres of land at Pointe-aux-Lievres) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 413,—1667—Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye had received one portion by donation, and had bought the other from his mother-in-law, the widow of Guillaume Couillard, who had obtained the grant of this land in 1627.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 414,—1667—Pierre Denis de la Roulde had obtained the grant in 1658.
- QUEBEC. (2 lower lots in the lower town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 416,—1667—Jean Bourdon appeared as subrogate-tutor of the children of Jean Gloria, and attorney for the widow of the latter, Marie Bourdon then in France. Jean Gloria had acquired the former from sieur Bourdon who was proprietor "as much by virtue

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of a Deed of *acquêt* passed with Rene Bessnard *alias* Bourjoli, on account of Marie Sédillot, his wife, formerly the widow of Bertrand Fafard the first grantee in 1654;" as under Deed of Conveyance to him made by the old company. (the date of the latter grant is not given). as to the second lot Jean Gloria obtained the grant of it in 1658.

QUEBEC. (lot of land of 8 acres on the Grande Allée). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 419,—1667—Jean Guyon sieur de Buisson held this land from his father-in-law Guillaume Couillard who had given it to him in 1659. The said Jean Guyon "had leased for a rental one acre and one half to Guillaume Lelièvre who had built a house upon it, which now belongs together with the said acre and one half to Etienne Blanchon and his wife".

QUEBEC. (eleven acres of land upon the Grande Allée). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 420,—1667—There appeared Marie-Charlotte de Poitiers, wife of Simon Lefebvre, an absentee, and formerly wife of Joseph Hébert who held this land from his father Guillaume Hébert the grantee in 1639.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 421,—1637—Claude Charron had obtained the grant of a portion from M. de Lauzon or from M. de Charny. "The title Deed of this grant was lost through the taking prisoner of the said sieur de Charny by the Spaniards." The party appearing had acquired the remainder from Tousseaint Toupin in 1660.

QUEBEC. (lot). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 423,—1667—Sieur Marsolet had obtained the grant in 1651. (This Deed is very imperfect).

QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 425,—1667—François Hurault husband of Marguerite Languille widow of Richard Grouard who had acquired this lot, "together with the frame-work of a house on it", from Pierre Clément. The latter had bought it from François Boucher *alias* Vin d'Espagne the grantee in 1661.

QUEBEC. (lot). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 427,—1667—Jean Guyon sieur du Buisson was the proprietor. This Deed is very imperfect.

QUEBEC. (lands in the suburbs). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 428,—1667—Nicolas Bonhomme appeared in the case of the three parcels of land of which he was the proprietor; the first of 45 or 46 acres had been granted to him in 1649; the second of 20 acres in 1651; and the third 35 acres in 1666.

QUEBEC. (lot and house in the upper town)—Vol. I, 1st part, p. 434,—1668—Noël Jérémie Lamontagne had received the gift of this lot from Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye who had bought it from Christophe Crevier. The Deed does not state how the latter, became the possessor.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 435,—1638—Bertrand Chesnaye, sieur de la Garenne, had obtained the grant under three different titles; in 1638, in 1661 and 1662.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 440,—1668—Marie Laurence wife of Eustache Lambert and having charge from him, appeared. The latter had the grant confirmed in 1661.

QUEBEC. (properties of the Sisters of Charity of the hospital of Quebec). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 442,—1668—They possessed: "1st the right of fishing below the slope of Cape Diamond, beginning at the boundaries of the Ursuline nuns' place towards the river Saint Charles as far as a rock distant about 30 or 40 paces from the place where they were accustomed to spread their nets, making a separation from their fishing grounds from those of the church"; 2nd. 60 acres of land in the suburbs granted to them in 1637 and 1640; 3rd. The place commonly called Saint Valentin of which there were the proprietors as well by contract of *acquêt* which they had made with Jacques Caumont and Marie Boucher in 1647, as by grant from the "old company" in 1648 and by donation from sieur Giffard in 1647; 4th. The lot upon which was built their hospital, their church &c and of which they had the grant in 1637; 5th. 25 acres thereto adjoining and which had been granted to them in 1640; an acre and one-half bought from Guillaume Couillard in 1644; 7th. seven feet of land in width by two hundred in length

which had been given to them by the said sieur and Dame Couillard in 1655; 8th. the exclusive right of fishing from their house and fence as far as the middle of the channel of the said river.

QUEBEC. (one hundred and three or four acres with house &c in the parish of Notre Dame). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 448,—1668—Louis Rouer de Villaray had acquired these hundred and odd acres at different times and in different morsels. So long is the list of the various grantees and sellers that we are obliged to refer to the Deed itself all those who would desire to learn anything more of the matter.

QUEBEC. (160 acres of land above and below the Geneviève hill). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 460,—1668—Jean Baptiste le Gardeur de Repentigny appeared as well for himself as for his mother and his sisters and brother's joint heirs with himself of Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny the grantee in 1647.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 461,—1668—Marie Laurence appeared as well in her own name as for her husband Eustache Lambert who had obtained the grant of this lot. The date of this grant is wanting, the titles having gone astray; but it is plain that it was ratified in 1661.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 463,—1668—François Guyon sieur des Près had acquired this lot from his brother Jean Guyon the grantee in 1658.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 464,—1663—There appeared Joseph Gagnon son of Pierre, who had been sent by his said father and his uncles Marthurin and Jean Gagnon. The said Gagnon and Massé Gravel had obtained the grant of this lot in 1651.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 467,—1668—Jean Baptiste Le Gardeur de Repentigny appeared as well for himself as for the widow of Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny, who had obtained the grant of this lot in 1649.

QUEBEC. (2 lots in the lower town). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 468,—1668—The party appearing, Jacques Loyer sieur de Latour, had acquired the first from Antoine Le Boesme who had obtained the grant in 1633. The other came to him from his father-in-law Charles Sevestre the grantee in 1650.

QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 471,—1668—Marie Madeleine Dupont appeared as well for herself as for her brother Nicolas Dupont sieur de Neuville, gone over to France. This lot belonged to them "as heirs of their mother Marie Gaucher by Deed of grant in 1659 and 1660."

QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 473,—1668—Jean Baptiste de Repentigny appeared as well for himself as for the widow and the heirs of Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny; "the said widow had obtained the grant of this lot in 1649.

QUEBEC. (30 acres and 21 acres above the Saint Geneviève hill) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 481,—1668—Noël Pinguet and Pierre Pinguet held these lands from their father Henry Pinguet, who had obtained the grant of the former in 1638, and of the second in 1649.

QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 483,—1663—Octave Zapagias de Ressen appeared as being the grantee. The Deed being imperfect does not state in what year.

QUEBEC. (two parcels of land in the suburbs, the one of 16 acres and the other of 2.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 483,—1668—Marie Tavernier widow of Gilles Bacon held them from her husband who had been the grantee in 1647.

QUEBEC. (three parcels of land situate near the Grande Allée.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 487,—1667—Jacques de Loyer, sieur de Latour, had acquired the first upon which there was a dwelling house, from Benoit Ponsard, who had obtained the grant in 1651; the second came to him from his father-in-law Charles Sevestre, the grantee in 1651; he had bought the third from Jean Juchereau sieur de la Ferté who held it from Jean Juchereau his father. It is not stated how the latter became the proprietor.

QUEBEC. (house called "the bake house," with lot, in the lower town.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 490,—1668—Simon Denys had obtained the grant of the two in 1655 and 1658.

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QUEBEC. (land in the lower town.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 492,—1660—Simon Denys obtained the grant in 1656.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town at the place known as la Pointe des Roches) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 293,—1668—Simon Denys had obtained the grant in 1660, "in order to build a stone tower, mortared, to fortify the said place, and upon it to erect a wind-mill, on the condition that the said mill tower should serve for the defence of the lower town when need should arise, and that there should be left in front of it a convenient site for building and constructing a platform whereon to put the battery of cannon which are in the yard of the general public magazine."

QUEBEC. (the quarter of a house situate in the lower town.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 503,—1668—Etienne Lessard was the proprietor of this portion of the said house by virtue of his wife who was the daughter of Charles Sevestre.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 504,—1668—Francois Boivin, who appeared, was the proprietor as well under the Deed of exchange made between him and Pierre Simart the first grantee (no date,) as by the enlargement granted to the said party appearing. The year of this enlargement is also not mentioned.

QUEBEC. (lands on Cape Diamond eight acres in extent; and two acres on the slope of the said Cape.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 506,—1668—Simon Denys sieur de la Trinité, who appeared, had obtained the grant of the former in 1653, and that of the second in 1663,—"with permission to cause to be transported there for the public benefit his windmill which was formerly situated on the lands belonging to the said sieur Denys upon Cape Diamond." (This was evidently the mill situated near Mount Carmel street.)

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 509,—1668—Pierre Loignon had acquired it from Jacques Prat who had bought it from Etienne Després widow of Guillaume Guillemot sieur Duplessis Querbodot, who had obtained the grant in 1656.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 512,—1668—Simon Lereau had acquired it in 1650 from Pierre Denys de la Ronde and from Jean Levasseur. The Deed does not state how these latter became the proprietors.

QUEBEC. (30 or 40 acres of land situate on the banks of the river Saint Charles.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 514,—1668—René Louis Chartier de Lotbinière had obtained in 1662 the grant of this land, formerly conceded to the Recollect Fathers, but abandoned by them "for the past 34 or 35 years when they retired from the country."

QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 517,—1668—Raymond Paget had obtained the grant in 1659.

QUEBEC. (lot of the seminary and of the Bishop's palace, a noble fief in the upper town.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 518,—1668—Monsignor de Laval had acquired it from Guillemette Hébert widow of Guillaume Couillard, daughter of Louis Hébert, the first grantee in 1626.

QUEBEC. (lot and dwelling used as a shop in the lower town.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 524,—1668—There appeared the gentlemen of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice of Paris represented by Messire Jean Caignet, priest. The former had obtained the grant from M. de Montmagny, but they had lost the title.

QUEBEC. (noble fief without a name on the banks of the river Saint Charles) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 530,—1668—there appeared Jean Levasseur for Messire Jean Talon who had bought this fief, a portion from Guillemette Hébert daughter of Louis Hébert the grantee in 1626, and a portion from Louis Blanchard and from Thomas Touchet.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 535,—1668—there appeared Pierre Biron in the name of Simon Rochon proprietor of this lot by virtue of his wife Mathurin Bisson, widow, by her first marriage, of Nicolas Pré, the grantee in 1658.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 359,—1668—There appeared Guillaume Fenion "as well for his own name as for his wife Marie Anne Gaul-

tier, and as doing so for Esther de Lambourg widow of Guillaume Gaultier sieur de la Chesnaye, and for the other minor children and heirs of the said widow."

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 541,—1668—Robert Paré had bought it from Jean Lepic the grantee in 1655.

QUEBEC. ("square in the lower town with an old building thereon"). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 542—1668—They belonged to Messire Jean Talon who had acquired the lot from Jean Juchereau de la Ferté, from Nicolas Juchereau de la Ferté, from Nicolas Juchereau de Saint Denis, and from sieur Bissot. The latter had bought them from Messire Charles Lauzon de Charny who had acquired the ownership by judgment which had been rendered in his favor by "the Council which had been formerly established there for the fur trade, dated the 18 December, 1655."

QUEBEC. (lot on the Grande Allée) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 545,—1668—Charles le Gardeur de Tilly was the proprietor. The Deed does not state how.

QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 546,—1668—Jean Talon had acquired it from the West India Company.

QUEBEC. (undescribed place) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 547,—1668—the Churchwardens having claimed it in the name of the Fabrique, it is set forth in the Deed; "that so far there has not been shown any proofs of the property alleged to be owned on the said vacant lot by the said Fabrique, and that the said rent belongs to the King and the Company."

QUEBEC. (lot on the banks of the river). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 549,—1668—Etienne Rageot had acquired it from Guillemette Hébert the widow of Guillaume Couillard. The Deed does not state how the latter had become the proprietor.

QUEBEC. (30 acres of land on the River Saint Charles). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 551,—1668—Jean Poitras had bought this land from Jean Pagnier (or Pannier) who had acquired it from Noël Morin, "to whom these lands were awarded by an Act passed in Council in 1659; which lands formerly belonged to the *Communauté des Habitants de ce Pays* by *acquet* which had been made by the late sieur Bourdon covenanting on behalf of the said community."

QUEBEC. (8 acres of land near the Grande Allée) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 552,—1668—Charles Le Gardeur de Tilly was proprietor as well under a grant from M. de Lauzon in 1657, as under an ordinance of M. d'Ailleboud.

QUEBEC. (portion of a property) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 556,—1668—Guillaume Fenion on account of Marie Anne Gaultier his wife, as much for himself as for Ignace and Pierre Gaultier his brothers, children and heirs of Guillaume Gaultier de la Chesnaye and Esther de Lambourg his widow.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 557,—1668—Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie had obtained a verbal grant and had built a house thereon soon after, about 1648 or 1649.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 559,—1668—Jacques Le Ber and Charles Lemoyne de Montreal had acquired it from Denis Guyon the first grantee. The date is wanting.

QUEBEC. (lower town). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 561,—1668—Jacques Le Ber and Charles Lemoyne de Montreal, possessed in common with Jean and Pierre Gagnon and Marie Gravelle a property in the lower town which they had bought from LOUIS Pousy *alias* Saint Louis who had acquired it from Marie Gravelle. "Gravelle and Guyon" (*sic*) had obtained the grant in 1651.

QUEBEC. (lot &c on the Grande Allée) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 564,—1668—Etienne Blanchon was the proprietor "by adjudication which had been made in his favor by a decree which had been made of these properties to Guillaume Lalime on the petition of Jean Juchereau sieur de Maure to René Branche who had made his declaration to the benefit of the same Etienne Blanchon."

QUEBEC. (Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 556,—1668—the Sisters of Charity of the hospital; 1st for 8 acres of land which they had bought from Mathieu Hubon the first grantee, (the date is wanting)—2nd for 10 acres at the place known as "the

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QUEBEC. (lands which may be supposed to be in the neighbourhood, although the boundaries are not well indicated). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 570,—1668—Noël Pinguet had acquired it from Pierre Normand who had bought it from Romain Becquetand his wife Romaine Boudet, who held it from her first husband Jean Normand the first grantee in 1647.

QUEBEC. (land in the suburbs) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 571,—1668—Noël Pinguet had acquired it from Jean, the seigneur de Lauzon.

QUEBEC. (land in the suburbs) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 573,—1668—Noël Pinguet as well for himself as for Henry Pinguet his father, and Pierre Pinguet his brother. The land came from Louise Boucher the mother of the party appearing, who had obtained the concession in 1649.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 577,—1668—Mathieu Hubom *alias* de Longchamps had acquired it from Jean Juchereau de la Ferté who had obtained the grant of a portion in 1663 and had had bought the remainder from Charles de Lauzon the grantee in 1654.

QUEBEC. (land in the suburbs) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 582,—1668—Jacques Hédouin was the possessor by virtue of his wife Jeanne Brassard, daughter of Antoine Brassard and of Jeanne Quercy who had made a gift of this land to their son-in-law and their daughter.

QUEBEC. (2 parcels of land in the suburbs, the one of 40 acres and the other of 21) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 583,—1668—Jean Larchevesque as well for himself as for his brothers Jacques, Henry and Jean, children of Claude Larchevesque and Marie Simon. The said Claude Larchevesque had obtained the grant of the first in 1649, and that of the second from M. d'Avangour between 1661 and 1663, the precise date is not given.

QUEBEC. (40 acres of land in the suburbs) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 585,—1668—Louis Sédillot had obtained the grant in 1649.

QUEBEC. (30 acres of land in the suburbs) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 587,—1668—Denis Duquet had obtained the grant in 1649.

QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 588,—1663—Pierre Duquet had acquired from Charles Aubert de la Cheenaye who became proprietor as the creditor and attorney of other creditors of Guillaume Audouart the first grantee. No date.

QUEBEC. (one acre of land "near the hospital of this town"). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 591,—1668—Mathurin Roy was the proprietor "under a contract of bail d'héritage and rente foncière" which had been made to him by Guillaume Couillard and Guillemette Hébert wife of the latter.

QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 592,—1668—François Blondeau held it from Guillaume Couillard under title of rente foncière and bail d'héritage."

QUEBEC. (lot—) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 593,—1668—Noël Boissel was the proprietor. The Deed is imperfect and does not allow us to ascertain how the said Boissel had acquired this lot.

QUEBEC. (lot). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 595,—1668—Louis Lefebvre *alias* Battenville held it from Guillemette Hébert widow of Guillaume Couillard, "under a title of rente de bail d'héritage."

- QUEBEC. (lot). Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 597,—1668—Claude Guyon had acquired it—so far as the imperfect condition allows us to ascertain—from Jean Guyon sieur de Buisson.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 611,—1668—René Robineau was the proprietor. The Deed very imperfect
- QUEBEC. (an old building commonly known as the "brewery") Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 611,—1668—Pierre Denis sieur de la Ronde was the proprietor in part, "under a judgment which had rendered in his favor by the Council which had been formerly established for the fur trade," and a portion he had obtained by grant from de Lauzon. There is no date.
- QUEBEC. (land in the suburbs.) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 613,—1668—Pierre Duquet for his father Pierre Duquet who had obtained the grant in 1649.
- QUEBEC. (six acres of land on the Grande Allée) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 615,—1668—Jane Lemelin was the proprietor by donation in advance of inheritance by his father-in-law Antoine Brassard to whom this land had come by judgment rendered by M. de Lauzon between the said Antoine Brassard and Jean Paul Godfroy. No date.
- QUEBEC. (12 acres on the Grande Allée) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 616,—1668—Nicolas Dupont sieur de Neuville had acquired them from Jean Normand who had become the proprietor under the succession which had fallen to him by the decease of his father Gervais Normand the first grantee in 1647.
- QUEBEC. (lot) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 616,—1668—René Robineau sieur de Bécancour had obtained the grant in 1657.
- QUEBEC. (58 and 60 acres) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 618,—1668—Guillemette Hébert widow of Guillaume Couillard held the first said 58 acres from her husband who had obtained the grant of 100 acres from Champlain in 1627; she had herself obtained the grant of the remainder in 1667.
- QUEBEC. (parcel of land) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 621,—1668—Guillemette Hébert widow of Guillaume Couillard had become the proprietor of it in consequence of a partition between her and Guillaume Fournier of 40 acres of land granted to Guillaume Hubon her father-in-law.
- QUEBEC. (8 acres of land in the suburbs) Vol. I, 2nd vol., p. 621,—1668—Charles Le Gardeur de Villiers, son of Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny, as well for himself as for his mother Marie Favery and his brothers and sisters. This Deed is very imperfect.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the upper town) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 628, 629, 630,—1668—Charles Le Gardeur sieur de Villiers for his mother "Mdle de Repentigny," tutrix of the children of Jean Paul Godfrey and the late Marie Madeleine Le Gardeur daughter of the said Dlle. de Repentigny. The Deed is imperfect.
- QUEBEC. (lot) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 635, no date. Roger des Colombiers by virtue of his wife the widow of Pierre Nolin *alias* Lafougère who had obtained the grant in 1658.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 637,—no date—Mathieu d'Amours sieur des Chaffours was the proprietor as well by having acquired part of it from Nicolas Marsolet as by having obtained the grant of another portion in 1657.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 639,—no date—Toussaint Toupin had obtained the grant in 1655 and 1662.
- QUEBEC. (lot in the lower town) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 640,—1668—Pierre Noël had acquired it from Eustache Lambert. The remainder is missing.
- QUEBEC. (1 acre and some perches of land) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 640,—1668—Charles Couillard des Ilets had acquired a portion of it.
- QUEBEC. (1 acre and some perches of land) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 640,—1668—Charles Couillard des Ilets had acquired a portion of it from Jean Ratté; the remainder belonged to him by grant from Guillemette Marie Hébert, his mother, widow of Guillaume Couillard, in 1660.

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QUEBEC. (lot of the Seminary) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 641,—1673—Sieur Rageot for Mgr. de Laval who had obtained the grant from Dame Couillard. No date.
QUEBEC. (land of the Fabrique) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 643,—1674—Nicolas Dupont, churchwarden for the Fabrique of the Parish of Notre Dame who had obtained a portion from the old Company in 1656, and, had acquired the remainder from Guillaume Couillard and Guillemette Hébert in 1652.
QUEBEC. (Another parcel of land belonging to the Fabrique in order to serve as a cemetery, and situate on Mountain hill, with 8 acres on Cape Diamond) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 646,—1674—Nicolas Dupont churchwarden for the Fabrique of Notre Dame who had obtained the grant of the two lots in 1655 from the old Company.

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REPENTIGNY. Vol. I, 1st part, p. 456,—1668—Pierre Le Gardeur de Repentigny had obtained the grant in 1647.
RIVIÈRE AU GRIFFON (?) (seigniori, one league in front by three in depth—) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 369,—1667—Jean Bourdon had obtained the grant in 1636.
RIVER BATISCAN AND CHAMPLAIN. (seigniori situated between these two rivers, "de quart de lieue au deça et quart de lieue au delà en largeur et profondeur.") Vol. I, 1st part, p. 252,—1667—The Jesuit Fathers had received this seigniori by donation from Messire Jacques de la Ferté, Chaplain to the King, in 1639. The Deed does not give the date of the original grant.
RIVIÈRE DES PRAIRIES AND L'ASSOMPTION. (Fief along these rivers) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 247,—1667—The Jesuit Fathers had acquired this Fief from sieur de Lauzon de Charny who had obtained the grant in 1652.
RIVER SALMON (opposite Green Island) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 479,—1668—Louis Couillard de l'Espinay had obtained the grant in 1663.
RIVIÈRE DU SUD, WITH CRANE AND GOOSE ISLANDS. Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 474,—1668—Louis Couillard de l'Espinay had bought the half of this seigniori from Jean de Lauzon and had acquired the other half from Jean Mayen, sieur des Granges, who had acquired it from M. de Montmagny the first grantee in 1646.
RIVER SAINT CHARLES. Fief without a name one quarter of a league by four leagues, situate on the said river) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 272,—1667—Guillaume Fournier in the name of his wife Françoise Hébert, daughter and heiress of Guillaume Hébert, son and heir with Guillemette Hébert of Louis Hébert who had obtained the grant of the fief from M. de Montmorency. The Deed does not state in what year.
RIVER SAINT CHARLES. (Fief without a name on this river) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 283,—1667—Guillemette Hébert widow of Guillaume Couillard, obtains delay.
RIVER SAINT CHARLES. (Fief on the banks of this river) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 625. Marie Guillemette Hébert widow of Guillaume Couillard, obtained the grant in 1652.

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SAINTE CROIX. (Fief) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 365,—1667—The Ursuline nuns had obtained the grant in 1637.
SAINT FRANÇOIS. (Fief in the suburbs of Quebec.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 408,—1667—Jean Bourdon was the proprietor, since the year 1649, in which it had been granted to him.
SAINT IGNACE. (Fief) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 438,—1668—Although the name is not given in this Deed it evidently refers here to the fief SAINT-IGNACE, severed from that of SAINT-GABRIEL, which had been granted to the sieur Giffard in 1647. The same year the latter had given one quarter or one half league front by ten in depth to the Sisters of Charity (of the hospital) of Quebec.
SAINT JACQUES DE HERTELET. (The half of the Fief) Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 599,—1668—Quentin Moral de Saint-Quentin, held it from his wife the widow, by the first marriage, of Jacques Hertel who had obtained the grant of the whole of

- the fief in 1644 from Messire Jacques de la Ferté, Abbé of Sainte-Marie Madeleine du Chateau d'Eu, "one of the partners of the old Company."
- SAINT MICHEL (Fief)** Vol. I, 2nd part, p. 535,—1668—Charles Le Gardeur de Tilly was the first grantee of this seigniorie erected into a noble Fief in 1660.
- CHRISTIAN INDIANS.** (Seigniorie belonging to them). See Quebec. Vol. I, 1st part, p. 245.
- TALON (Intendant)** He enjoins his Lieutenant-general of Three-Rivers to hold the assizes and General pleas with M. Gilles Rageot in order to complete the Court-Roll of this town. Vol. I, 1st part, p. 1.
- TALON.**—Intendant—Vol. I, 1st part, p. 167,—1667—orders the vassals, tenants and tax payers to inscribe their names on the Roll of the West India Company.
- TRACY.** (Alexander de Prouville, Marquis of) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 167,—1667—orders the vassals, tenants and tax payers to register their names on the Roll of the West India Company.
- THREE RIVERS.** (lot in the town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 17,—1667—Michel Godfroy de Linctot had acquired it from Antoine Desrosiers who had obtained the grant in 1655.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (Fief without a name—perhaps Normanville—of 30 acres of land near the town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 19,—1668—Louis Michel Godfroy de Normanville held this Fief in right of his wife Marguerite Seigneuret daughter of Etienne Seigneuret son-in-law of Jean Sauvaget the first grantee in 1656.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (two lots in the town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 19,—1668—Louis Michel Godfroy de Normanville held these lands in right of his wife Marguerite Seigneuret daughter of Etienne Seigneuret who was the daughter of Jean Sauvaget, the first grantee in 1656 and 1650.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** One acre of land in the town, 300 acres on the hill, and 50 at the foot of the said hill) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 25,—1668—Louis Michel de Godfroy de Normanville held these lands from the sieur de Bellecour who had obtained the grant in 1649.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (lot of 20 square *toises* in the town, besides 24 acres of land, and 40 acres of wild land and ploughed land in the vicinity of the town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 29,—1668—René Besnard *alias* Bourjoli held this lot and these lands from his wife Maria Sédillot widow, by the first marriage, of Bertrand Fafard the first grantee in 1650.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (one third of an acre in the town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 33,—1668—Jacques Bertault held this lot from his wife Gillette Bonne the widow of Marin Chauvin who had obtained the grant in 1651.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (50 acres of land in the vicinity of the town.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 37,—1668—Quentin Moral de Saint Quentin as husband of Marie Marguerie, heiress for a portion, of François Marguerie her brother. The said party appearing took oath also for the children and heirs of Jacques Hertel, whom the said Marie Marguerie had first married. François Marguerie had obtained the grant of this Fief in 1644.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (lot of 20 square *toises* in the town and 25 acres of land in the neighbourhood) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 39,—1668—Elie Grimand obtained the grant in 1650 and 1658.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (lot of 20 *toises* by 10 in the town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 41,—1668—Marie Gendre wife of François Michelet, as her third husband, held this lot from first husband Jean Baptiste Bourgery who had obtained the grant in 1655.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (lot in the town and land 5 acres by 20 in the neighbourhood) Vol. I, 1st part, pages 43 and 45,—1668—Séverin Ameau had acquired the lot in the town from Guillaume Cotentin who had bought it from Etienne Seigneuret, the first grantee in 1650. The party appearing had obtained the grant of the land outside the town limits in 1659.

N.B. The name "Otentia" is not to be found in the dictionary of the Abbé Tanguay. Ought it not to be "Constantin" who married in Quebec in 1661?

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- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (a lot of 20 *toises* in the town and a parcel of land of 24 acres in the vicinity of the town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 47—1668—Pierre Le Pelé *alias* Lahaie as well for himself as for his wife Catherine Dodier, widow of Guillaume Isabel, and as tutor of the children of the said deceased, and of the same Dodier. The aforesaid Guillaume Isabel had obtained the grant of the land in 1644 and of the lot in 1650.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (24 acres of land in the vicinity of the town and a lot in the town, Vol. I, 1st part, p. 50,—1668—Pierre Le Pelé *alias* Lahaie, as the husband of Catherine Dodier, daughter and heiress of Sebastien Dodier the grantee in 1647 and 1650.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (5 acres of land by 20 situate one league from the town, "above the fifth river") Vol. I, 1st part, p. 52,—1668—Pierre Le Pelé *alias* Lahaie had obtained the grant of this land in . . . (the date is wanting.)
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (lot in the town and a parcel of land in the neighbourhood of 40 acres) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 53,—Jeanne *Jalop* (Jallant?) wife of Maurice Poulin, sieur de la Fontaine, and widow of Marin de Repentigny, sieur de Francheville, as well for herself as for her son, Pierre de Repentigny, whose father Marin de Repentigny had obtained the grant of the lot and of the land in 1650 and 1644.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (27 acres of land in the vicinity of the town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 57,—1668—Guillaume Pepin had obtained the grant of this land in 1647.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (2 acres by 20 in the vicinity of the town, on the hill, and one lot in the town) Vol. I, 1st part, pp. 58 and 59,—1668—Guillaume Pepin had obtained the grant in 1656 and 1650.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (lot in the town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 60,—1668—Jean de Noyon had acquired it in 1663 from Jacques Ménard who had obtained the grant in 1664.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (24 acres in the vicinity of the town and 24 other acres situate on the said river called "the Trois-Rivières") Vol. I, 1st part, p. 63,—1668—Madeleine Boucher wife of Urbain Beaudry absent. The latter had obtained the first lot of land in 1646. He held the second from his father-in-law Gaspard Boucher who had obtained the grant from M. de Montmagny. The deed does not show the date of this grant, "the title having been burnt."
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (a lot in the town, an island in the Trois-Rivières, and two parcels of land the one of 30 acres, and the other of a quarter of a league in front by one league in depth) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 66,—1668—Pierre Lefebvre had obtained the grant of the first lot as well as that of the island in 1652, the 30 acres had been granted to him in 1649, and the latter Fief in 1647.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (a lot in the town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 70,—1668—Philippe Etienne held this lot in the right of his wife Marie Vien who had obtained the grant in 1650.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (lot in the town and a parcel of land in the environs) Vol. I, 1st part, pp. 72 and 73,—1666—Mathurin Gouin as the husband of Marie Madeleine Vien who had obtained the grant in 1650.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (one acre in front by twenty, in the vicinity of the town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 74—1668—Philippe Etienne husband of Marie Vien, held this lot from his father-in-law Etienne Vien the first grantee in 1650.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (one and one-half acre by 17, 2 acres by 4 and 2 acres by 20 in the neighbourhood of the town) Vol. I, 1st part, pp. 75, 76, 77, and 78,—1668—Jacques Aubuchon had obtained the grant of the first of these lands "about 20 years ago in 1668". The second lot was granted to him in 1647 the last figure of the book had been spoiled by water. The two acres by 20 had been granted to him in 1655. As to the lot in the town he held it from Father de la Place who had granted it to him in the name of Charles Passiriny (or Fachiriny).
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (2 acres by 20 in the environs of the town, and 5 acres by 20 "between the fifth and sixth rivers on the banks of the Saint Lawrence") Vol. 106—2½

- I, 1st part, p. 78,—1668—Pierre Lefebvre of Cap de la Madeleine had obtained the grant of the first of these lands in 1655, and that of the second in 1656.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (two lots in the town and a parcel of land 2 acres by 20 in the environs) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 81,—1668—Marie Boucher, widow of Etienne Pepin de Lafond as well for herself as for her children. The two lots had been granted to the sieur de Lafond in 1656 and in 1650, and the land in 1656.
- THREE RIVERS.** (Part of a lot in the town and two parcels of land, one near the town and one "above the 6th river") Vol. I, 1st part, p. 85,—1663—Suzanne de Noyon, wife of Claude David, absent, appeared: 1stly for the lot granted to her husband in 1650; 2ndly for a parcel of land near the town granted to him in 1650; 3rdly for the parcel situated above the 6th river granted him in 1657.
- TROIS RIVIÈRES** (a lot with house, &c., in the town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 88,—1668—Charles Dumont had acquired them in 1667 from Jacques Le Marchand and from Françoise Capelle his wife, who had obtained the grant of the land jointly with her first husband Jacques Lucas, from Father Jacques de la Place who had granted it to them in 1657 in the name of the Algonquin Indian Pachirini.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES** (a lot of land of 30 acres, another of 2 acres by "20 in the neighbourhood of the town, a lot in the town with a ruined house and lastly a lot with a dwelling house, &c., "situate below the hill where the fort of this town is) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 91,—1668—Marguerite Hayet wife of Médart Chouart "absent for 6 years on a visit to New England", says the Deed. She held the first of these lands from her first husband, Jean Veron *alias* Grand Ménéil who had obtained the grant in 1645. The second of these lands (2 acres by 20) had been granted to her as well as to her second husband Chouart in 1656. As to the first of these two lots, with the ruined house, she had acquired it in 1660 with the said Chouart from Pierre Pellerin *alias* Saint Amand who had bought it from Etienne Pepin de Lafond the first grantee in 1651. Lastly the lot with the dwelling house upon it, &c., at the foot of the hill came to her from her first husband Jean Veron the grantee of the land in 1650.
- N.B. Note. Chouart and Pierre-Esprit de Radisson, to have his revenge for some dissatisfaction lead the English into the river Nemiscan, Hudson's Bay. (*Charlevoix*, T. I, p. 479, Dictionnaire de M. Tanguay, p. 129.)
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (lot in the town, and land to the extent of 100 acres near to it.) Vol. I, 1st part, page 96,—1668—Elizabeth Radisson wife of Claude Jutrat *alias* Lavallée for her absent husband. The latter had acquired in 1657 the lot from Claude David the grantee in 1650, and he had the grant of the land in 1657.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (a lot in the town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 101,—1668—Françoise Radisson wife of Claude Volbant de St. Claude for her absent husband, in the matter of this lot, which had been granted to them by *Père de la Place* in the name of the Algonquin Indian Pachirini "about 12 years" before 1668.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (lot in the town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 102,—1668—Antoine Lemaistre *alias* Lamorille for the widow and orphans of Françoise Lemaistre who had acquired it in 1655, from Jean Pacault and Jacques Brisset. The latter had acquired it from Etienne Després widow of sieur Duplessis Querbodot (Abbé Tanguay writes it "Kerbodot") and the latter from Mathurin Baillargeon the first grantee in 1650.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (parcel of land in the vicinity of the town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 105,—1668—Elie Grimard had obtained the grant of this land in 1657.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (50 acres besides 14 acres of land erected into a Fief dependent on the fort at Quebec, and situate under the walls of the fort of Three-Rivers). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 106,—1668—Quantin Moral de St. Quentin as husband of Marie Marquy widow, by her first marriage, of Jacques Hertel the grantee of the seigniorie in 1633.
- TROIS-RIVIÈRES.** (one lot of 35 to 40 acres, another of 50 acres, one island of 100 acres and 10 acres of land, the whole situate in the neighbourhood of the town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 109,—1668—Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie had acquired the first parcel of land from M. de Champflour commandant at Three

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Rivers in 1649;—the latter had obtained the grant in 1646. The party appearing had bought the second parcel of land in 1649 from Mathieu and Charles Amyot. The Deed does not state how the latter became the proprietors. As to the island, Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie obtained the grant in 1649. The 10 last named acres had been granted to him in 1649.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES. Vol. 1, 1st part, p. 115, and following,—1668—In the environs of this town Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie was still the proprietor of the lots and lands hereafter mentioned "1st. A place on the Platon of which he had obtained the grant in 1660. "2nd. about 43 *toises* granted to him in 1649. "3rd. two acres and one-half of land near the fort and of which he had obtained the grant in 1651; "4th. 4 acres by 25 to him granted in 1648; "5th. 50 acres of land near the river Trois-Rivières which had been granted to him in 1639.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES. (3 acres of land near the town and a little island at the mouth of the Trois-Rivières). Vol. 1, 1st part, p. 121,—1668—Sieur Robineau de Becancour had obtained the grant in 1657 and 1661.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES. (a lot in the town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 124.—1668—Nicolas Petit *alias* Laprée was the proprietor. No date of the grant.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES. (one-half acre of land "situate below the platform of the town"). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 127,—1668—Pierre Pineau *alias* Laperle obtained the grant in 1666 from Jacques Le Neuf de la Poterie. This half acre formed a part of the lands of M. de la Poterie commonly known as "*Le Marquisat de Sable*."

TROIS-RIVIÈRES. (one parcel of land 2 acres by 25, another of 300 acres). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 129,—1668—Jean Amador Godfroy de Saint Paul, had acquired these two lots from Michel Le Neuf du Hérisson in 1667. The latter had obtained the grant in 1648 and 1649.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES. (a lot in the town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 132,—1668—Pierre Boucher de Grosbois had obtained the grant in 1655.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES. (112 perches of land situate in the town). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 133,—1668—Pierre Dandonneau *alias* Lajeunesse was the proprietor of this land "by distribution which had been made to him by the sieur Duplessis under title dated "21 april, 1652."

TROIS-RIVIÈRES. (lot in the town of 22 feet by 33). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 134,—1668,—Pierre Dandonneau *alias* Lajeunesse had acquired this lot from *Père de la Place* who made it in the name of Charles Pacheryny, an Algonquin Indian, in 1657.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES. (lot in the town of 32 feet by 28, another outside the town of 12 *toises* front by 20 in depth). Vol. I, 1st part, p. 135,—1668—Pierre Dizy had acquired them from Bertrand Fafard in 1660. (no date of grant given).

TROIS-RIVIÈRES.—(a place situated below the town of 12 *toises* front by 20 in depth) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 136,—1668—Pierre Dizy had obtained the grant in 1664.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES. (lot of 172 feet by 180.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 137,—1668—Charles Pacheryny, Algonquin, represented by Quentin Moral de St. Quentin, took the oath in the matter of the land which had been granted to him by M. de Montmagny in 1648.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES. (50 acres of land near the town.) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 141,—1668—Michel Le Neuf du Hérisson had obtained the grant in 1638.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES (lot in the town of 22 feet by 24) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 143,—1668—Jacques Brisset had acquired it from Claude David the grantee in 1650.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES. (lot in the town of 18 feet by 24) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 114,—1668—Marguerite Le Gardeur wife of Jacques Le Neuf sieur de la Poterie, an absentee, who had acquired it from Claude Herbin. The latter had obtained the grant from Father de la Place in 1657 in the name of Charles Pacheryny.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES. ("1st. 24 acres of land; "2nd. 15 feet by 30 in the town, below the platform; "3rd. a place below the platform of 24 *toises* by 10; "4th. a place near the common of 24 *toises* by 14; 5th. 60 acres in an island situate in the Trois-Rivières river) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 145,—1668—Pierre Boucher de Grosbois

formerly Governor of Three Rivers had obtained the grant; 1st of the 24 acres in 1649; 2nd of the lot of 15 feet by 30 in 1651; 3rd of the place of 24 *toises* by 10, in 1652; 4th of the place of 24 *toises* by 14 in 1655; 5th of the 60 acres on the island in 1655.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES. (Seignior of 609 acres situate near the town) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 249.—1667—The Jesuit Fathers had obtained the grant in 1634, and had then granted it to certain parties.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES. (Cape of) a seignior of 2 leagues of front by 20 in depth, situated below the said place. Vol. I, 1st part, p. 250.—1667—The Jesuit Fathers had received this seignior by donation from Messire Jacques de la Ferté, chaplain to the King, who had obtained the grant from the old Company. The Deed does not give the date of this grant.

VIEUXPONT. (seignior) Vol. I, 1st part, p. 125.—1668—Joseph Godfroy sieur de Vieuxpont had received this seignior by donation from Michel Le Neuf du Hérissou the first grantee in 1649.

The end of the first volume, first and second parts.

VOLUMES V, VI, VII, VIII (FROM 1781 TO 1854).

For Abstracts of Vols. II, III and IV, see Report for 1884.

A.

ANSE AU COQ. Vol. VII, p. 31.—1829—The Drapeau heirs obtained 3 months' delay (*souffrance*) before taking the oath for this fief.

AUBERT. Vol. VI, p. 159.—1817—In 1808 George Pozer had purchased this fief under a seizure against the estate of William Grant who took the oath in 1781.

AUBERT (*See SAINT AUBERT.*)

AUBIN DE L'ISLE (part of fief.) Vol. V, p. 325. (Not dated, but probably about 1800 or 1801). Jonathan Echart had purchased a part of this fief in 1789, from the Sheriff of Quebec, James Shepherd, under a seizure against the goods of Charles Doyon. This part of the seignior consisted of 54 arpents, 6 perches in front by two leagues in depth, "the remainder belonging to M. M. DeLéry "and John Collins." The *Acte* does not say how Charles Doyon acquired possession of this part of the seignior. (For anterior transfers of the whole fief, see "DE L'ISLE" in our Report of 1884.)

AUBIN DE L'ISLE (Fief detached from that called *SAINTE BARBE*. *See* the latter word.)

B.

BAIE SAINT-ANTOINE. (The greater part of this fief.) Vol. V, p. 212.—1798—Jean Baptiste Lozeau had purchased various parts of this fief, in 1795 and 1797, as follows: a part from René Guay who took the oath in 1781; (*See* Vol. IV, p. 40) other parts from Joseph Lampron *dit* La Charité, from Augustin Lampron *dit* LaCharité and his wife Marie Anne Dauphiné, from Joseph Lefebvre Des Coteaux and his wife Catherine Lampron, from Antoine Fleurant *dit* Beauchemin and Madeleine Lampron his wife, all heirs of Madeleine Lemire. The *Acte* does not say how the latter acquired possession. (For anterior transfers, &c., see our Report, 1884.)

BAIE SAINT-ANTOINE. (The greater part of the fief.) Vol. V, p. 353.—1801—in addition to the parts purchased previously and mentioned in the next preceding abstract, Jean Baptiste Lozeau also purchased, in 1798, the rights of Louis Auré *dit* Grammond and Marguerite Benoist his wife, of Antoine Auré *dit* Grammond and Angélique Cloutier his wife, and of Antoinette Lafonds widow of

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Antoine Benoist. In 1800 he also acquired the rights of Pierre Lemire and Joseph Lacerte his wife, of François Lemire and his wife Catherine Martel; the rights of René Lefebvre Beaulac, Julie, Thérèse and François Lefebvre Beaulac, and those of Etienne Boujeau (1) dit Lespérance and his wife Elizabeth Lemire. In 1801, he acquired the rights of Louis Lavallée and Louise Despins, his wife, and lastly the rights of Jean Baptiste Cartier and Marguerite Despins. (See above.)

BAIE ST. ANTOINE. (Nearly the whole fief.) Vol. V, p. 442,—1810—Jean Baptiste Lozeau again took the oath. In addition to the acquisitions mentioned in the two preceding abstracts, he had also purchased other parts of this fief as follows: In 1804 from François Lemire, son and heir of François Lemire and Gêneviève Chevreuil and from Louis Lemire and his wife Thérèse Crevier Descheneaux; In 1802 he had also acquired the rights of Joseph Lefebvre de Beulac. (See above.)

BAIE SAINT-ANTOINE. (6 arpents, 4 rods, 12 feet, 9 inches and 7 lines in front, with the full depth.) Vol. VI, p. 102,—1812—Antoine Lemire purchased this part from his sister Marguerite Lemire, widow of Gabriel Lange Lefebvre des Coteaux. (See above.)

BAIE SAINT-ANTOINE. (The greater part.) Vol. VI, p. 269,—1829—Dlles. Josephite and Louise Lozeau owned the greater part of the fief, as daughters and heiresses of Jean Baptiste Lozeau, who took the oath in 1810, 1801 and 1798. (See above.)

BAIE SAINT-ANTOINE. (Part of the seignior.) Vol. VI, p. 431,—1829—François Despins held part of this fief from his father, François Despins, who inherited in part from his father Joseph Despine, who took the oath in 1781, jointly with René Guay. François Despine, the elder, acquired the remainder of this part from his brother and sister and from his mother, Marie-Madeleine Conturier, widow of the aforesaid Joseph Despins. (See our Report, 1884.)

BEAULAC. (Detached from Chambly.) Vol. VI, p. 46,—1809—William Yule had acquired the fief in 1808, from the Sheriff of Montreal, Edward William Gray. Without showing how Guillaume Grant had been dispossessed, the *Acte* states that he had purchased from François Dupont Duchambon, sieur de Mésiliat, and Marie-Françoise-Joseph-Reine Hertel de Beaulac, wife of the latter and heiress of Claude François Jean Baptiste Hertel de Beaulac. In 1781, after an exchange made with René Ovide de Rouville who ceded to him a lot in the village of Saint Jean Baptiste, Guillaume Grant by declaration, united the said lot to his fief of Beaulac. (See our Report 1884 "BEAULAC" and "CHAMBLY.")

BEAULAC ET AUTRES LIEUX. Vol. VII, p. 15,—1829—A delay (*souffrance*) of 18 months granted to Marie-Anne-Julie Hertel de Rouville, widow of Honorable Charles Michel D'Iremberly de Salaberry.

BEAUMONT. (A small part.) Vol. VII, p. 449,—1835—Edward Narcisse de Lorimier and his sister Adélaïde de Lorimier, widow of Vincent Descharme, held this part from their mother, Madeleine Deschenaux, wife of Guillaume de Lorimier and daughter of Joseph Brassard Deschenaux, who took the oath in 1781. (See in our Report 1884, on SAINT-MICHEL, LIVAUDIÈRE AND BEAUMONT.)

BEAUMONT. (See LIVAUDIÈRE.)

BEAUPORT. Vol. VIII, p. 117,—1846—Peter Paterson purchased the fief in 1844 from the Sheriff of Quebec under a seizure of the goods of the minor children of Narcisse Juchereau Duchesnay. (See our Report for 1884 for previous mutations.)

BÉCANCOUR. (3ths of fief.) Vol. V, p. 330,—1801—Ezéchiel Hart inherited the fief from his father, Aaron Hart, who first acquired one-half in 1791, from Thomas Coffin, Sheriff of Three Rivers, under a seizure of the goods of Jacques Perrault and François Pommereau, and purchased one-fourth from of the other half in 1795 from Reine Pommereau, widow of John Gouf (Gough?) in his lifetime an officer in the 8th regiment. The said Dame Pommereau derived this part from

(1) "Poujot," according to Abbé Tanguay.

- her mother, Françoise de Boucherville, married firstly to François Pommeroy and secondly to Michel Le Gardeur de Montesson. (See our Report 1884.)
- BELAIR or LES FOUREUILS.** (Part.) Vol. V, p. 338,—1801—Mathieu Macnider purchased several parts of this fief, in 1789, as follows: $\frac{1}{4}$ from Pierre Godin and Angélique Laurian ("Loriot," according to Abbé Tanguay) his wife; $\frac{1}{4}$ from Jean Baptiste Dussault, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ from Jean Vézina ("Vésinat," according to Abbé Tanguay) and Marie Clotilde Aide dite Créqui his wife, widow, by her first marriage, of Jean Baptiste Dussault dit Toupin; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ from Jean Baptiste Pagé, widower of Marie Clotilde Dussault, as guardian of their three minor children; and lastly $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ from Augustin Dussault, Alexis Dussault, Eustache Faucher dit Chateauvert and Madeleine Dussault his wife. (See our Report for 1884.)
- BELAIR or LES FOUREUILS.** ($\frac{1}{4}$ of fief.) Vol. VII, p. 434,—1835—Edouard Larue, as the husband of Adélaïde de Launière and Edouard Narcisse de Lorimier and his sister Adélaïde de Lorimier, widow of Vincent Ducharme, owned $\frac{1}{4}$ of this fief as heirs of Madeleine Deschenaux, wife of Guillaume de Lorimier. They inherited from Charles Joseph Deschenaux eldest son of Joseph Brassard Deschenaux, who took the oath in 1781 (See above, and our Report 1884.)
- BELGIL.** (See LONGUEUIL.)
- BIG.** Vol. VI, p. 216,—1823—Archibald Campbell acquired by a deed of exchange passed in 1822 with Azarich Pritchard, who purchased from Henry Call. The latter acquired from Charles Thomas and his wife Charlotte d'Albergati Vazza, the first son-in-law, the second daughter and both donees of Charlotte Aubert, widow of Comte et Marquis d'Albergati Vazza, mentioned in the *Acte* of 1781 relating to this seignior. (See our Report 1884.)
- BLAINVILLE.** (See MILLE ÎLES.)
- BLEURY.** (See SABREVOIS.)
- BONSECOURS or SAINT CHARLES,** (on the Yamaska river.) Vol. V, p. 107,—1784—Thomas Barron purchased this fief, at the public sale of the goods of George Jackson of Yamaska under seizure on the demand of François Henry and Pierre François Thiersant. The *Acte* does not show the previous transfers. See in our Report 1884, the grant and first transfers of Bonsecours. Vol. II, p. 158,—1723 —(See also "SAINT CHARLES on the Yamaska.")
- BONSECOURS.** (See ISLET DE BONSECOURS.)
- BONSECOURS.** (See TILLY.)
- BOUCHER** (10 arpents in front by 20 in depth.) Vol. V, p. 384,—1802—Antoine Dugay dit Duplessis acquired the fief, in 1799, from Jean Baptiste Perrault, who had purchased it the year before from Louis Lemaitre, who purchased in 1740 from Madeleine Lafond, widow of Nicolas Duclos, who purchased in 1723 from Pierre Boucher de Boucherville who took the oath in 1723. (See our Report for 1884.)
- BOUCHERVILLE;** ("part of the fief comprising chiefly all the village and the continuation of the *domaine* as far as the line between the 2nd and 3rd ranges of concession and all the *arrière-fiefs* in Isle Saint Joseph.") Vol. VI, p. 381,—1829—Pierre Amable Boucher de Boucherville—in addition to this part which he inherited as eldest son of the Honorable René-Amable de Boucherville who took the oath in 1781—acquired in 1822, the rights of Charles-Marie de Boucherville, *curé* of Charlesbourg, namely, $\frac{1}{4}$ in the estate of their father. (See our Report 1884.)
- BOUCHERVILLE;** (part of fief.) Vol. VII, p. 17,—1829—Delay of one year is granted to Josephite Boucher de La Broquerie, widow of Charles Boucher de la Bruère.
- BOUCHERVILLE;** (part of the fief.) Vol. VII, p. 18,—1829—Thomas René Boucher de Boucherville obtained a delay of one year.
- BOUCHERVILLE;** (part of fief.) Vol. VII, p. 198,—1830—Pierre Weillbrenner acquired one part of this portion, in 1829, from Pierre Noyal de Fleurimont who inherited from Marie Charlotte Boucher de La Perrière his mother, François Boucher de La Perrière his grandfather and François de Contrecoeur De la

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Perrière his uncle. He acquired the other from Hyacinthe Seguin who had purchased from Seraphin Boue (?), who acquired from Marie Catherine Nantel (Manteht, probably) who had acquired it in virtue of a deed of exchange, from (amongst others) Angélique-René Boucher de la Bruère, wife of Joseph Chaumont. (See Vol. VI, p. 381, and our Report 1884.)

BOURCHEMIN; (half the fief.) Vol. V, p. 107,—1784—Thomas Barrow purchased this part, in 1774, from Dlle. Louise Ramezay. The latter received it *en donation*, in 1746, from Mgr. Pierre Armand Dosquet, "late bishop of Quebec". The *Acte* does not show the previous transfers. (For the first see our Report 1884.)

BOURCHEMIN; (half the fief.) Vol. VII, p. 417,—1835—Aimé Massue purchased this half of the fief, in that year, from Jane Anne Barron, who took the oath in 1784. (See Vol. V, p. 107.)

BOURCHEMIN. (See RAMEZAY AND BOURCHEMIN.)

BOURG-MARIE, on the Yamaska. Vol. V, p. 107,—1784—Thomas Barrow purchased this fief at the public sale of the property of George Jackson of Yamaska, seized at the instance of François Henry and Pierre François Thiersant. The *Acte* does not give the previous transfers. (See our report 1884, for the grant and the first transfers of this fief. Vol. II, p. 158.)

BOURG-MARIE EST. Vol. VII, p. 168,—1830—Josias Wurtele purchased the fief in 1822, from Margaret Barrow daughter of Thomas Barrow, who took the oath in 1784. Vol. V, p. 107.

BOURG-MARIE EST. Vol. VIII, p. 1,—1836—Jonathan Wurtele inherited the fief from his father Josias Wurtele who took the oath in 1830. (See above.)

BOURG MARIE EST. Vol. VIII, p. 148,—1854—Jonathan Sexton Campbell Wurtele inherited the fief from his father Jonathan mentioned in next preceding abstract.

BOURG MARIE OUEST.. Vol. VII, p. 417,—1835—Aimé Massue purchased the fief in that year, from Jane Ann Barrow, of London, grandchild of General Thomas Barrow, who took the oath in 1784. (See Vol. V, p. 107.)

BRUYÈRES; (fief detached from Bécancour.) Vol. VI, p. 211,—1822—Charles Grant purchased the fief from the Sheriff of Three Rivers. L. Gagy, after seizure of the goods of François Baby, who acquired the fief from Ralph Henry Bruyères, son of Jean Bruyères and of Catherine Pommeroy mentioned in our Report 1884, under BÉCANCOUR. Vol. IV., p. 300.

C.

CALDWELL MANNOR. (See FOUCAULT.)

CAP SAINT-MICHEL. (See TRINITÉ.)

CHAMBLY. (One league and a-half in the seignior.) Vol. V, p. 192,—1797—Gabriel Christie, lieutenant-colonel and commandant of the 1st battalion of the 60th, purchased this part from Jean Baptiste Boucher de Niverville, in 1795. (See CHAMBLY, in our Report 1884, Vol. IV., p. 343.)

CHAMBLY. (One league and a-half in the seignior, with a depth of one league.) Vol. VI, p. 186,—1819—Samuel Hatt purchased this part from Napier Christie Burton. (See next preceding abstract.)

CHAMBLY. (Part of the fief; the same as the next preceding.) Vol. V, p. 23,—1829 Samuel Hatt obtained delay (*souffrance*) from June to September.

CHAMBLY; (the same as the foregoing.) Vol. VII, p. 68,—1829—Samuel Hatt renewed the oath taken in 1819. (See above.)

CHAMBLY OUEST. Vol. VIII, p. 105,—1846—Philo-Lætitia Ash, widow of William Yule, John Yule, jr., and Rev. Jos. Braithwaite, executors and administrators to the estate of William Yule, purchased the fief in 1845, from Richard Brook Hatt and Thomas Clark Hatt, who must have been the sons—the *Acte* does not say so—of Samuel Hatt who renewed the oath in 1829. (See above.)

CHAMBLY EST. (Part of fief.) Vol. VIII, p. 136,—1853—Philo-Lætitia Ash, widow of William Yule, John Yule, jr., and Rev. Jos. Braithwaite, executors to the estate of Mrs. Yule, purchased this part in 1849, from the Sheriff of Montreal, under a seizure of the goods of Marie-Anne Hertel de Rouville, formerly widow

of Hon. Chas. De Salaberry and then wife of John Glen, of Alphonse de Salaberry in person and as guardian of Chas. Witahere E. Glen issue of the marriage of Jacob Glen and Marie Anne Hermine de Salaberry, of Charlotte Emilie de Salaberry wife of Augustin Hatt, and defendants. Without entering into further details, the Act states that Messire Jean Baptiste Melchior Hertel de Rouville last, in 1814 and 1796, purchased two parts of this fief from Ambroise Florentin dit Taupier and from Pierre George, and that he had also, in 1798, exercised the right of redemption against François Choquet. (See above.)

CHAMBLY. (Part of fief.) Vol. VII, p. 24,—1829—François Bender obtained a delay (*souffrance*) of one year.

CHAMPLAIN. Vol. V, p. 26,—1781—Jean Baptiste Pezard de la Touche de Champlain appeared for himself and for his sisters Marie Joseph-Claire and Madeleine and for his brother Joseph Pezard de la Touche, all children and heirs of Joseph Pezard de la Touche de Champlain. (For previous mutations see our Report for 1884.)

CHAMPLAIN. (§ of Seigniority.) Vol. V, p. 103,—No date—Léon Pezard de la Touche were the direct heirs of their father Etienne Pezard de la Touche, Sieur de Champlain. (See our Report for 1884.)

CHAMPLAIN. (Part of fief.) Vol. V, p. 164,—1789—Joseph Drapeau had purchased a part of this fief in 1789 from Jean Bte. Pezard de Champlain by deed of sale and exchange for two lots 40 feet in front on St. Henry street, Quebec. The said J. Bte. Pezard de Champlain was the proprietor of a part of this fief in virtue of a judgment of a Court of Common Pleas of the District of Quebec, dated 6 Nov., 1779, in an action between the said Jean Bte. and his twin brother, Joseph-Antoine Pezard de Champlain, which declared the said Jean Baptiste to be the elder. (See above.)

CONTRECOEUR. (Part of fief.) Vol. VII, p. 25,—1829—Xavier Mailhot was granted delay.

CONTRECOEUR. (Part of fief.) Vol. VII, p. 66,—1829—Joseph Archambault acquired part of this fief, from François Duhamel the great grandson of Jean François Vollant for whom François Antoine de Pécody de Contrecoeur took the oath in 1723. (See our Report for 1884.)

COURNOYER. Vol. V, p. 90,—1781—Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, in his own name as son of François Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, and as representing his mother Marie-Joseph Cournoyer who, some months previously, asked for delay (*souffrance*) in the absence of her son "then held a prisoner in the rebellious colonies. (See Vol. IV, p. 361, under COURNOYER.) The said Marie-Joseph Cournoyer and her husband, François Lefebvre Bellefeuille, father and mother of the said Antoine, purchased the fief from Jacques Lambert Hertel de Cournoyer in 1770. (See our Report for 1884.)

COURNOYER. Vol. VIII, p. 78,—1845—Joseph Elmiro Debartzch, wife of Lewis Thomas Drummond, Rosalie-Caroline Debartzch, wife of Samuel Cornwallis Monk, Louise-Aurèle Debartzch, wife of Alexandre Edouard Kierkowski, and Marguerite Cordelia Debartzch wife of Edouard-Sylvester de Rottermund, who took the oath, held the fief from their father, Pierre Dominique Debartzch. The latter purchased the fief from the estate of Joseph Toussaint Drolet, who purchased from Antoine Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, who took the oath in 1781. (See Vol. V, p. 90.)

COURVAL. (A property in that seigniority.) Vol. V, p. 353,—1801—Jean Baptiste Lozeau acquired a property in this fief, in 1799, from François Dumoulin and his wife Louise Charlotte Cressé, proprietors of the whole fief. (See our Report for 1884.)

COURVAL. (Vol. V, p. 414,—1804—Louise Gouin purchased, in that year, the fief of Courval, from François Dumoulin, who held it in right of his wife Louise Charlotte Cressé. (See above.)

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COURVAL. (A small part of the fief.) Vol. VI, p. 269,—1829—Demoiselles Josephite and Louise Lozeau held this part from their father Jean Baptiste Lozeau, who took the oath in 1801. (See above.)

CRESSÉ. (See NICOLET.)

D.

D'AILLEBOUT ET RAMEZAY. (A composite fief, also called *JOUETTE*.) Vol. V, p. 217,—1801—The Hon. Pierre-Louis Panet, purchased, in 1800, at a public sale of the goods of Nathaniel Hasard Tredwell, the said fief of Jonette, composed of the Seigniories of Aillebout and Ramezay, the first granted in 1736 to Jean d'Aillebout d'Argenteuil and the second to Geneviève de Ramezay widow of Sieur de Boishébert in 1736. The *Acte* does not state how the two seigniories became the property of Nathaniel Hasard Tredwell. (See our Report 1884, under **D'AILLEBOUT AND RAMEZAY**.)

D'AILLEBOUT AND RAMEZAY. (Composite fief also called *JOUETTE*.) Vol. VI, p. 365,—1829—Pierre Louis Panet and his sisters Louise Amelie, wife of William Borezy, Charlotte Melanie, wife of Louis Levesque, Thérèse-Eugénie and Marie Anne Panet, held this fief from their father Pierre-Louis Panet, who took the oath in 1801. (See above.)

D'AUTEUIL AND JACQUES CARTIER. Vol. V, p. 64,—1781—George Allsopp purchased the two fiefs in 1773—jointly with Jean Bonfield, who transferred his rights in 1775—from Charles Auguste Rhéaume. The latter held the greater part of the two fiefs from Marie Thérèse Catin his mother, widow, by her second marriage, of Charles-François-Marie Ruette d'Auteuil Sieur de Monceaux, and first married to Simon Rhéaume. The said Sieur D'Auteuil was son of François Madeleine Ruette D'Auteuil de Monceaux who took the oath in 1723. (See **D'AUTEUIL** in our Report 1884.) The fief Jacques Cartier was granted in 1659 to Dame Anne Gasnier, widow of Jean du Clement du Vault and afterwards became the property of Denis-Joseph D'Auteuil who married the daughter of the said widow, Claire Françoise du Clement du Vault.

DEBARTZCH. (See **SAINT HYACINTHE**.)

DE BEAUJEU or LACOLLE. Vol. VII, p. 463,—1835—William Plenderleath Christie derived this fief from his father Robert Christie, who acquired it in 1765 from the De Beaujeu heirs, children of David Liénard De Beaujeu grantee, 1743.

DEQUIRE. (See **RIVIÈRE DAVID**.)

DE LÉRY. Vol. VII, p. 463,—1835—William Plenderleath Christie held this fief from his father Gabriel Christie who purchased it in 1766 from Le Chavalier de Repentigny and his wife Marie-Madeleine Chaussegros de Léry and from Joseph Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry who took the oath in 1759. (See our Report 1884.)

DÉNAU. Vol. VIII, p. 160,—1796—*Acte en retrait* (Redemption) for His Majesty served on Jeremiah McCarthy and others, who had purchased certain parts of the fief from the heirs Denau and Louet. (See our Report 1884.)

DUMONTIER. Vol. . p. 140,—1786—Mademoiselle Elizabeth Wilkinson was usufructuary of this fief by *donation rémunératoire* to her executed in 1786 by Conrad Gagy, conditioned that upon her death the property should revert to Sieur Barthélemy Gagy, "colonel in the service of France and *Chevalier de mérite militaire*, brother of the said donor and to his heirs male and failing such, to heirs female and their heirs forever." (See **DUMONTIER** in our Report for 1884.)

DUMONTIER. Vol. VI, p. 139,—1817—Louis Gagy derived this fief from his uncle Conrad Gagy who took the oath in 1781. (See above; also our Report for 1884.)

DUQUET. (Parts of fief.) Vol. V, p. 43,—1781—Jean Baptiste Noël was then proprietor of certain parts of the fief, of which the mutations are but imperfectly shown in the *Acte*. It shows that the said Noël, in 1780, purchased the fief Lachesnaye-Duquet from François Choret and Marie-Angélique Lambert his wife,

who purchased in 1767, from the Nuns of the General Hospital. It is not stated how the latter became possessed of the fief; it was granted to *Sieur Duquet* in 1672.

DUQUET. (Parts of the fief.) Vol. VI, p. 3,—1814—*Jean Baptiste Noël* held certain parts of this fief from his father *Jean Baptiste Noël*, who took the oath in 1781. (See above.) He acquired the remainder as follows: "in 1789, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole from *Marie-Charlotte Coté*, widow of *Augustin Huot dit Saint Laurent*; $\frac{1}{4}$ of the half from *Jean-Marie Huot dit Saint Laurent*, in 1790, and lastly, the same year, the rights of *François Huot dit Saint Laurent* and *Madeleine Saint Laurent*, brothers and sisters.

E.

ÉBOULEMENTS. ($\frac{1}{4}$ of the fief.) Vol. VI, p. 69,—1810—*Pierre De Sales Laterrière* acquired in that year this part of the fief, from *Jean-François Tremblay*, who took the oath in 1781 for $\frac{1}{4}$ the fief. (See our Report 1884.)

ÉBOULEMENTS. (The whole fief except a small portion belonging to Dame widow *Dufour* and her children.) Vol. VI, p. 352,—1829—*Marc Pascal Laterrière* held this part of the fief from his father, *Pierre De Sales Laterrière* who took the oath in 1810. (See above.)

ESCHAMBAULT. Vol. VII, p. 317,—1832—*Henry Black* acquired $\frac{3}{4}$ of this fief from *Louis de Fleury de la Gorgendière* and *Olivier Boudreau*. He then purchased the other $\frac{1}{4}$ from *Marie-Louise de Fleury de la Gorgendière*, widow of the Honorable *Antoine Louis Juchereau Duchesnay*. Previous mutations to 1725 are not stated. (See our Report for 1884.)

F.

FOUCAULT. (Fief commonly called **CALDWELL MANNOR**) Vol. VII, p. 91,—1829—*John Donegani* purchased from the Sheriff of Montreal, 1829; the fief had been seized in one action, *King vs. Honorable John Caldwell*. The deed does not state how the latter became possessed of the seignior, but simply quotes the grant to *Foucault* in 1733.

G.

GAMACHE. (Parts of the fief.) Vol. V, p. 4,—1781—*Charles Riverin* acquired certain parts of this fief as follows: in 1779, 8 rods 6 feet in front and $\frac{1}{4}$ league in depth from *Sieurs Louis Gamache*, *Jean Baptiste Prou* and *Jean Baptiste Guyon*; the same year, he purchased from *Jean François Gamache* $9\frac{1}{2}$ rods in front by $\frac{1}{4}$ league in depth; in 1778 from *Félix Gamache*, 6 rods in front by 3 arpents in depth; lastly, in 1777, from *François Gamache* 9 rods in front by 3 arpents in depth. (For previous mutations, see *Islet*, in our Report 1884.)

GATINEAU; formerly **GASTINEAU**; (a fief without a name, in rear of that fief.) Vol. V, p. 21,—1781—*François Lemaître Duhemme* purchased this fief, in 1771, from *Pierre François Olivier de Vezin*, acting in behalf of his minor children, to whom their aunt *Mlle. Madeleine Duplessis* had bequeathed this fief by deed executed at Three Rivers in 1768. *Mlle. Duplessis* had received the fief by way of legacy, from *Mlle. Marie-Joseph Gastineau Duplessis*, her first cousin, who received the grant in 1750.

GATINEAU. (The whole of the extension; the new fief is designated by the name of *ROBERT*, in the body of the *Acte*.) Vol. VI, p. 94,—1812—*James Johnson* had acquired the fief in 1810 from *Louis Gagy* and *Juliana Connor* his wife. The deed does not show how these latter became possessed of the fief, but simply that *Mme. Elizabeth Wilkinson* acquired in 1793 from *George Davidson*, to whom, jointly with *John Lee*, it was awarded in 1784, under a judgment against *Joseph Lemaître Duhemme* who took the oath in 1781. (See above.)

GATINEAU. (Extension of the fief.) Vol. VII, p. 239,—1830—*Robert Johnston* held this part of the fief from his father *James Johnston*, who took the oath in 1812. (See next preceding abstract.)

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GATINEAU. (Part of fief.) Vol. VII, p. 157,—1830—Geneviève Wills, widow of Nicolas Montour, held the usufruct of part of this fief under the will of her husband, who purchased it in 1795, from the Sheriff of Three Rivers, A. Budeau, under a seizure at the suit of Robert Grant against the goods of Robert Coffin. The deed does not show how the latter became proprietor. (See above; also our Report 1884.)

GODFREY (part) and ROQUETAILLADÉ (the whole.) Vol. V, p. 442,—1810—Jean Baptiste Lozeau purchased parts of this fief as follows: In 1803 the rights of Louis-René-Labadie de Tonnancour, of Paul Roch de St. Ours and his wife Marie Marguerite Godfroy de Tonnancour and Marguerite-Madeleine de Tonnancour, widow of Thomas Prendergast, all heirs of Louis-Joseph-René Godfroy de Tonnancour, who had himself inherited $\frac{1}{2}$ in the said fiefs. In 1804 he purchased the rights Charlotte Heney, wife, by her second marriage, of Henry Blackiton, from whom she was separated *de corps et de biens*, and guardian of the minor children by her first marriage. In 1805 he acquired the rights of Joseph-Marie de Tonnancour and his wife Catherine Pelissier, as well as the shares and portions of Marguerite de Tonnancour, wife of Nicolas St. Martin, and "of the late Charles Antoine de Tonnancour," (*sic*) in Godfroy only, with the shares of Marguerite de Tonnancour wife of Thomas Coffin. In 1806, the said Jean Baptiste Lozeau purchased the rights of Marie-Anne Godfroy de St. Paul, widow of Joseph Jutras, and the rights of their minor children; and lastly, the same year, the rights in Roquetaillade of Antoine Duguay dit Duplessis and Marguerite Buisson his wife out of the "shares and portions" held by sieur Duguay from his father and mother Jacques Duplessis and Madeleine St. Paul. (See ROQUETAILLADÉ, Vol. V, p. 229, and in our Report for 1884 GODFREY AND ROQUETAILLADÉ and ROQUETAILLADÉ.)

GODFREY (part) and ROQUETAILLADÉ (the whole.) Vol. VI, p. 269,—1829—Demoiselles Josephite and Louise Lozeau held their rights of property from their father Jean Baptiste Lozeau mentioned in next preceding abstract.

GOUFFRE. Vol. VII, p. 31,—1829—The Drapeau heirs obtained three months' delay (*souffrance*).

GRANDE RIVIÈRE, (in Baie des Chaleurs.) Vol. VI, p. 254,—1828—James Philippe and John Robin derived this fief from their uncle Charles Robin, who purchased in 1793 from Duncan Anderson. The latter, to whom Wm. Smith conveyed his rights, purchased the fief, with him, Smith, in 1772, from Henry Morin, who purchased in 1765 from the heirs of Pierre Cochu ("Cochu," says Abbé Tanguay). Pierre Cocheu was son of Jacques Cocheu, first grantee, 1697.

GRAND PABOS. Vol. VIII, p. 24,—1836—Félix Stewart, Amabella O'Hara, Martha Sophia O'Hara, Jane Baird O'Hara wife of John Douglas McConnell, and Marie Charlotte O'Hara wife of Rev. William Arnold, inherited the seigniority from Felix O'Hara, who purchased in 1796 from General Haldimand who took the oath in 1781. (See our Report 1884.)

GRAND PRÉ. Vol. V, p. 140,—1786—Mlle. Elizabeth Wilkinson was usufructuary of this fief in virtue of a *donation rémunératoire* to her made in 1786 by Conrad Gagy, "conditioned that upon the death of the said donee the said property should revert to Sieur Barthélemy Gagy, colonel in the French service and "Chevalier du mérite militaire, brother of the said donor and to his heirs male, "and failing such, to his heirs female, and to their heirs forever." (See our Report 1884.)

GRAND PRÉ. Vol. VI, p. 139,—1817—Louis Gagy inherited this fief from his uncle Conrad Gagy, who took the oath in 1781.

GRANVILLE. (Fief consisting of ILES AU CANOT and PATIENCE, detached from that formerly called FIEF DES ILES AUX GRUES, AU CANOT, &c.) Vol. V, p. 306,—1799—James Tod (Todd), Jacob Donsford (Durnford), John Muir (Muir?) and Thomas Wilson purchased this fief in 1796 from Alexander Wilson, who purchased this fief in 1789 from Dame Marie-Généviève Lemoine de Longueuil, wife of Louis Liénard de Beaujeu. (See in our Report 1884, ILES AUX GRUES, AU CANOT, &c. Vol. IV, p. 204 and Vol. II, p. 363.)

GRONDINS. (See SAINT CHARLES DES ROCHES.)

GROSBOIS. ($\frac{1}{2}$ the fief less 7 arpents.) Vol. V, p. 140,—1786—Mlle. Elizabeth Wilkinson was the usufructuary of this fief "by *donation rémunératoire* to her" made in 1786 by Conrad Gagy, conditioned that upon the death of the said "donee, the property should revert to Sieur Barthélemy Gagy, colonel in the "service of France and *Chevalier du mérite militaire*, brother of the said donor, "and to his heirs male, and failing such, to his heirs female and their heirs forever." (See Grosbois—Vol. III, p. 470,—1781—in our Report 1884.)

GROSBOIS—($\frac{1}{2}$ the fief less 7 arpents.) Vol. VI, p. 139,—1817—Louis Gagy had inherited this part from his uncle Conrad Gagy who took the oath in 1781—(See next preceding abstract, &c.)

GROSBOIS. (Part of fief in Parish of St. Anne, Yamachiche.) Vol. VII, p. 27,—1829—Luc Rivard de Bellefeuille, Daniel Battey, &c., &c., obtained delay (*souffrance*).

GROSSE ILE. (This fief was formerly part of the seigniorie consisting of ILE AUX GRUES, CANOT, PATIENCE, GROSSE ILE and PETITE ILE AUX OIES. (See our Report 1884.) Vol. V, p. 306,—1799—James Tod (Todd), John Mure (Muir?) and Thomas Wilson purchased this island in 1796 from Jean Garnaud, who purchased in 1782 from the heirs of M. Joseph Perrault canon of the Quebec Cathedral, who purchased at a public sale in 1772, under an execution against Thomas Lee, associate of François Monnier, "for the sum of 400 shillings one-half of which was paid to the creditors of Jean Martelle and the fifth to "Madame de Beaujeu." The said Jean Martelle and François Monnier purchased the fief in 1764 from Charles Vallée, Royal Land Surveyor, who purchased in 1753 from Paul Bécart or Bécart de Granville, Sieur de Fouville and Dlle. Bécart de Granville. (The name of Mme. de Beaujeu mentioned above is the sole link connecting this *Acte* with that of 1781, Vol. IV, p. 204, quoted above in our Report for 1884. See ILES AUX GRUES, AU CANOT, &c.)

H.

HERTEL. (Part of fief situated in the city of Three Rivers.) Vol. VII, p. 426,—1835—William Craiggie Coffin purchased this part of the fief from the heirs Lefebvre de Bellefeuille in 1830. The *Acte* does not show the earlier mutations, and simply states that the first grant was made in 1633 to Jacques Hertel.

I.

ILE CHICOT. (See ILE DU PAS.)

ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI. (The $\frac{1}{2}$.) Vol. VII, p. 308,—1831—Henry George Forsyth took the oath in behalf of his wife Charlotte Langan, and of Julia Langan, wife of James Leslie, who held this part of the island from their father Patrick Langan, who acquired it at a sale under process of law, in 1808, after a seizure at his suit against the estate of William Grant, who took the oath in 1781. (See our Report 1884.)

ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI. ($\frac{1}{2}$.) Vol. VIII, p. 32,—1837,—Mary Stewart, James T. S. Stewart, William Taylor and Peter Short inherited this part of the island from Peter Stewart, who purchased it with William Grant and Thomas Dunn, who took the oath in 1781. (See our Report 1884.)

ILES DES PLAINES. Vol. VII, p. 21,—1829—Marie-Anne Tarien de la Naudière, widow of the Honorable François Baby, Antoine Ovide, Marie Louise and 'gathe Tarien de la Naudière obtained a delay (*souffrance*) of 3 months.

ILES DES PLAINES. (See LÉVARD.)

ILES DU PAS ET CHICOT. Vol. VII, p. 397,—1834—Thérèse Dubord dit Lafontaine, widow of François Enault who took the oath in 1781. (See our Report 1884.)

ISLAND OF ORLEANS. ($\frac{1}{2}$ the County of Saint-Laurent, or seigniorie of Orleans Island, comprising the parishes of Saint Laurent and Saint Pierre.) Vol. V, p. 37,—1781—René Amable Durocher had purchased this part of the fief from Jean

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Mauvide who purchased in 1752 from M. Joseph-Ambroise Gaillard, priest, canon of the Cathedral Church of Quebec. (See SAINT LAURENT COUNTY, in our Report 1884.)

ISLAND OF ORLEANS. ($\frac{1}{2}$ the County of SAINT LAURENT or seigniory of Orleans Island, including the parishes of Saint-Laurent and Saint Pierre.) Vol. V, p. 435.—1806—Joseph Drapeau purchased this part from the heirs, &, of René-Amable Durocher, who took the oath in 1781. (See Vol. V, p. 35) as follows: 1st in 1801, one fourth of the said half from the heirs of Benjamin Durocher; 2nd in the same year, the rights acquired by Brook Watson, Wm. Goodall and John Turner, all three of London, from Jean-Baptiste Durocher who inherited $\frac{1}{2}$ the estate of his brother René-Amable Durocher above mentioned; 3rd in 1801, the rights of Marie-Madeleine Mauvide, widow of Pierre Volant, as the sister of Jean-Baptiste Mauvide, absent from the Province. (See next-preceding abstract.)

ISLAND OF ORLEANS. ($\frac{1}{2}$ of the old County of Saint Laurent or seigniory of ORLEANS ISLAND, comprising the parishes of Saint Laurent and Saint Pierre.) Vol. VI, p. 472.—1829—Marie-Jénévieve Noël, widow of Joseph Drapeau who took the oath in 1806; (Vol. V, p. 445.) She held an undivided half in $\frac{1}{2}$ the fief and the usufruct of one half of the other $\frac{1}{2}$; also Marie-Josephite Drapeau, widow of Jean-Baptiste d'Estimauville, Angélique-Flavie Drapeau, Marguerite-Josephite Drapeau, Gertrude-Luce Drapeau, Louise-Angèle Drapeau and Marie-Adélaïde Drapeau, wife of Augustin Kelly, seignioressees and owners of the said undivided half of the half of the seigniory, as heirs of the above said Joseph Drapeau. (See Vol. O, p. 435.)

ISLAND OF ORLEANS. ($\frac{1}{2}$ the old County of SAINT LAURENT or seigniory of ILE D'ORLEANS, comprising the parishes of Sainte-Famille and Saint-Jean.) Vol. V, p. 82.—1781—Captain Malcolm Fraser purchased this fief from James Murray in 1779. The latter had purchased in 1764, from Louis Joseph Gaillard and from Louise Gaillard, wife of Philippe Denis de la Ronde, acting for herself and for her husband. (For previous changes of ownership see SAINT LAURENT (county) in our Report 1884.)

ISLAND OF ORLEANS. ($\frac{1}{2}$ the county of SAINT LAURENT or seigniory of ILE D'ORLEANS, comprising the parishes of Sainte-Famille and Saint-Jean.) Vol. V, p. 419.—1805—Louis Poulin purchased in that year, this part of the seigniory from Malcolm Fraser and Juliana Fraser wife of Patrick Langan. (See preceding abstract.)

ILE DU FORT. (See TREMBLAY. Vol. V, p. 147, and Vol. IV, p. 146.)

ILE MADAME. Vol. V, p. 37.—1781—René-Amable Durocher purchased this island in 1779, from Jean Mauvide, who had purchased from M. Thierry Hazeur, priest. The latter had purchased it from Louis Levrard and his wife Catherine Angélique Becquet in 1711. This island was granted in 1683 to Louise Mousseau as guardian of the minor children of Romain Becquet. Catherine-Angélique Becquet, wife of Louis Levrard, was the daughter of Romain Becquet.

ILE MORAS. Vol. V, p. 201.—1797—Paul Trottier de Beaubien held this fief as eldest son of Louis Trottier de Beaubien and by acquiring the shares of his brothers and sisters in 1795. Louis Trottier de Beaubien had inherited from his mother, Thérèse Monet de Moras, widow of Michel Trottier de Beaubien who took the oath in 1725. (See our Report 1884.)

ILE MORAS. Vol. VI, p. 264.—1829—Jean-Baptiste-Louis Trottier de Beaubien acquired the fief from Paul de Beaubien who took the oath in 1797. (See above.)

ILE PERRON. (One-fourth and one-sixteenth of the seigniory.) Vol. VII, p. 353.—1832—Dame Félix Leduc owned this part as the widow of François Clément who purchased from Maurice Mongrain in 1832. There is nothing to show how Mongrain acquired the seigniory. The deed shows, however, that he, with Pierre-Amable Dezery, held it in equal halves in 1817. Before them, in 1785, the deed mentions the sale of the fief under a seizure covering the same and other goods of Isidore Synot (?) merchant of London. Further back still there is nothing but the Acte of 1724 mentioned in our Report for 1884.

- ILE SAINTE THERÈSE.** Vol. VII, p. 55,—1829—A delay (*souffrance*) of 6 months was granted to Joseph Aïné.
- ILE SAINT-PAUL.** Vol. VII, p. 47.—1829—The oath was taken by "Les Sœurs de la Congrégation" of Montreal, who also took the oath in 1781. (See our Report for 1884.)
- ILES AU CANOT AND PATIENCE.** (See GRANVILLE.)
- ILES AUX GRUES AND AUX OIES** (petite.) Vol. V, p. 424,—1805—Daniel Macpherson acquired this fief in 1802 from Marie-Généviève Lemoyne de Longueuil, widow of Louis Liénard de Beaujeu, who took the oath in 1781 in connection with ILES AUX GRUES, AU CANOT, PATIENCE, GROSSE ILE and PETITE ILE AUX OIES. (See our Report, 1884.)
- ILES BOUCHARD.** Vol. V, p. 293,—1798—Vincent St. Germain acquired this fief in 1796, from Jean-Marie, Dominique and Charles Ducharme, who inherited it from Charles François Lemaire. The latter took the oath in 1781. (See ILE BOUCHARD.)
- ILES BOUCHARD.** Vol. VI, p. 346,—1829—Pierre Beaudry held this fief in right of his wife, Angélique Malard *dit* Desloriers who inherited from her mother Catherine Hurteau widow of Antoine Malard *dit* Desloriers. The latter acquired by purchase from Jean-Baptiste Héricault who purchased from Vincent Lemaire St. Germain mentioned in next preceding abstract.
- MINGAN ISLANDS.** Vol. VI, p. 51,—1810—Hon. John Richardson, Patrick Langan, William Burds, Mathew Lymburner, John William Woolsey purchased the whole fief in 1808 from the estate of William Grant. The latter had purchased part of it in 1808 from Mathew Lymburner who acquired the same, in part, from Thomas Dunn (who acquired, by an exchange, from Peter Stewart in 1789) and in part from Joseph Bellecour de la Fontaine in 1788. The said Thomas Dunn, Peter Stewart and William Grant had successively acquired the other parts of this fief between 1796 and 1769 from the de la Gorgendière, Bellecour de la Fontaine and Taché families who were the descendants of Jean Jolliet, the son and heir of Louis Jolliet the first grantee. (The title deeds enumerated in this record are so numerous and lengthy that it is impossible even to mention them all in a simple abstract. For previous changes of ownership, &c., see our Report 1884, under ANTICOSTI ISLAND and MINGAN ISLANDS.)
- ILES SAINT BARNABÉ.** (See MÉTIS.)
- ILES SAINT PIERRE.** Vol. VII, p. 304,—1831—Pierre Beaupré *dit* Champagne was the proprietor of this fief in 1831 after having sold it to Charles-Alexandre Forneret who conveyed it back to him in that same year, 1831. As regards prior changes there is a hiatus in the *Acte* of nearly a century, and it refers us back to 1736 when Pierre Salvage took the oath. (See SAINT PIERRE, in our Report 1884.)
- ILE À LA PEAU.** Vol. VII, p. 333,—1832—Catherine Tardieu de la Naudière was the owner of one-half of this fief and usufructuary of the other half as the widow of Ignace Aubert de Gaspé. The latter purchased $\frac{1}{4}$ th of this fief in 1790, from Amable Rhéaume, son of Charles-Auguste Rhéaume who took the oath in 1781, and the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ ths in 1790 from William Goodall, who purchased in that year from Alexis Rhéaume who took the oath in 1781. (See our Report 1884.)
- ILET DU PORTAGE.** Vol. V, p. 82,—1781—Malcolm Fraser purchased this fief in 1777 from Gabriel Christie who had purchased in 1764 from Joseph Lemoyne de Longueuil and Dame Joybert de Soulanges his wife. (See SOULANGES, in our Report 1884.)
- ILET DU PORTAGE.** Vol. VII, p. 188,—1830—André Lauchlin Fraser had received this fief as a gift from his father, who held it under a similar title from Malcolm Fraser, who took the oath in 1781. (See above.)
- ILE VERTE.** (Parts of fief.) Vol. VI, p. 311,—1829—Louis Bertrand took the oath for himself and for Barthélemy Côté. Bertrand had purchased the parts he held as follows: in 1829 from Cyrille Levesque, in 1828 from Zacharie Côté, in 1827

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from Antoine Michaud, in 1826 from Michel Rousseau and his son Joseph Rousseau, in 1822 from Firmin Ouellet, J.Bte. Riou and Ignace Vaillancour; in 1821 and 1819 from Jean Baptiste Riou, Paul and Vincent Riou, Etienne Dufour, Ambroise Dumas and Gabriel Côté, in 1818 from Etienne Dufour, in 1817 from Pierre Riou and Jean Bte. Rousseau, in 1816 from Adrien Hion (probably Dion or Guyon); in 1813 from Jean Hion (?) and Etienne Perrault. (The instrument does not show how the fief which belonged, in 1723, to Jean Bte. Côté, passed from him to the vendors above-mentioned.) The portion held by Barthélemy Côté was derived from his grandfather Jean Bte. Côté, son of Jean Bte. Côté who took the oath for the whole fief in 1723. (See our Report 1884.)

ILE VERTE. (Part of fief.) Vol. VI, p. 172,—1818—Régis Garon, purchased, in 1805, $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of 40 arpents frontage by 2 leagues in depth, from the Sheriff of Quebec, under a seizure against MM. Lymburner and Crawford. He purchased the remainder of the portion held by him from the heirs of Jean Bte. Côté, son of Jean Bte. Côté who took the oath in 1723. (See our Report 1884.)

ILE VERTE. (Part of fief.) Vol. VII, p. 40—In 1829 Marie-Anne Boulé held the usufruct of a part of this fief under the will of Louis Gauvreau of Quebec in whose family she had been governess. The latter purchased the said part of the fief from the Sheriff of Quebec in 1821, at a sale of the goods of Louis Garon at the suit of Doctor François Blanchet of Quebec. (See above.)

ISLET DE BONSECOURS. Vol. V, p. 171,—1796—Jacques McCallum purchased the fief in 1796 from Pierre Bélanger. The latter got possession of the fief in the same year under a deed of cession and redemption by *retrait lignager* (1) served by him on Barthélemy Bertrand Alisse, who had at various dates purchased the rights of the heirs of Jean François Bélanger, grandfather of the aforesaid Pierre Bélanger (See BONSECOURS Vol. III, p. 87, in our Report 1884.)

ISLET DE BONSECOURS. (Part of fief.) Vol. VI, p. 79,—1811—Jean Baptiste Couillard Després was the owner of one-half of this part as the husband of Marie Gèneviève Bélanger who inherited it from her father, and of the other half by purchase effected in 1808 from Jean Bte. Casault and Rosalie Michon his wife, and from Joseph Blais and Elizabeth Michon his wife, the said Rosalie and Marie Michon having inherited the right of their parents, Jean Michon and Marie-Elizabeth Morissette, proprietors of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the share of Elizabeth Bélanger, their grandmother, wife of François Fournier and daughter of Louis Bélanger and Marguerite Lefrançois. (See above.)

ISLET DE BONSECOURS. Vol. VII, p. 10,—1829—Delay was granted to Olivier-Eugène Casgrain until he should attain his majority.

J.

JACQUES CARTIER. (See D'AUTEUIL.)

JOUETTE. (See D'AILLEBOUT and RAMEZAY.)

L.

LAPADIE and YAMASKA. Vol. VII, p. 148,—1830—Joseph-Marie de Tonnancour was proprietor of these two fiefs as the heir of Joseph Godfroy de Tonnancour who took the oath as to one of them in 1781, and by acquiring the rights of his co-heirs. (See our Report 1884.)

LA BOUTEILLERIE or RIVIÈRE OUELLE. Vol. V, p. 30,—1781—Michel Perrault had successively purchased the several parts of this fief as follows: in 1774 from Louise-Charlotte Deschamps de Boishébert wife of Roch de Saint-Ours sieur d'Eschailions and Charles Deschamps, *chevalier*, sieur de Boishébert: in the same year from Charles Tardieu de la Naudière husband of Elizabeth Deschamps Lacorne. In 1750 Gèneviève de Ramezay, widow of Sieur de Boishébert, had

(1) "*Retrait lignager*" was an action whereby a relative, of the side and line from which a vendor derived the inheritance sold by him, could, within a certain period, resume possession of such inheritance on reimbursing the purchaser.

been granted an augmentation of this seigniorship two leagues in front by two leagues in depth commencing at the rear line of the tract granted to Sieur de la Bouteillerie in 1672. (See LA BOUTEILLERIE in our Report 1884.)

LAKE MATAPEDIAC. Vol. V, p. 279 and 302,—1797—Patrick Langan was the proprietor of this lake and its islands with the land surrounding it to the depth of one league, having acquired the same at a judicial sale of the estate of Jean-Baptiste Raymond. The said Langan declared that he purchased $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the fief for John McKindlay and the remainder for himself. The instrument does not mention previous mutations and simply states that the first grant was made in 1694 to Louis-Nicolas-Joseph d'Amours.

LAKE MATAPEDIAC. ($\frac{2}{3}$ of fief.) Vol. VII, p. 308,—1831—Henry George Forsyth took the oath in behalf of his wife, Charlotte Langan wife of James Leslie and Maria Johnson Langan wife of Archibald Kennedy Johnson who were co-seignioresses of this part of the fief, which they had inherited from their father Patrick Langan who took the oath in 1797. (See above.)

LAKE MATAPEDIAC. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of fief) Vol. VII, p. 361,—1833—John McKindlay took the oath for this part of the fief, which Patrick Langan had purchased for him in 1797. (See above.)

LACOLLE. (See DE BEAUJEU.)

LA DURANTAYE. (See SAINT-VALLIER)

LAFRESNAIE. Vol. VII, p. 114,—1829—Louis-Marie Bernier derived this fief from his parents Lambert Bernier and Marie-Reine Gagné. The instrument does not mention the preceding mutations. But a reference to our Report for 1884 will show that Alexis Gagné took the oath for this fief in 1723.

LA GUILLAUDIÈRE. Vol. V, p. 73,—1781—Suzanne Blondeau, widow of Joseph Hertel, held this fief in her own right. The instrument does not show the mutations of this fief after 1726; but a reference to our Report for 1884 will show that Maurice Blondeau took the oath in relation to it in 1726.

LA NAUDIÈRE. (Formerly MASKINONGÉ) Vol. VI, p. 133,—1815—Toussaint Pothier purchased this fief in 1814, from Mlle. Anne Tardieu de la Naudière, daughter of Charles Tardieu de la Naudière. (See MASKINONGÉ, "other part of fief," in our Report for 1884, Vol. IV, p. 62.)

LA POCATIÈRE (Sainte-Anne.) Vol. VIII, p. 12,—1836—Amable Dionne purchased in 1830 the half of this fief from John Gow Smith, son of Lachlan Smith who took the oath in 1781. (Report of 1884.) In 1830 he purchased another fourth from John Fraser who had purchased the same from Andrew Lachlan Fraser. In 1832 he acquired $\frac{1}{8}$ from Joseph Onellet husband of Louise-Esther Fournel, and lastly in 1835 he purchased the remaining $\frac{1}{8}$ th from the Sheriff of Quebec at a sale of the goods of Virginia Smith. The instrument refers to no other mutations subsequent to 1781. (See our Report 1884.)

LA SALLE. Vol. V, p. 130,—1785—Simon Sanguinet purchased this fief at the sale, by the Sheriff of Montreal, of the goods of Jean Bernard, in 1782. (See our Report 1884.)

LAUZON. Vol. VI, p. 117,—1815—The Hon. John Caldwell derived this seigniorship from his father Henry Caldwell, who purchased in 1801 from the estate of Sir James Murray. The latter had purchased it in 1765 from Etienne Charets who took the oath in 1723. (See our Report 1884.)

LA VALTRIE. Vol. VI, p. 399,—1829—Pierre-Paul-Tardieu Taillant de la Naudière took the oath for himself as to $\frac{1}{2}$ the fief, and for his sisters Charlotte, wife of Barthélemy Jolliet and Marie-Antoinette, wife of Peter Charles Leodel, each of whom owned $\frac{1}{4}$ share of the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$. They held the fief in right of their mother Suzanne-Antoinette daughter of Pierre-Paul de Margane de la Valtrie who took the oath in relation to this fief in 1781. (See our Report 1884.)

LE GARDEUR BELLE PLAINE. Vol. V, p. 111,—1814—Jean-Baptiste Noël purchased the several parts of this seigniorship from the children and heirs of Joseph-Gaspard-Chaussegros de Léry who took the oath in 1781. (See LE GARDEUR in our Report 1884.)

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LES ECUREUILS. (See BELAIR.)

LEVRARD OF SAINT-PIERRE-LES-BECQUETS. Vol. VII, p. 21,—1829—Marie-Anne Tarien de la Naudière, widow of the Honorable François Baby and Charles-Marguerite Tarien de la Naudière, jointly with Jacques and Raymond Baby were granted a delay of three months.

LEVRARD OF SAINT-PIERRE-LES-BECQUETS AND ÎLE DES PLAINES. Vol. VII, p. 121,—1830—The heirs of Charles-François Tarien de la Naudière whose widow Catherine Lemoyne de Longueuil took the oath in 1781. (See LEVRARD in our Report 1884.)

LIVAUDIÈRE. ($\frac{2}{3}$ of this fief, formerly forming part of Saint Michel, and a small part of Beaumont.) Vol. VII, p. 387,—1834—Georges Launière derived these parts of the said two fiefs, which became the seigniorship of Livaudière, from his brother Léger Launière and his uncle Messire Charles-Joseph Deschenaux, curé of Ancienne Lorette, eldest son of Joseph-Brassard Deschenaux, who took the oath in 1781 for the seigniorships of Saint Michel, Livaudière and Saint Etienne de Beaumont. (See SAINT MICHEL, and our Report for 1884.)

LIVAUDIÈRE. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of the fief.) Vol. VII, p. 449,—1835—Edouard Narcisse de Lorimier his sister Adélaïde de Lorimier, widow of Vincent Ducharme, derived this part from their mother Madeleine Deschenaux, wife of Guillaume de Lorimier, and daughter of Joseph Brassard Deschenaux who took the oath in 1781. (See SAINT MICHEL, LIVAUDIÈRE, &c., in our Report 1884.)

LONGUEUIL AND BELCIEL. Vol. VI, p. 416,—1829—Dame Marie-Charles-Joseph Lemoyne de Longueuil, widow of Alexander Grant and the Hon. Charles Alexander Grant, son of the said Dame and of the said Alexander Grant who took the oath in 1781. (See our Report for 1884.)

LONGUEUIL, (barony) AND BELCIEL. Vol. VIII, p. 73,—1835—Hon. Charles William Grant derived this barony and fief from his father Alexander Grant and his mother Marie-Charles-Joseph Lemoyne de Longueuil, who took the oath for herself and her son in 1829. (See above.)

LOTBINIÈRE. Vol. V, p. 453,—1808—Michel-Eustache-Gaspard-Alain-Chartier de Lotbinière, who took the oath for this fief in 1781, "caused to be enregistered at full length in 1808 the title deeds and papers relating to this seigniorship". (See RIGAULT AND VAUDREUIL.)

LOTBINIÈRE. Vol. VII, p. 97,—1829—Julie-Christine Chartier de Lotbinière being absent from the Province with her husband Gaspard-Pierre-Gustave Joly, was granted delay.

LOTBINIÈRE. Vol. VII, p. 181,—1830—Julie-Christine Chartier de Lotbinière, wife of Gaspard-Pierre-Gustave Joly, seignior of this fief as the daughter of Michel-Eustache-Gaspard-Alain Chartier de Lotbinière who took the oath in 1781. (See our Report 1884.)

LUSSAUDIÈRE. Vol. V, p. 229,—1798—Louis Proux acquired this fief from Dame Marie-Joseph Delorme, widow of Dominique Debartzch who took the oath in 1781. (See our Report 1884.)

M.

MADAWASKA. (See RIVIÈRE DU LOUP EN BAS.)

MASKINONGÉ. ($\frac{2}{3}$ of the fief.) Vol. V, p. 1,—1781—Louis Belair was proprietor of this part of the fief 1st In virtue of the marriage contract between his father and his mother Gèneviève Petit Bruno in 1718; 2nd in virtue of a deed executed before Pitard, Clerk of Three Rivers, in 1763, whereby it appears that the said Louis Belair inherited the rights of Gertrude Bruno at her death; 3rd by acquiring, in 1775, the rights of Joseph Cazabon and his wife Marie Madeleine Emery. (See our Report 1884.)

MASKINONGÉ AND CARUFEL (Parts of the fief.) Vol. VII, p. 57,—1829—A delay of eighteen months was granted to Pierre Duchesnay.

MATANE. Vol. V, p. 224,—1798—Simon Fraser, Jr., had purchased this fief in 1797, from his cousin Simon Fraser, Sr. The latter acquired it in 1793 as the last

- and highest bidder at the sale, by the Sheriff of Quebec, Jacques Sheppard, of the property of Donald Mackinnon. (See our Report 1884.)
- MATAPEDIAC.** (See LAKE MATAPEDIAC.)
- MÉTIS (or MITIS) and ILES SAINT BARNABÉ.** Vol. V, p. 380,—1802—Mathew McNider purchased the fief, in that same year, from Antoine Joubin dit Boisvert and Madeleine Pinguet de Targis his wife. (See our Report 1884.) The instrument does not show the mutations between the years 1802 and 1723.
- MÉTIS (or MITIS) and ILES SAINT BARNABÉ.** Vol. VI, p. 202,—1821—John McNider had purchased this fief in 1807 from the Sheriff of Quebec, James Shepherd, in pursuance of a seizure against the goods of Mathew McNider who took the oath in 1802. (See above.)
- MÉTIS.** Vol. VII, p. 31,—1829—The Drapeau heirs obtained a delay of three months.
- MÉTIS (Lake.)** Vol. VII, p. 243,—1831—Jean-Baptiste René Hertel de Rouville held $\frac{2}{3}$ of the fief, and his sister Marie-Anne-Julie Hertel de Rouville, widow of Honorable Charles-Michel Trumberry de Salaberry the other $\frac{1}{3}$. They derived the fief from their grandfather René-Ovide Hertel de Rouville who married, in 1741, Louise Catherine André, daughter of Pierre André Sieur de Leigne. It is not stated how René-Ovide Hertel de Rouville became owner of this fief; but the instrument mentions the fact that Nicolas Lanouiller, who took the oath in 1725, had also married Catherine Jeanne, a daughter of the said Pierre André, Sieur de Leigne. (See our Report, 1884.)
- MILLE ILES.** (Commonly called Blainville— $\frac{1}{2}$ of the fief.)—Vol. VI, p. 335,—1829—Catherine Claus, widow of William Claus, John Johnson Claus and Warren Claus, sons of the said William; Catherine-Anne daughter of William Claus and widow Geale as also the children by her marriage, took the oath in relation to his part of the said fief, which the said William Claus had purchased from Jacob Jordan. The latter had purchased from Simon Fraser who had purchased from Louis Hertel de Chambly, who took the oath for half the fief, in 1781. (See our Report, 1884.)
- MILLE ILES.** (Commonly called Blainville—Part of fief.)—Vol. VII, p. 81,—1829—Janvier Domp tail (*Dontail* according Abbé Tanguay.) Lacroix held this part as heir to his father Hubert Lacroix and by purchasing the shares of his brothers and sisters. The said Hubert Lacroix had received this part of this fief as a gift, from Marie-Anne-Thérèse Celoron, widow of Sieur Lamarque, who took the oath in 1781. (See our Report, 1884.)
- MILLE VACHES.** Vol. V, p. 135,—1785—Thomas Dunn and Pierre Stewart were co-proprietors of this fief. Thomas had purchased the whole fief in 1764, from Ignace Aubert de la Chesnaye, and sold $\frac{1}{2}$ to Pierre Stewart, in 1767. (See our Report for 1884.)
- MILLE VACHES.** ($\frac{1}{2}$ of fief.) Vol. VIII, p. 32,—1837—Mary Stewart, James F. S. Stewart and William Taylor, Peter Short had inherited this part of the fief from Peter Stewart who, as appears above, purchased in 1787, from Thomas Dunn, and took the oath in 1785. (See above.)
- MILLE VACHES.** (Part.) Vol. VIII, p. 56,—1837—John Greenshields and James Weir held part of this fief, which they derived from their uncle John Blackwood, who together with Patrick Langan purchased from the Sheriff of Quebec after seizure of the goods of William Grant. (See our Report, 1884.)
- MINGAN.** (Mainland— $\frac{1}{2}$ of fief.) Vol. VIII, p. 32,—1837—Mary Stewart, James F. S. Stewart and William Taylor, Peter Short had inherited this part from Peter Stewart who had acquired it with William Grant and Thomas Dunn, who took the oath in 1781. (See our Report, 1884.)
- MINGAN.** (Mainland— $\frac{1}{2}$ of fief.) Vol. VIII, p. 56,—1837—John Greenshields and James Weir held this part of the fief, which they derived from their uncle John Blackwood; the latter had purchased part of the fief in 1808 with Patrick Langan, on seizure and sale of the goods of William Grant who took the oath in 1781. (See Report 1884.)

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Mitis. (*See Mitis.*)

MONCEAUX. (An out-fief attached to the seigniorship of Sillery.) Vol. VII, p. 282,—1831—(There are in this instrument several links missing from the chain of mutations. I shall give them as they stand.) Charles Panet was the son of Jean-Antoine Panet, who bought this fief in 1782, from the heirs of Charles-Auguste Rheaume; the latter "according to a statement and enumeration furnished by the Jesuit Fathers, in 1781, was then the proprietor." Prior to that date there are several links missing; in 1769, the fief was awarded to Henry Bassel, under an execution against the goods of Sieur de Lamolletière, who acquired it in 1749 from the D'Auteuil heirs. Here there is another hiatus of nearly a century. But we find that Denis-Joseph Ruelle D'Auteuil Sieur de Monceaux inherited it, in 1665, from his mother-in-law Anne Glanier, widow of Jean du Clement du Vault. The latter acquired it in 1649 from the Hospital Nuns of Quebec who were the first grantees in 1637 and 1646.

MONNOIR. Vol. VII, p. 72.—1829—Jean-Roch Rolland acquired this fief in 1826, from Sir John Johnson, who had purchased from the widow and heirs of Jean-Bte.-Nicolas-Roch de Ramezay. The latter was the son of Claude de Ramezay who took the oath in 1725. (*See our Report 1884.*)

MONTARVILLE ($\frac{1}{3}$ of the fief). Vol. VI, p. 409,—1829—Henry des Rivières, son of François des Rivières, purchased, in 1824, the $\frac{1}{3}$ of this fief from the brothers Henry and Edouard des Rivières Beaubien, children of Eustache Ignace Trottier des Rivières Beaubien and Charlotte Boucher de la Bruère who had inherited it from her father René Boucher de la Bruère who took the oath for the whole fief in 1781. (*See Report 1884.*)

MONTARVILLE. Vol. VII, p. 11,—1829—Delay was granted to René Boucher de la Bruère until his health would permit of his taking the oath.

MONTARVILLE ($\frac{1}{3}$ the fief). Vol. VII, p. 228,—1830—Henry des Rivières acquired $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole fief from René Boucher de la Bruère, in addition to the $\frac{1}{3}$ for which he took the oath in 1829. (*See above.*)

MONTARVILLE. (The other half.) Vol. VII, p. 233,—1830—François-Pierre Bruneau purchased the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the fief, in 1829, from René Boucher de la Bruère. (*See our Report 1884.*)

MONT LOUIS. Vol. V, p. 170,—1789—James Curchard, trader, of Quebec, having offered to take the oath in relation to this fief, "Lord Dorchester, after refusing to receive him and to vest in him lands situated on the south side of the river St. Lawrence, furnished him a certificate of his offers."

MONT LOUIS. Vol. VII, p. 176.—1830.—Mathew Bell purchased this seigniorship in 1824 from the heirs of Robert Hunter, who had purchased in 1799 from the Sheriff of Quebec, after a seizure against the goods of James Curchard mentioned in the preceding abstract.

MOUNT MURRAY, (on the north bank of river Malbaie). Vol. VI, p. 222,—1823—John Malcolm Fraser inherited this fief from his father Malcolm Fraser, lieutenant 78th regiment and first grantee, 1762.

N.

NEUVILLE OR POINTE AUX TREMBLES. Vol. V, p. 434,—1835—Edouard Larue, as the husband of Adelaide Launière, owned $\frac{1}{2}$ and Edouard Narcisse de Lorimier and his sister Adélaïde, widow of Vincent Ducharme, held the other $\frac{1}{2}$ as heirs of Madeleine Deschenaux, wife of Guillaume de Lorimier. This fief was inherited by them from Charles Joseph Deschenaux, eldest son of Joseph Brassard Deschenaux who took the oath in 1781. (*See our Report 1884.*)

NICOLET AND ÎLE À LA FOURCHE. ($\frac{1}{2}$ the fief.) Vol. V, p. 358,—1807—In 1798 Jean Bte. Lozeau acquired the rights of the Beaubien heirs who had derived a part of this fief from their uncle René Guay. In 1799 he purchased the rights of Elizabeth Mousseaux, widow of the aforesaid René Guay who had become the owner of the fief in virtue of a judgment of the Court of Appeal rendered against Pierre Poulin de Cressé. (For prior mutations see our Report 1884.) In

exchange, the said widow had obtained: 1st three farms in the seigniory of Bay Saint Paul; 2nd a lot of land in the town of Three Rivers. (See our Report 1884.)

NICOLET AND CRESSÉ. ($\frac{1}{12}$ of fief.) Vol. VI, p. 84,—1811—Jean Bte. Lozeau, in addition to $\frac{1}{12}$ in Nicolet for which he took the oath in 1801, had also in 1811 acquired $\frac{1}{2}$ of the two fiefs, from M. Joseph-Claude Poulin de Courval, curé of Pointe-aux-Trembles. The latter, in addition to the share he inherited from his father, Claude Poulain de Courval had also purchased, in 1810, the rights of Antoine Poulin de Courval and Angélique Du Moulin his wife and the rights of Dlle. Josephite Louise Poulin de Courval. In 1805, the said M. Joseph Claude Poulin de Courval purchased the rights acquired in Nicolet by Moses and Ezechiel Hart from their creditor Louis Poulin de Courval. (See next preceding abstract.)

NICOLET. (The $\frac{3}{4}$ of fief.) Vol. VI, p. 205,—1822—Kennelm Connor Chandler purchased this part of the fief in 1821, from the Sheriff of Three Rivers, at a sale made in pursuance of a judgment rendered against Pierre Poulin de Cressé. (See above.)

NICOLET. ($\frac{1}{4}$ of fief.) Vol. VI, p. 464,—1829—Kennelm Connor Chandler, in addition to the part he acquired in 1821 and for which he took the oath in 1822, acquired, in 1822, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the fief from Marie-Angèle Trigane Lafliche widow of Jean Bte. Lozeau, who took the oath in 1811 for $\frac{1}{12}$ of the fief.

NICOLET. (18 arpents—frontage—detached from the seigniory, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the said seigniory.) Vol. VI, p. 269,—1829—Dlles. Josephite and Louise Lozeau derived these parts of the fief from their father, Jean Bte. Lozeau, who took the oath in 1811. (See above.)

NICOLAS RIOUX or HA! HA! BAY. Vol. VII, p. 31,—1829—The Drapeau heirs were granted a delay of three months.

NIVERVILLE. Vol. VII, p. 30,—1829—Delay granted Joseph Boucher de Niverville.

NIVERVILLE. Vol. VII, p. 325,—1832—Joseph Boucher de Niverville owned this fief as the son of Joseph Claude Boucher de Niverville who took the oath in 1781, and by purchasing the rights of his co-heirs. (This fief having no name originally, has been designated as "THREE RIVERS," fief in the town of that name." See our Report 1884.)

NOUVELLE-LONGUEUIL. (See SOULANGES.) Vol. VII, p. 28,—1829—Delay granted to M. de Beaujeu, then travelling in Europe. (See SOULANGES.)

NOYAN. Vol. VII, p. 463,—1835—William Plenderleath Christie derived this fief from his father Robert Christie, who had purchased it, in 1764, from Catherine D'Aillebout de Mantel, wife of Pierre Payan Chavois de Noyan. This fief had been granted in 1743 to Sieur Chavois de Noyan.

P.

PETITE NATION. Vol. V, p. 371,—1802—Joseph Papineau had acquired from the Seminary, Quebec, in 1801, $\frac{3}{4}$ ths—or 2 leagues in front by 5 in depth—of a fief first granted to Mgr. de Laval, who bestowed it on the Seminary of Quebec in 1692. The original grant was 5 leagues in front by 5 leagues in depth.

PETITE NATION. (A part detached from this fief and forming a new fief 160 arpents in front by 5 leagues in depth.) Vol. VI, p. 26,—1809—Robert Fletcher acquired this part of the fief from Joseph Papineau, 1809. (See above.)

PETITE NATION. (The whole.) Vol. VI, p. 163,—1818—Louis Joseph Papineau in 1817. The latter resumed possession, in 1810, of the part he had sold to Robert Fletcher, who died without being able to discharge his obligations to him.

PIERREVILLE. ($\frac{1}{2}$ the fief) Vol. V, p. 73,—1781—Suzanne Blondeau, widow and dowager of Joseph Hertel, owned in that capacity $\frac{1}{2}$ the fief. The instrument does not give the previous mutations; but a reference to our Report for 1884 will show that, in 1723, Joseph Hertel took the oath for the whole of the fief. (Was Suzanne Blondeau the widow of the said Joseph Hertel, or of his son?)

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- PIERREVILLE.** Vol. V, p. 239,—1798—David Alexander Grant, William Grant and Nicolas Montour purchased the fief in that year, from Antoine-Isidore Badeaux, sheriff of Three Rivers, at a sale under a writ of *Venditioni exponas* against François-Lemaitre Dahemme, jr., at the suit of John Antil. The instrument does not show the mutations immediately preceding and says nothing as to the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the fief for which, as we have seen, Suzanne Blondeau widow of Joseph Hertel, took the oath in 1781. (*See above.*)
- POINTE-À-L'ORIGINAL.** Vol. VI, p. 228,—1827—Charles P. Tredwell purchased this fief in 1824 from Nathaniel Hazard Tredwell, who purchased in 1796, from Joseph-Dominique-Emmanuel de Longueuil, who took the oath for the seigniorship in 1781. (*See our Report for 1884.*)
- POINTE-AU-FOIN.** (*See SAINT-JOSEPH.*)
- POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES.** (*See NEUVILLE.*)
- POINT-DU-LAC.** (*See TONNANCOUR.*) Vol. VII, p. 56,—1829—A delay of 6 months granted Geneviève Willa, widow of Nicolas Montour.
- PORT DANIEL.** Vol. VIII, p. 160,—1796—Writ of redemption served on Jérémie McCarthy and others who had purchased certain parts of the fief from the Deneau and Louet heirs. (*See our Report 1884.*)

Q.

- QUEBEC.** (Fief in the city.) Vol. V, p. 94,—1782—The Fabrique of the parish of Notre Dame, Quebec, received in 1674, the grant of a lot of land around the church of Notre Dame.
- QUEBEC.** (*Franc-alleu* in the city.) Vol. V, p. 99,—(without date or signature),—Mgr. Jean Olivier Briand took the oath for the episcopal residence, buildings and some three arpents of land. He put forward as an incommutable proprietary title in himself and his successors a decree of H. M. Council of State,—rendered in 1743, in the matter of a claim to the ownership of the said residence, &c., put forward by the Nuns of the General Hospital, Quebec, as universal legatees of Mgr. de St. Vallier,—bestowing upon Mgr. de Pontbriand, for himself and his successors, the said Episcopal residence, &c.

R.

- RAMEZAY.** Vol. V, p. 16,—1781—Joseph Howard purchased this fief from Jacques Strachan, who acquired it under a judgment of the Court of King's Bench, rendered in 1765 against Jean Bondfield. The latter had purchased it in 1764, from Dame Louise de Tonnancour, wife of Jean-Baptiste-Nicolas Roch, Sieur de Ramezay, Dame Geneviève de Ramezay, widow of Sieur de Boishébert, Dame Ramezay, widow of M. de Lacorne, and Demoiselle Louise de Ramezay. (*See our Report, 1884.*)
- RAMEZAY AND BOURCHEMIN.** (Part of the two fiefs). Vol. VI, p. 443,—1829—Hugues Lemoyne de Martigny acquired a part of these two fiefs from Gilbert Jenkins, who had purchased it from Patrick Langan, in 1797. The instrument does not state how the latter acquired it, and the only title it mentions is the record of the taking of the oath by Claude de Ramezay for the fief of Ramezay, in 1724, and by Le Marquis de Vaudreuil for the fiefs of VAUDREUIL and BOURCHEMIN, in 1725. (*See our Report, 1884.*)
- RAMEZAY.** (*See D'AILLEBOUT and RAMEZAY.*)
- REPENTIGNY.** Vol. VII, p. 464,—1835—William Plenderleath Christie derived this fief from his father Robert Christie, who had purchased it from Jean-Baptiste Normand in 1777. The instrument leaves it to be inferred that the latter had acquired it from Louise Charlotte de Boucherville, wife of Jacques Ferrault, trader, Quebec. (*See our Report for 1884.*)
- RIÉAUME.** Vol. VII, p. 32,—1829—Catherine Tardieu de la Naudière was granted a delay of six months.
- RIGAULT AND VAUDREUIL.** Vol. V, p. 453,—1806—Michel-Eustache-Gaspard-Alain Chartier de Lotbinière, who took the oath for these two fiefs in 1781, caused to

be "enregistered at full length, in 1808, the title deeds and papers relating to these two fiefs, which said deeds and papers are only summarily mentioned in the instrument recording the oath taken by him before Sir Frederick Haldimand." (See our Report for 1884.)

RIGAULT AND VAUDREUIL. Vol. VI, p. 1,—1808—Record (continued) of the title deeds and papers of Michel-Eustache-Gaspard-Alain Chartier de Lotbinière. (See above.)

RIMOUSKI. Vol. VIII, p. 31,—1829—The Drapeau heirs were granted delay for three months.

RIVIÈRE DAVID. Vol. VI, p. 37,—1809—Josias Wurtele had purchased, in 1808, from the Sheriff of Three Rivers, L. Gagy, this fief, under a writ of seizure against the estate of William Grant' who had purchased it, in 1800, from Nicolas Montour. The latter acquired it, in 1798, from Jonathan Eckart, who had purchased from the Sheriff of Montreal, W. Gray, "the said seigniorship having been seized under a writ issued against Pierre du Calvet," to whom the Governor granted delay in 1781. (See our Report for 1884.) This fief was granted in 1741, to Joseph Deguise dit Desrosiers; but the instrument does not state how du Calvet had acquired the ownership.

RIVIÈRE DAVID. Vol. VII, p. 168,—1830—Josias Wurtele renewed the oath he had taken for this fief in 1809. (See above.)

RIVIÈRE DAVID or DEGUIRE. Vol. VIII, p. 1,—1836—Jonathan Wurtele had inherited this fief from his father Josias Wurtele who took the oath in 1830. (See preceding abstract.)

RIVIÈRE DAVID or DEGUIRE. Vol. VIII, p. 148,—1854—Jonathan Sexton Campbell Wurtele held this fief as the son of Jonathan Wurtele who took the oath in 1836. (See preceding abstract.)

RIVER MADELINE. Vol. VI, p. 75,—1810—John Blackwood purchased the fief in that year from the Sheriff of Quebec under a writ against the goods of James Todd. (The instrument does not show any other changes back to 1725. For prior mutations see our Report for 1884.)

RIVER MADELINE ($\frac{1}{3}$ of fief.) Vol. VIII, p. 56,—1837—John Greenshields had inherited this part of the fief from his uncle John Blackwood who took the oath in 1810. Vol. VI, p. 75.

RIVER DU LOUP (en bas) AND MADAWASKA. ($\frac{1}{3}$ of the latter.) Vol. VI, p. 232,—1828—Alexander Fraser had acquired the whole of these two fiefs from General James Murray, Governor of Canada. (The said Fraser had in 1817 and 1818 given $\frac{1}{3}$ of the fief of Madawaska and Témiscouata to Joseph Bouchette) General Murray acquired the seigniorships from Jean-Antoine Doudanne Donserville (?) Sieur de l'Étendard and Marie-Anne Duperré his wife, widow of Pierre Claverie, who took the oath for the two fiefs in 1756, and from Dlle. Marie-Julia Claverie. (See our Report 1884.)

RIVER DU SUD. (Part of fief in parish of St. Pierre River du Sud.) Vol. VI, p. 106, Joseph and Jean-Bte. Talbot dit Jervais had purchased this part of the fief in 1810 from Marie-Angélique Chaussegros de Léry widow of Jean-Bte. Couillard and from Antoine Couillard. (See our Report 1884.)

RIVER DU SUD. (Part of this fief and of L'Espinau.) Vol. VII, p. 98,—1829—Jean Bte. Couillard Dupuis, besides the share inherited from his father Jean-Bte. Couillard Dupuis who took the oath in 1781, had also acquired all the rights of his brothers and sisters. (See our Report 1884.)

RIVIÈRE OUELLE. (See LA BOUTEILLERIE.)

ROBERT. (See GATINEAU.) Vol. VI, p. 94.

ROQUETAILLADÉ. (Part of fief improperly called ROTAILLADÉ in this *Acte* (1) Vol. V, p. 229,—1798—Louis Prou had purchased six arpents and a quarter in

(1) It is singular to notice how the names alter after 1760; as you advance in the perusal of the Rolls the surnames and even the names of lands and fiefs disappear and nothing is given but the patronymic. Or else the latter disappears and nothing remains but the name of the lands or the surname. The nobiliary particle is also frequently omitted, as in the case of Marguerite Tonnancour mentioned in this abstract. It has been deemed expedient to rectify this as far as it was possible to do so.

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front by three leagues in depth of this fief, from Thos. Coffin and Dame Marguerite Tonnancour in 1796. (For prior mutations see GODFREY AND ROQUETAILLADE in our Report 1884.)

ROQUETAILLADE and GODFREY. (See GODFREY and ROQUETAILLADE.)

ROUVEILLE. Vol. VII, p. 243,—1831—Jean Bte. René Hertel de Rouville derived the fief from his father Jean Bte. Melchior Hertel de Rouville. (See our Report 1884.)

ROUVILLE. Vol. VIII, p. 124,—1844—Thomas Edmund Campbell had purchased the fief in 1844 from Hon. René Hertel de Rouville who took the oath in 1831. (See above.)

S.

SABREVOIS and BERRY. Vol. VII, p. 463,—1835—William Plenderleath Christie derived this fief from his father Robert Christie, who had purchased in 1764, jointly with Mozes Hazen, from Sieur Sabrevois de Bleury who received the grant in 1750. Robert Christie had purchased the interest of Mozes Hazen.

ST. ANTOINE DE TILLY. (See TILLY.)

SAINT ARMAND. (On Lake Champlain.) Vol. V, p. 152,—1789—The first grant of this fief was made in 1748 to Nicholas LeVasseur, *constructeur des vaisseaux de Sa Majesté au Canada*. In 1750, having returned to France, he sold it to Henry Guynand a merchant in London who leased it firstly in 1760, with promise of sale, to William McKenzie, Benjamin Price, James Moore and George Fulton "for five shillings sterling and the yearly rental of one pepper-corn, to the end that in virtue thereof the said Wm. McKenzie, &c., might be placed in possession of the said lands," which were sold to them in the same year for £450. The Honorable Thomas Dunn who took the oath in 1789, had purchased $\frac{1}{2}$ of this fief in 1786, from James Moore, who had purchased the parts held by Benjamin and Wm. McKenzie in order to unite them with his own. The Hon. Thos. Dunn purchased the other $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1787 from Peter Geddes, Sergeant in the Royal artillery, then at Woolwich, and his wife Helen Fulton, unmarried, legatee of the aforesaid George Fulton. After the American Declaration of Independence and the division of the territories of the United States and Canada the greater part of this fief was included in the State of Vermont.

SAINT AUBERT. (Previously AUBERT.) Vol. VI, p. 159,—1817—George Pozer purchased this privilege in 1808 from the estate of William Grant, who took the oath for the fief in 1781. (See AUBERT in our Report for 1884.)

ST. CHARLES DES ROCHES or LES GRONDINES. Vol. V, p. 53,—1781—Augustin Hamelin, Marie Bury, widow of Jean Baptiste Hamelin, Louis Marchand, Joseph Gauvin, Louis Trottier, François Boisvert, René Hamelin, Eustache Grondines, Joseph Picard and Augustin L'Ainé were all seigniors and proprietors of this fief. The *Acte* does not mention the various mutations undergone by this fief after 1723, when Jacques Hamelin took the oath. (See our Report 1884.)

SAINT-CHARLES DES ROCHES. (Les Grondines.) Vol. V, p. 338,—1801—Mathieu McNider purchased the several parts of this fief as follows: in 1792, from Ferdinand and Frédéric Hamelin; in 1793, from Nicolas Perrin and Dame Archange Hamelin. The filiation between the aforesaid Hamelins mentioned in the *Acte* of 1723 is not indicated in the said *Acte*. (See preceding abstract.)

SAINT-CHARLES (on the Chambly river.) or SAINT-FRANÇOIS LENEUF. Vol. V, p. 397,—1803—Andrew Winkelfoss had purchased this fief in the previous year from the Sheriff of Montreal, Edward-William Gray, at a sale under an execution against Margaret Hughes, widow of Hon. James Walker who had purchased it at a judicial sale of the property of Jean Jennison, who took the oath in 1781. (See our Report 1884.)

SAINT-CHARLES, (on the Chambly river.) Vol. VIII, p. 78,—1845—Joseph-Elmire Debartzch wife of Lewis-Thomas Drummond, Rosalie-Caroline Debartzch wife of Samuel Cornwallis Monk, Louise-Aurèle Debartzch wife of Edouard Sylvestre de Rotterdam, who took the oath in that year, inherited this fief from their



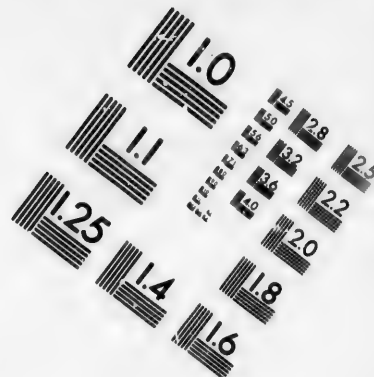
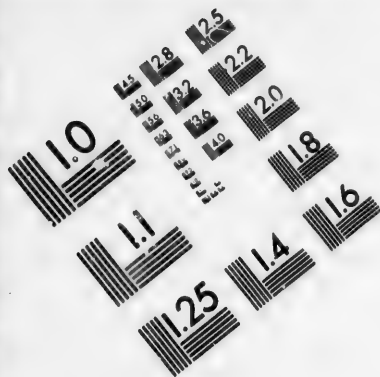
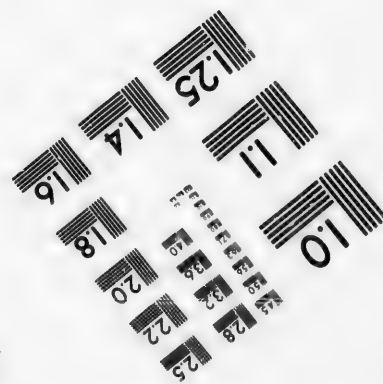
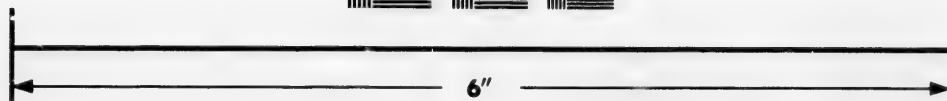
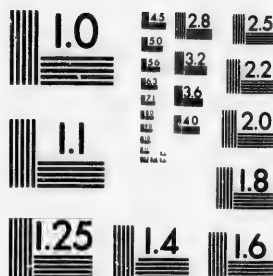
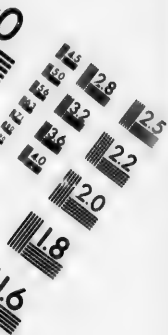


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- father, Pierre Dominique Debartzch. The latter purchased at a sale by the Sheriff of Montreal under an execution against the goods of Andrew Winklefoss who took the oath in 1803. (*See above.*)
- SAINT-CHARLES**, (on the Yamaska river.) Vol. V, p. 107,—1784—Thomas Barrow purchased this fief at a sale under execution of the goods of George Jackson of Yamaska at the suit of François-Henry and Pierre-François Thiersant. The *Acte* does not give the previous mutations. (*See* in our Report for 1884 "SAINT-CHARLES, Vol. II, p. 158,—1723.")
- SAINT-CHARLES**, (on the Yamaska river,) and **BONSECOURS**. Vol. VI, p. 409,—1834—Aimé Massue had purchased these two fiefs as follows: Saint-Charles, in 1833, from Thomas James Barrow who took the oath in 1784. (*See above*, Vol. V, p. 107.) In 1832 he purchased Bonsecours from Jane-Ann Barrow, of London, daughter of the said General Thomas Barrow.
- SAINT-DENIS**. (Below Quebec.) Vol. VI, p. 89,—1812—François Blanchet who held $\frac{1}{2}$ of this fief in right of his wife Catherine-Henry Juchereau Duchesnay, acquired the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ as follows: in 1809, $\frac{1}{4}$ from Jean-Baptiste Juchereau Duchesnay, $\frac{1}{4}$ from Hon. Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau husband of Louise-Françoise Juchereau Duchesnay, $\frac{1}{4}$ from Antoine-Louis Juchereau Duchesnay, and, lastly, $\frac{1}{4}$ from Michel-Louis Juchereau Duchesnay husband of Hermine de Salaberry. The vendors were each and all heirs of Hon. Antoine-Juchereau Duchesnay. (The *Acte* does not show the previous mutations but simply gives the name of Nicolas Juchereau of St. Denis as first grantee, in 1679, for and in the name of his son, Joseph Juchereau of St. Denis.)
- SAINT-DENIS**. ($\frac{1}{4}$ of fief.) Vol. V, p. 12,—1836—Amable Dionne purchased $\frac{7}{16}$ of this fief in 1830 from J. Gow Smith, who derived it from his father Lauchlin Smith, and $\frac{9}{16}$ from John Fraser; lastly in 1832 he purchased $\frac{1}{2}$ from Joseph Onellet and his wife, Louise Esther Fournel.
- SAINT-ANNE**, (Part of original fief.) Vol. VI, p. 192,—1819—The Hon. John Hale purchased the fief, in that year, from Dlle. Marie-Anne de la Naudière. Charles Tardieu de la Naudière took the oath for this part of the original fief of Saint-Anne in 1781. (*See* our Report 1884.)
- SAINT-ANNE DE LA POCATIÈRE**. (*See* LA POCATIÈRE.)
- SAINT-BARBE** (A fief of 67 arpents and 2 rods detached from the Seigniori of AUBIN DE L'ISLE.) Vol. V, p. 61,—1781—Charles Doyon acquired this fief from Guillaume Le Roy and Marie-Anne de l'Isle his wife, and from Jean Bte. Gatiou and Françoise de l'Isle his wife. (For prior mutations *see* DE L'ISLE in our Report 1884.)
- SAINT-FAMILLE** and **SAINT-JEAN**. (*See* ISLAND OF ORLEANS.)
- SAINT-FRANÇOIS** on river St. François. (The whole fief less $\frac{1}{4}$.) Vol. VI, p. 145,—1817,—Louis Prou acquired the greater part of the fief from the heirs of Joseph-Lemaître in 1817; in 1812 from Joseph-Antoine Crevier de Saint-François and others. The *Acte* does not show the mutations back to 1723, when Jean Crevier de Saint-François took the oath. (*See* our Report 1884.)
- SAINT-FRANÇOIS**. (Fief on Côte Ste. Gèneviève, Quebec.) Vol. V, p. 79,—1781—Michel Hamel purchased this fief in 1767 from Jean Bte. Petitclerc and Marie-Françoise Prévost. The *Acte* states that he had lost in a fire the title deeds given him by the party from whom he purchased. But a reference to our Report 1884, SAINT-FRANÇOIS, Vol. II, p. 390—will show that Jean Bte. Prévost took the oath in 1725. (*See* "SAINT-FRANÇOIS, Côte Ste. Gèneviève, Quebec," in our Report 1884.)
- SAINT-FRANÇOIS LE NEUF**. (*See* SAINT-CHARLES on the Chambly river.)
- SAINT-GILES**. Vol. V, p. 124,—1784—Alexander Fraser acquired this fief from Louis Etienne Bageot de Beauvillage and Gilles Bageot de Beauvillage, sons of Gilles Bageot de Beauvillage, first grantee, 1739.
- SAINT-GILLES**. Vol. V, p. 258,—1822—(This *Acte* is merely a translation of another written in English at page 262 of this volume.) Arthur Davidson appeared on behalf of his minor son Walter, to whom his maternal grandfather, Alexandre

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Fraser, had given the fief in 1791, with a provision for entail if the donee should die before the age of 40 years. (See preceding abstract.)

SAINT-HYACINTHE. (Vol. V, p. 388.—No date, but probably in 1802 or 1803—Hyacinthe Marie Delorme for $\frac{1}{2}$ and Pierre-Dominique Deberge (Debartzch) for $\frac{1}{2}$ of the fief. The former derived the said $\frac{1}{2}$ from his father Hyacinthe-Simon Delorme and his sister Marie-Anne Delorme wife of Claude Dénéchaud. Pierre-Dominique Debartzch inherited his $\frac{1}{2}$ from his mother Marie-Josephte Delorme, daughter of the said Hyacinthe-Simon Delorme, who purchased the fief in 1753 from Pierre François de Rigaud de Vaudreuil who had received, in 1748, the grant of a seignioriness unnamed along the river Maska or Yamaska. (See Yamaska in our Report for 1881.) Hyacinthe Delorme doubtless called his fief after his patron St. Hyacinthe.

SAINT HYACINTHE. (Part of the Debartzch seignioriness.) Vol. VIII, p. 78,—1845—Josephite Elmiere Debartzch, wife of Lewis Thomas Drummond, Rosalie Caroline Debartzch wife of Samuel Cornwallis Monk, Louise Aurélie Debartzch wife of Alexandre Edouard Kierskowski and Marguerite Cordélia Debartzch wife of Edward Sylvester de Rottermund, who appeared in that year, had inherited the fief from their father Dominique Debartzch who took the oath in 1803. (See above.)

SAINT JEAN DESCHAILLONS. (See ST. OURS.)

SAINT JEAN PORT JOLI. Vol. VII, p. 32,—1829—Catherine Tarien de la Naudière obtained delay for six months.

SAINT JEAN PORT JOLI. Vol. VII, p. 333,—1832—Catherine Tarien de la Naudière was the owner of $\frac{1}{2}$ this fief and usufructuary of the other $\frac{1}{2}$ as the widow of Ignace Aubert de Gaspé who took the oath in 1781. (See our Report 1884.)

SAINT JOSEPH ET LA POINTE AU FOIN. Vol. VII, p. 297,—1831—Charles Bossé purchased the fief in 1824 from Philippe Isaac Bernier who had received it from his father François Bernier who purchased it in 1788 from Pierre Bernier and others. This Pierre Bernier must have been a descendant—the Acte does not say it—of Pierre Bernier who took the oath in 1723. (See our Report 1884.)

SAINT JOSEPH OF L'ESPINAR, (near Quebec.) Vol. VII, p. 32,—1837—Mary Stewart, James F. S. Stewart and William Taylor, Peter Short inherited this part of the fief from Peter Stewart who took the oath in 1781. (See our Report 1884.)

SAINT LAURENT AND SAINT PIERRE. (See ISLAND OF ORLEANS.)

SAINT MICHEL. (Part of the fief situated beside that of Varennes. Vol. V, p. 249,—1798—Amable Lemoyne de Martigny purchased this part of the fief from Augustin Messier, heir of his father Joseph Messier of St. François as to one part thereof and proprietor by purchase, of the rest, from Dugal (?) McDougall. In 1754 the said Joseph Messier purchased from Marie Joseph Dion, widow of François Messier,—selling in her own name and in the name of her children—"a small portion of Delorier island situated in the seignioriness of St. Michel, together with a small share in the said seignioriness. The first grant of this fief was made in 1672, to Jacques Lemoyne and Michel Messier of St. Michel, who afterwards divided the fief between them. The date of the partition is not mentioned, "the rats having gnawed the deed."

SAINT-MICHEL. (Part of the seignioriness.) Vol. VII, p. 366,—1834—Léger Launière inherited the usufruct of a part of this part of the fief from his mother Josephite Deschenaux, and the property of another portion of the said part, from his uncle Messire Charles Joseph Deschenaux, *curé* of Ancienne Lorette, brother of the said Josephite Deschenaux and eldest son of Joseph Brassard Deschenaux who took the oath in 1781. (See our Report 1884.)

SAINT MICHEL. (A part of the extension of this fief.) Vol. VII, p. 380,—1834—Thomas Launière received the usufruct of a part of this part of the fief from his mother Josephite Deschenaux, and the property of the greater part of the said part, from Messire Charles Joseph Deschenaux, eldest son of Joseph Brassard Deschenaux mentioned in the preceding abstract. (See our Report 1884.)

- SAINT MICHEL.** ($\frac{1}{2}$ of fief.) Vol. VII, p. 449,—1835—Edouard Narcisse de Lorimier and his sister Adélaïde, widow of Vincent Ducharme, derived this part of the fief from their mother Madeleine Deschenaux wife of Guillaume de Lorimier and daughter of Joseph Brassard Deschenaux referred to in the last two preceding abstracts.
- SAINT OURS or ST. JEAN DESCHAILLONS** Vol. VII, p. 12,—1829—Delay was granted to Hon. Charles de St. Ours until he should be able to take the oath for this fief.
- SAINT OURS.** (Another fief in the seigniory.) Vol. VII, p. 25,—1829—Delay granted to Xavier Mailhot.
- SAINT PAUL, au pays des Esquimaux.** ($\frac{1}{5}$ of the fief.) Vol. VI, p. 51,—1810—Patrick Langan, William Burns, Mathew Lymburner and John William Woolsey acquired this part of the fief in 1808 from the succession of William Grant who had acquired it in 1805 from Mathew Lymburner and John Crawford, the two latter having purchased it from Joseph Jutrat eldest son of Joseph Jutrat and Marie-Anne Godfroy de St. Paul, in 1801. (See our Report 1884.)
- ST. PIERRE LES BECQUETS.** (See *Levrard*.)
- ST. PIERRE.** (See *Île St. Pierre*.)
- ST. VALLIER or LA DURANTAYE.** Vol. VII, p. 21,—1829—Marie-Anne Tardieu de la Naudière, Antoine-Ovide, Marie-Louise and Agathe Tardieu de la Naudière obtained three months' delay.
- ST. VALLIER or LA DURANTAYE.** Vol. VII, p. 21,—1830—The heirs of Charles François Tardieu de la Naudière who took the oath in 1781. (See our Report for 1884.)
- SHOOLBRED, ou Baie des Chaleurs.** Vol. VI, p. 126,—1815—Mathew Stewart purchased this fief, in 1809, from James Shoolbred first grantee 1788.
- SOULANGES.** Vol. VII, p. 38,—1829—Delay granted to M. de Beaujeu (*sic*) then in Europe.
- SOULANGES and NOUVELLE LONGUEUIL.** Vol. VII, p. 33,—1829—Jacques-Philippe Sareuse de Beaujeu derived this fief from Joseph-Dominique-Emmanuel LeMoyné chevalier de Longueuil who took the oath in 1781 and who, in 1806, constituted the said de Beaujeu his universal legatee. (See our Report 1884.)

T.

- TERREBONNE.** Vol. V, p. 117,—1784—Jacob Jordan purchased this fief from Pierre Paul Margane de la Valtrie who held $\frac{1}{2}$ of the fief in right of his wife Angélique de la Corne and purchased the other $\frac{1}{2}$ from François-Josué de la Corne, then living at Beaulieu in France. (See in our Report for 1884, *TERREBONNE* and *DESPLAINES*, Vol. III, p. 182.)
- TERREBONNE.** Vol. V, p. 404,—1804—Simon McTavish purchased this fief in 1802 from the Sheriff of Montreal, Edward William Gray, under an execution against the goods of Jacob Jordan who took the oath for this fief. (See our Report 1884.)
- TERREBONNE.** Vol. VII, p. 402,—1834—Joseph Masson purchased this fief in 1832 from the Sheriff of Montreal Louis Gngy, after seizure of the goods of Simon McTavish who took the oath for the fief in 1804. (See *above*.)
- TILLY** (commonly called *St. Antoine*) **AND BONSECOURS.** Vol. V, p. 43,—1781—Jean Bte. Noël purchased successively the several parts of this fief between 1768 and 1779, from François Noël, Gèneviève Leclerc widow of Philippe Noël, Pierre Poulin and Marie Noël, Prisque Pâquet and Marie-Thécle Noël his wife and other Noël heirs too numerous to mention. The Act states that in 1748 Philippe Noël purchased the fief of Tilly and 55 arpents in Bonsecours from Dame Angélique Le Gardeur widow De Gaspé, Dlle. Charlotte Le Gardeur and Sieur Aubert de Gaspé. (For prior mutations see *TILLY* and *BONSECOURS* in our Report 1884.)
- TILLY** (commonly called *St. Antoine*) **AND BONSECOURS.** Vol. VI, p. 111,—1814—Jean Bte. Noël derived these two fiefs from his father Jean Bte. Noël who took the oath in 1781. (See *above*.)

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TONNANCOUR or Pointe-du-Lac. Vol. VII, p. 187,—1830—Généviève Wills, widow of Nicolas Montour had the usufruct of this fief under his will. Montour had purchased this fief in 1795 from the Sheriff of Three Rivers, A. Badeaux, under a writ at the suit of Robert Grant vs. Thomas Coffin. The Act does not say how the latter acquired the fief. (For prior mutations see TONNANCOUR and NORMANVILLE in our Report for 1884.)

TREMBLAY (6 arpents of the fief) and ÎLE DU FORT. Vol. V, p. 147,—1789—Pascal Dabuc purchased the two fiefs in 1788, from the widow and heirs of Jacques Lemoyne who took the oath for these fiefs in 1781. (See TREMBLAY, Vol. IV, p. 146.)

TRINITÉ (the whole fief) and CAP ST. MICHEL (a large part of the fief.) Vol. VI, p. 456,—1829—Jacques Lemoyne de Martigny who took the oath in 1781 for the fief of Trinité and who purchased in 1797 part of St. Michel from Augustin Messier de St. Michel. In addition to the share left him by his father Jacques Lemoyne de Martigny, he purchased in 1815 the rights in these two fiefs of his sister Julie, wife of Ambroise Sanguinet. (See our Report 1884.)

TROIS PISTOLES (part of fief.) Vol. VII, p. 65,—1829—Paul Riou was granted delay from October 1829 to June 1830.

TROIS PISTOLES (part of fief.) Vol. VII, p. 209,—1830—Paul Riou owned part of this fief as son of Vincent Riou and by purchasing the shares of several of his coheirs. The Act does not say so, but he must have been a descendant of Nicolas Riou who took the oath in 1723. (See our Report 1884.)

TROIS-PISTOLES. (A great part of the fief.) Vol. VII, page 251,—1831—Eloi Riou derived part of this fief from his father Joseph Riou, son of Etienne who was himself the son of Etienne Riou. (See above.)

TROIS-PISTOLES. (Parts of fief.) Vol. VII, p. 344,—1832—Paul Riou son of Paul, Jean Baptiste son of Jean Baptiste Riou, Benjamin Riou, son of Vincent and Pierre Riou son of Etienne, all of them grandsons of Vincent Riou mentioned in the Act of 1830. (See above.)

V.

VARENNES. ($\frac{2}{3}$ of the seigniority.) Vol. V, p. 249,—1798—Paul L'Huissier purchased, in 1796, $\frac{2}{3}$ of this fief from the vacant succession of Gaspard Massue who acquired the same in 1781: 1st from Jean-Baptiste Bouat, who derived $\frac{1}{3}$ from Jean Thimothé Bouat his brother and their mother Madeleine Gantier de Varennes; 2nd from Mathurin Bouat. (See our Report 1884.)

VARENNES. Vol. VII, p. 1,—1829—Paul Lussier in addition to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the seigniority for which he took the oath in 1798 (see above) purchased the other $\frac{1}{3}$, in 1803, from Christophe Sanguinet who took the oath in 1777. (See our Report 1884.)

VARENNES. (Part of the domain situated at Cap de Varennes.) Vol. VII, p. 204,—1830—Aimé Massue derived this part of the fief from his mother, Marie-Joseph Huet, widow of Gaspard Massue who took the oath in 1777. "Mme. Massue had renounced the community which existed between herself and her husband in order to retain her rights, reprises and marriage settlements." (See preceding abstract.)

VAUDREUIL. (Hôtel de.) See RIGAUT and VAUDREUIL.

VAUDREUIL. (See RIGAUT and VAUDREUIL.)

VERCHÈRES. Vol. VII, p. 20,—1829—Marie-Adélaïde Trottier Desaulniers, widow of Pierre Larchevêque, with Pierre de Boucherville and Thomas de Boucherville obtained delay.

VIEUXPONT. Vol. V, 13,—1781—Joseph de Normanville inherited from his father Louis Godfroy de Normanville. (See our Report 1884.)

VILLECHAUVÉ. Vol. V, p. 283,—1798—Alexander Ellice purchased this fief in 1795 from Michel Chartier de Lotbinière who purchased it from Chavalier François de Beauharnois. The latter derived the seigniority from Le Marquis Charles de Beauharnois, seigneur de Villechauve, first grantee in 1750.

VILLECHAUVÉ. Vol. VII, p. 140,—1830—Edward Ellice inherited from his father Alexander Ellice, who took the oath in 1798 (*see above*) and purchased the rights of his brothers and sisters.

VINCELOTTE. Vol. V, p. 4,—1781—Jean-Gabriel Vincelotte, Sieur de Hautmeny, successively acquired the several parts as follows: In 1771, one-half from the widow and heirs of Joseph-Jean-Bte. Amyot de Vincelotte; in 1749 the rights of Charles Amyot de Vincelotte, Sieur Desilets and those of Messire Pierre Vincelotte de Mandeville, both heirs of Joseph-Jean-Bte. Amyot de Vincelotte; lastly in 1742 he acquired the rights over $\frac{1}{3}$ of the seignior of his brother Jean-Gabriel Amyot Vincelotte, Sieur de Hautmeny. (*See our Report for 1884*)

Y.

YAMASKA AND LABADIE. Vol. VII, p. 148,—1830—Joseph Marie de Tonnancour held these two fiefs as an heir of Joseph Godfroy de Tonnancour, who took the oath for these fiefs in 1781, and by acquiring the rights of his coheirs. (*See our Report 1884.*)

THE END.

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February 1
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CORRESPONDENCE WITH GENERAL GAGE,
1758-1777.

B. 2-1.

B.M., 21,662.

[Vol. B. 2-3 will be found at page 17 of the calendar. B. 2-1 had not been received when the first sheets were printed.]

1758
January 11,
Brunswick;

Gage to Haldimand. Orders have been sent to the 2nd Batt. Royal Americans, under his (Haldimand's) command to furnish two sergeants, two corporals and five privates to be incorporated in a Regiment of Light Infantry of which he (Gage) is to be colonel. Asks that the men be delivered to Ensign Ward. Regrets that the distance prevents the cultivating of acquaintance. Page 1

October 26,
Lake George.

Same to the same. Asking that letters be forwarded without delay to the General at Fort Edward; they are from Vaudreuil. Had sent a detachment to meet the convoy; hopes the 65 waggons will enable him (Gage) to join him (Haldimand) at Halfway Brook. 2

October 26,
Lake George.

Same to the same. The 46th with two pieces of cannon and provisions on their march. Four regiments remaining; 40 teams required to bring them away. Asks that all the teams and horses possible may be sent. (The letter is dated in February, apparently an error. Gage was preparing to leave for Albany in December). 3

1759
February 8,
Albany.

Same to the same. Has received account of the state of Fort Edward. Carpenters sent. Only wait report of preparations being completed to receive them, to send off the 200 men. Provisions not under cover to be stowed in the rooms built for the Rangers, till materials for magazine are received from Bradstreet. Forts Miller, Saratoga and Still Water reinforced. The General (Amherst) has issued orders for all recruits for the Rangers to be sent to Fort Edward immediately. Doubts if any will reach before the middle of next month. Major Rogers must not leave his post at Fort Edward. Victories by the King of Prussia and Prince Ferdinand reported. A fleet and army under Commodore Hughes and General Hobson (Hopson) sailed for the West Indies. Mails for Europe. Regrets the success of the enemy in securing a prisoner. 4

February 10,
Albany.

Same to the same. Is sorry that there has been no better success in gaining intelligence of the enemy. Capt. Johnson, being a good woodman, might be employed. Rogers has been so often on scout, that he should be spared, unless it should be found necessary to employ him. The barracks being nearly ready, will send the reinforcement. The General anxious to have everything ready; urges therefore, that provisions should be put under cover, to prevent their spoiling and causing delay. Material sent for magazines, to be built under charge of Sowers. Forage to be carefully kept. Difficulty of furnishing bricks and mortar. He must do with the material he has and rub through the winter as well as possible. Turnips ordered for the troops. All the officers of the 4th Batt. ordered to join. Should the number of Rangers expected by Major Rogers arrive, different arrangements must be made. Respecting the shed for provisions; the returns of the battalion, &c. 7

February 10,
New York.

Amherst to Gage (extract). Regrets the enemy's Indians got so near Fort Edward and back unpunished. As they can be in small

1789. parties only, they should be pursued when discovered. A picket of the Rangers to be always on the alert to turn out. They will be rewarded if the service against these scalping scoundrels be well done. The picket to bring them to a stand, but other parties to be sent immediately after them to sustain the first and to secure their retreat if necessary. Page 10
- February 15, Albany. Gage to Haldimand. Why provisions were sent before there was cover for them. To do the best he can. How he may procure bricks, stone and lime. What Rutherford, Bayard and Rivet are doing. The discrepancy in the rolls of the Rangers. May send recruits for exercise to the German camp, or wherever he thinks best. Fresh provisions, &c., for the troops. 12
- February 19, Albany. Same to the same. Has received the letters from Major Rogers to the two Jacobs. Will keep them for Amherst's instructions. The little service they were of last year, and the disturbance their creed made in camp. His fears relieved by Haldimand's dexterous management of the hay and provisions. A party of 70 or 80 Indians under Lutteridge for Ticonderoga will probably call at Fort Edward. They are to get provisions, &c., but no rum or other strong liquor. To stop or recall Capt. Johnson, if possible, in case of bad consequences from the two parties meeting without knowing each other. Will send some old magazines scarcely worth reading, but they are lent out at present. The 55th ordered to Albany. The 41th from Long Island to the cantonments on each side of the Hudson. His (Haldimand's) people ordered from the German camp; will send them to Nestigana, a plentiful village. 15
- February 20, Albany. Same to the same. Sending copy of general orders, &c. Sends extract from Amherst's letter respecting Indian scouts (see p. 10). How they can best be followed. The order about deserters only included French men; all others may be enlisted. The Rangers have, strictly speaking, no army rank; to avoid disputes, but if forced to decide, it must be against the officers of the Rangers. It is a matter that should be settled. 17
- February 23, Albany. Same to the same. Approves of the proposal to send a party from the forces with the Indian scout towards Ticonderoga, and also a skilful officer to examine the enemy's works and the road as far beyond the mill towards the fort as possible. Brehm the most suitable. Rogers with Rangers, and also in addition, volunteers, so as to make the whole sufficiently strong. Deserters apprehended; to be tried. Inspection of the sick, &c. 19
- March 1, Albany. Same to the same. The two deserters to be executed, as they intended to desert to the enemy. Investigation ordered into any complaints that may be made among the troops. Approves of arrangements for the detachment going with the Indians to Ticonderoga. 21
- March '2, Albany. Same to the same. Congratulations on the success of the Scout, and of the information secured. From the number of Indians in enemy's forts, many parties may be expected down, but apprehends little mischief. Returns, &c., relating to the sick. 23
- March 15, Albany. Same to the same. Arrival of Brehm with letters. Indians with their prisoners arrived, but could not obtain the Savoyard. LaFleur of the Marine given instead as a great compliment. Indians leave for Sir William Johnson's, very well pleased and very drunk. Examination of prisoners, whose accounts agree with Brehm's report. He (Gage) has no discretion in respect to the relief of garrisons. That is in Gen. Amherst's hands. Orders to send up fresh men to relieve those with scurvy. Arrangements with the

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elder Jacobs about raising a company. Arrival of Brewer, with 100 Rangers and of a Lieut. of Stark's with about 36. Recovered men have marched for Fort Edward; if too many regulars there, to write.

March 27,
Albany.

Gage to Haldimand. Accounts for expenses occasioned by the Indians, and for blankets cut up by the men, to wrap up their frozen feet. Arrangements for the saw mill and for a supply of boards. Another reinforcement of Rangers. The regulars must make room. Rogers ill, but may set out in five or six days. Death of the King of Spain and the Princess of Orange hourly expected.

Page 23

April 3,
Albany.

Same to the same. Rogers to start with a fresh supply of Rangers. One company to be stationed between Still Water, Saratoga and Fort Miller. The story of the French deserter agrees with information. Horses ordered. If any taken at Saratoga they are to be returned, before the inhabitants take alarm, owing to the claims made for horses taken last year. Eyre with the 55th to relieve Fort Edward. Arrangements for the reliefs and transport of the sick. Haldimand's Battalion to be disposed in the farm houses on the Mohawk; 3 Companies at Stonaraby, 4 at Schohary, 2 on the Schenectady and one at Nestigana. Bayard ordered to York. Randell to the St. Lawrence, Walton to relieve the latter. Kepple's success at Gorée. European war news.

28

April 4,
Albany.

Same to the same. The trouble with Rangers as to rank. Sends positive orders that they are to march as directed, any that refuse to be confined for mutiny. Any officer leaving the service to be tried as a deserter. On the arrival of Rogers with his Rangers at Fort Edward they are to be organised and arranged in companies. The articles of War to be read to them every week. The extraordinary scalping at Fort Miller.

30

April 27,
Albany.

Same to the same. To march to-morrow morning with the companies of the 4th Batt. that are at Schenectady and the Flats, proceeding or returning as intelligence is received. The bad marchers to be left behind. The Light Infantry and as many of the companies as are at Schohary to join, as well as the Light Infantry of the Royals and 44th. To govern himself by intelligence of the enemy's movements; if the affair is serious, which he does not believe, he (Gage) will follow with all the force he can collect. To forward to Sir William Johnson sealed, the unsealed enclosure, adding what he thinks necessary.

33

November 6,
Fort Ontario.

Same to the same. No likelihood that the 44th at Niagara will be relieved by a detachment from Stanwix. Will leave him (Haldimand) with the 4-Royal Americans to garrison Fort Ontario. He is to take command, detaching a captain and 100 men to Fort Onondago. Returns left of all the artillery. &c. The artillery officers will acquaint him with what is sent. The remainder will be forwarded hereafter. Arrangements for stores, &c., sent to both Forts, a proportion arriving before winter to be sent to Niagara. Sutlers to be assisted. Honest Indian traders to be protected. Those selling rum to the soldiers and Indians to be banished. The Indians may carry away rum but the traders must not retail it. Fort to be put in good state of defence. The snow and large schooner to winter at Niagara; the small schooner at Fort Ontario. Customary reports of the garrison to be sent to the Commander-in-Chief at Albany.

36

1760
January 9,
Albany.

Gage to Haldimand. News of the movements of officers. No news from Stanwix. A duel between D'Arcy and Abercromby the A.D.C.; neither hurt. Sending two magazines to amuse him. Rumours from Europe. Page 39

January 11,
Albany.

Same to the same. Is surprised at the General supposing the stores were at Fort Ontario, which the returns showed to be wanting. Is concerned at the sickness; medicines ordered to be sent. Impossible to send refreshments; nothing but force could oblige the sleighmen to proceed beyond Fort Stanwix. Will have stores at Captain Dunbar's post ready to be forwarded. Has fixed on a country quarter for all the invalids. Movements of officers. Great numbers ill of scurvy at Crown Point and Ticonderoga; about 100 of the Enniskillens unfit for duty from being frozen. French fleet sail from Brest. Leake is to send garden seeds of all kinds to Oswego and Niagara, where large gardens for the use of the troops are to be prepared. The usefulness of the block houses. 41

February 12,

Butler to Col. Maesy, Commandant at Fort Stanwix. Sending report brought by Indians from Onondago, that the French intend to attack Oswego when the ice clears. 44

February 18,
Albany.

Gage to Haldimand. Sending vinegar and lime juice to the posts. How the supply is to be carried to the posts. Is sorry to hear of the men at his (Haldimand's) post growing worse and the number of deaths. Similar reports from all the posts. Hopes the relief (vinegar, &c.,) will be of use to their recovery from scurvy. 45

February 23,
Albany.

Same to the same. The distressing accounts from him (Haldimand) and from Col. Eyre at Niagara. Nothing has been neglected that could be thought of to assist them. Particulars of supplies sent. Eyre will no doubt report the result of the experiment with a decoction of pine. News that the invasion of Ireland has been baffled. Uproar in Dublin soon quelled. Reports of peace and of plenipotentiaries being named, &c. 47

March 9,
Albany.

Same to the same. Hopes that Eyre will send seamen to save the schooner Missisauga; a poor vessel, but the only one on the Lake. The importance of the dominion of the Lake; little care taken to acquire it. It is to be hoped that carpenters will be sent this year from Oswego. Hopes the vinegar, &c., for the relief of the men, has been received. The snow had gone before the molasses could be sent. The bad state of the roads. Respecting the means for the recovery of the men from scurvy; nets for fishing, garden seeds, &c. Lieut. Mackay will be tried by Court Martial as soon as possible. Is afraid there will not be forage to keep oxen and horses. To clear all around the fort, and have the brush burned far and near. To build ten or a dozen galleys, if he can get timber. If there is iron, he is to have ploughs made. Returns to be sent of the bateaux at Oswego and the Falls. 49

March 16,
Albany.

Same to the same. From York (New York) 1,200 men of the Grenadiers and Montgomery's have sailed for Carolina under Montgomery, Grant and Hamilton. Boats preparing for the campaign with great alacrity. Bradstreet has taken the field. 52

March 31,
Albany.

Same to the same. The distressing accounts of his (Haldimand's) battalion; the number of the dead in the return has a melancholy appearance. The recovered men with recruits ordered to Oswego. The men of the 44th to be kept at Fort Ontario till further orders. Cider sent to the posts on account of the scurvy. The Missisauga not to be burned till every effort is tried to save her. Respecting

1760
April 6,
Albany.

April 21,
Albany.

April 22,
Albany.

May 5,
Albany.

May 11,
Albany.

1763
June 20,
Montreal.

1760. the delay in sending medical comforts to Niagara. The garden seeds sent, &c. Page 53
- April 6, Gage to Haldimand. His (Haldimand's) battalion not to be relieved. Has ordered Capt. Parker and Lieut. Galot to join the reinforcement; the shameful delay caused by want of transport waggons. Amherst's orders to reinforce from his (Gage's) own regiment, the very worst he could have selected, owing to the number of deaths, and most of them now tainted with survy. Will, however, send the whole regiment if demanded. Eyre's proposal to send the snow from Niagara to Oswego; hopes that he has done it, and that the Missisauga is saved, considering the weak state of the marine. 55
- April 21, Same to the same. Detachment left nine days ago, but has made little progress, owing to the state of the Mohawk River. Medical supplies, nets &c., sent with it. Deserters among the 44th to be sent to their regiments; how other deserters are to be disposed of. The easy progress of the commissaries with garden seeds, &c. Is pleased to hear that the men are growing better. The last advices from Niagara are bad. The loss of the Missisauga will be felt; hopes that the rigging may be saved. It is likely that Pouchot is at La Grotte. Only fear of the Six Nations keeps the Indians from doing mischief. Reported defeat of Daun by the Prussians. 57
- April 22, Same to the same. Recapitulates the contents of previous letters. If required, to meet the designs of the enemy, application may be made to Col. Massey for the Grenadiers of the 44th. The little use of taking from Onondaga to reinforce the Falls, the men being as sickly at the one as the other, and the former most likely of a visit from the enemy. They know their own business best, but he thinks that fortifying and securing themselves would find them sufficient employment without attacking others. The men whose term expired after February must serve the campaign. 60
- May 5, Same to the same. The unaccountable delay of Parker with refreshments, which it is hoped will do good to his men and to those at Niagara. Is glad to find the redoubt nearly finished; its necessity. There must be a post at the Three Rivers and a large scow for the transportation of men and cattle; the swamps between that and Onondaga post must be bridged. Dunbar has reconnoitered and found no other road. Recruiting parties all ordered up. The damage to the snow, and other misfortunes to the marine, enough to show that Lake Ontario is not to be trifled with. Is afraid that the carpenters from Schenectady will not reach Niagara in time to complete the other snow. Sailors also have gone forward with stores. Sir William Johnson will soon supply presents for the Indians. Supply of flour for Niagara. 62
- May 11, Same to the same. The arrival of Amherst. Prevost has arrived without a line from Secretary of State or War. Every body in doubt what he will do. Troops raising with the greatest assiduity. Affairs going well in the East Indies. Enemy's operations confined to Hanover. Rangers sent to join Haldimand. 65
- June 20, Same to the same (in French). Congratulates him on his promotion to the Colonelcy; the promotion extends to all the Lieutenant-Colonels, Bradstreet included. Burton had arrived with the 46th and Provincials under Lyman. The 58th follows. The troops sail immediately, but their destination is a secret; believed to be the Havana. Burton, Amherst says, will certainly return to Three Rivers. Act passed to naturalise all foreign officers. The King has given him (Gage) the 22nd. His (Haldimand's) regi-

1762. ment to leave in a week; he will have the pleasure of reviewing them. Will examine the concessions to the Jesuits and send copies. Page 66.
- July 13, Montreal. Gage to Haldimand (in French.) Sending result of his investigations regarding the Jesuits' titles in Three Rivers. The calamities caused by the fire at Three Rivers; would be charmed to be of use in sending tools, &c., necessary to stop the progress of such accidents. Delay in arrival of provisions; it is time they were here, if the embarrassment of last year is to be avoided. Wilkins to command at Niagara and Gladwin at Detroit. The latter to push parties towards Lake Superior and the other lakes. Respecting the roads to Casco Bay. 68.
- July 27, Quebec. Capt. John Brown to the same. Asking him to attend a horse race at Quebec. 70
- August 7, Montreal. Gage to the same (in French). The reported massacre at German Flats and march of Johnson; had been about to send Haldimand's battalion to keep the two Indian villages in check, but had learned the falsity of the report. The rumour had arisen from the conduct of some drunken Indians. Has heard of the arrival of two provision vessels. Reports to the movements of the enemy's squadron and troops. 71
- September 19, Montreal. Same to the same (in French). Report of the taking of the Havana, with the fleet. Burton writes that he is well; a frightful disease among the troops; no list of the deaths. Arrival of the 17th, the Royal Highlanders and Montgomery's, in a pitiable condition; no details. 73
- September 22, Trois Rivières. Haldimand to Gage (in French). Congratulation on the victory at the Havana. Burton has written; he expected to leave shortly. His embarrassing position at Three Rivers. Friendly messages. The reason for allowing Père Isidore to come to Montreal. The good conduct of the order, it would be well if as much could be said of others, &c., &c. 76
- September 23, Père Emanuel Crespel, Recollet, to Haldimand (in French). He is transferring Père Isidore to Montreal, and Père Bernardin de Gannes to Three Rivers. The esteem in which the latter is held there. 75
- September 25, Montreal. Gage to Haldimand (in French). Recommending a Recollet who is going to stay at Three Rivers; he is well behaved. The Recollets have never mixed in cabals and intrigue; their manners are simple and honest, and they have studied to be obedient and not to stir up ill will. Col. Wilmot expected. 74
- October 4, Montreal. Same to the same (in French). His surprise at the sending Père Isidore to Montreal without consulting him (Gage). Has ordered Père Bernardin not to leave Montreal, being well satisfied with him. The character of Père Bernardin; it would be necessary to keep the bit in his mouth. Has returned the letter from the Superior (Crespel.) 79
- November 13, Montreal. Same to the same (in French). Has received the letter by the hands of Frère Césaire. Is satisfied with the excuse for the transfer of the Recollets from one house to the other. His design to prevent the removal of wheat from the Government of Montreal; it is not his purpose to furnish the Governments of Quebec and Three Rivers, if they are in need, but he believes these Governments have enough for the subsistence of the inhabitants. Desires to have his opinion on the subject. The bourgeois have represented that they always suffered from scarcity by the exportation of grain after a good harvest followed by a bad one, and that the Intendants had latterly

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November 18,
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December 14,
Montreal.
1763
January 25,
Montreal.
August 29,
Trois Rivières
October 27,
New York.
October 27,
Trois Rivières
- forbidden the export unless there were two good harvests in the country. No one has passed the Lake since the recapture of St. John's. Pitcher was to embark for the Point, and as he had a favourable wind, he would no doubt reach there in a short time. Possible arrival of Christie and Ogilvy, by the expected ships. Will learn of the regiments from the Havana only on their arrival, unless the arrangements are changed. Report that the Duke of Bedford has gone to Paris to sign the articles of peace. Page 81
Gage to Haldimand (in French). No news from the Havana, except that the sailing of Burton is no longer spoken of, and that the regiments are not now expected, only the Provincials and Independent companies being at present intended to come to this continent. He (Haldimand) would, therefore, see that he would winter at Three Rivers. Arrival of Major Gates and Capt. Davers. Christie and Ogilvie expected at Montreal every moment. 84
Same to the same (in French). Arrival of cases of Portugais (gold coin, the Joannes worth £4 and the moidore £1 10s. cy.), those for Quebec to be sent under escort to Three Rivers, where the escort is to be relieved and the specie sent forward under charge of another detachment. A rumour from the Point of the arrival of a sixty gun ship at York (New York). Arrival of recruits. 85
Same to the same (in French). Letter to Mr. Elliot that the R. A. (Royal Americans) would be maintained after the peace. Great noise against the supposed articles of peace. The Intrepid with Burton not yet arrived at York; does not believe he will risk himself on snow shoes to come to Canada this winter; he will perhaps winter further south than York. There is a great appearance of executions on the Place de Greve; all those put in the Bastille are suspected. 87
Same to the same (in French). Sending despatches; no news; must await the packet for instructions respecting peace or war. Delays in the siege of Schweidnitz; that of Cassel going on. Promotions. Has published the Ordinance forbidding the sending away of grain; asks his assistance to enforce it; several Quebec merchants have come to purchase grain for export, and will try to elude the Ordinance. 88
Haldimand to Gage (?) (in French). Sends copy of a letter from Governor Murray, no hint of the contents of which had been given him when he saw Murray only six days before, but on the contrary had asked him (Haldimand) to continue to administer civil affairs till courts were established. Cols. Herring and Christie had, however, succeeded in changing Murray's views, and he now asks leave to retire, praying that a warrant may issue for the twenty shillings a day allowed, which would not nearly indemnify him for the expense of maintaining the rank of Governor. The King's house is all ready for his successor, who, from the personal expenditure, will receive it in a much better condition than when he himself took possession. 90
Amherst to Haldimand. For a return of the provisions at his post belonging to the Crown. 92
Haldimand to Amherst (in French). Sending report of the state of the troops; they are in good order and are to pass a review before the Commissary, Mr. Pitcher. The forges may be continued till the end of November. Thinks they could be continued with profit. Nordberg is with him; he is a Swede, and well versed in such work. If the forges are to be rebuilt, it might be advantageous to employ him. 93

1783.
November 22, Same to to the same (in French). Has sent the monthly returns, Trois Rivières not anticipating any change in the two days; sends also the distribution of troops. Asks instructions as to whether he shall supply one company to Burton, as ordered in Murray's letter. How he (Haldimand) proposed to move the troops wanted at Montreal, so as to avoid inconvenience of changing the quarters more than was necessary. Precautions in lodging the troops at St. Francis to guard against Indian attacks. Lieut. Gagy named Secretary of the Government of Three Rivers. Arrival of Canadian officers from France. All quiet; the forges going on and ore being collected.

Page 94

November 29, Haldimand to Amherst (in French). Delay in receiving despatches. Respecting provisions. Hopes from the fine weather that the three companies sent by Murray to Montreal have arrived there. Distribution of troops at Maskinongé and St. Francis. Has sent a corporal and four men to Machiche to keep up the communication. 97

December 1, Gage to Haldimand. Arrival of October mail; Canadian letters New York. forwarded by Lieut. DesBarres. The September packet reported to be lost; crew and mails saved. Sends printed copy of proclamation, the establishments, &c., rendered necessary by the peace, and Order in Council for the suppression of contraband trade. Sir Jeffery Amherst has sailed for England. Death of Lord Egmont; changes in the British ministry. Has written for Bouquet to come to York to concert measures for next year. Requisition made by Amherst for 3,000 men on New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia. Only New York has yet answered. Indians busy on the western frontier; a convoy of the Royal Highland Regiment, from Bedford for Fort Pitt, returned after two days, on account of large force of Indians. 99

December 27, Haldimand to Gage (in French). Sending monthly returns of troops. Congratulations on having taken the chief command. All quiet; hopes for warrants for the forges and contingencies. His embarrassment at the delay; has had to advance money himself and other payments becoming due. 102

December 28, Gage to Haldimand. Has opened letters addressed to Amherst. New York. Has received no particular directions as to the forges at Trois Rivières; supposes they are to go on as usual. Difficulties as to bills drawn removed; Barron will give directions as to supplies for extraordinary expenses or subsistence of troops. Troops arrived at Montreal as agreed on with Murray. Burton has sent reinforcements to Fort William Augustus; behaviour of the Missisaugas. Hopes that the Twegatitry (Swegatchie?) Indians will bring back the prisoners as an evidence of good faith. Is satisfied Gagy will be of assistance. Hopes the French officers will not remain in Canada. Can't be too diffident of Indians. The misfortune to Wilkins' detachment on Lake Erie. Gladwin has got provisions to his fort that will last till June. Peace demanded by the Indians; their sincerity doubtful. Report that Bigot is condemned to die; that he is not to have the honour of being beheaded, but is to be hanged. 103

1784
January 16, Same to the same. Sending letters received by the Harriot. New York. King of Poland dead; many competitors for the Kingdom. Believes that a packet by Lieut. McLeane contains the commissions of Murray and of the other Governors of the new Province of Quebec. Respecting clothing. Expected arrival of Prevost from Pensacola with the remains of the third battalion. The people of Pennsylvania have murdered all the domestic Indians at Conestoga.

1764

and threatened to march to Philadelphia to murder all the Susquehanna Indians placed on an island near the city. Has not yet seen Bouquet. No answer yet from the Provinces concerning the requisition for troops. Pennsylvania has voted 1,000 men, but it's feared they will offer such a supply bill to the Governor for their support as he cannot accept. Page 106

January 25.

Haldimand to Gage (in French). Acknowledges receipt of letters, &c. The King's proclamation shall be made public, as ordered. All quiet; the Indians in his neighbourhood disapprove of the conduct of those in the Upper Country. Is sorry that he (Gage) should be charged with such a disagreeable war. It is desirable that the offers of peace made by the Indians be sincere, but what satisfaction can they give for all their perfidies? The blame to be cast on those who have misled them. Burton's demands for reinforcements for Montreal. The company at Maskinongé sent there at Murray's request. Christie has passed on his way to Quebec. Is not aware if Murray has received instruction, but must know before long, and to see imaginary Governors vanish. Respecting draughts for expenses; the order on Barrow had come conveniently, for after expending all his ready money he had been obliged to borrow to pay the workmen. Will continue the forges, as he has received no orders to the contrary. The French officers are determined to remain and perpetuate their race here; they are very bitter on account of their treatment in France and of the paper money; doubts if many will say masses for the repose of Mr. Bigot's soul. Fears that the difficulties met with by Stuart on the road to Fort Pitt will delay Bouquet's arrival at Quebec. 108

February 3,
New York.

Gage to Haldimand. Acknowledging receipt of returns; hopes his difficulties concerning warrants are removed. The forges and contingencies of the Governments are Provincial, and do not belong to his (Gage's) department, as Commander-in-Chief. Distribution of troops to the southward. Indians well disposed; some outrages by Creeks at the back of Virginia declared to be the work of a few renegades whom the Creeks say they will put to death themselves. Bouquet daily expected; death of Govr. Morris, dancing at a ball. P. S. (in French) France to give up Louisiana to Spain and withdraw from the Continent of America so as to preserve a good understanding with the Court of London. 112

February 4,
New York.

Same to the same. Arrival of December packet; no news. Sends King's speech and the Address in reply at the opening of Parliament. 115

February 12,
New York.

Same to the same. Proposal to raise a body of Canadians to act with Regulars against the Savages or to bring them to terms; asks that 60 men be raised, with officers, as the proportion from Trois Rivières. The whole battalion to be commanded by a field officer appointed by Murray. The effect on the Indians of a body of Canadians acting with British troops. How they are to be armed &c; they are to proceed to Oswego; arrangements; they are to be at Montreal by the end of March to proceed. Should Murray have received his commission it will be his duty to provide the men and the requisition to him (Haldimand) will fall. 116

February 13,
New York.

Same to the same. Sends list of new establishment for America. The names of those appointed have not been declared. 119

February 14,
Trois Rivières

Haldimand to Gage (in French). Has heard nothing yet of the new instructions; Murray keeps silence on them; hopes still that the military will be under his (Gage's) immediate orders. It is reported that there are to be two Lieut. Governors for the Province, he

1764. (Gage) being named for Montreal and Burton for Three Rivers, but there is a mystery about the whole thing. Respecting clothing for the fourth battalion. The Indians have never been quieter. Is vexed at the occurrences in Pennsylvania, arising perhaps from the delays in sending assistance. The compliment to Bouquet may make him forget his exile. Page 120
- February (?) Petition from the Abnakis (*sic*) of the Village of St. François to restrain the French from hunting over the Indian hunting grounds. 123
- February 26, New York. Gage to Haldimand. Has received returns of troops in Three Rivers. Is pleased that the Indians disapprove of the conduct of their brethren in the Upper Country. Agrees that the authors of the Indian war will be punished. Gladwin will do his best to discover them. Will give assistance to have him reimbursed for extraordinary expenses as Governor; the present Governor and Lieut. Governor will have appointments. Arrival of Bouquet; Sir John St. Clair is with him. Is glad that the Croix de St. Louis talk so loudly against the French; does not believe their treatment so bad, as they represent they were put on the same footing as other French troops and expected to be put on an extraordinary footing; hopes they will behave with decency and obedience. Supposes that Murray's commission and those of the Lieut. Governors have arrived. Burton is to be one; does not know who is to be the other. 125
- February 27, Trois Rivières Haldimand to Gage (in French). Sending monthly return of troops and petition from the Abnakis of St. François. They appear to be arrogating rights which they never possessed in that part of Canada, but have been advised by some Frenchmen. Intends going to St. François before the end of winter, and will try to discover those people, without giving the Indians a positive answer. Murray has sent a copy of Lord Halifax's letter respecting paper money. There is none in this Government; it must be looked for in Quebec and Montreal, especially the former, where the merchants fit out and where they bring their goods, which they sell for paper money, if they can have it at a large discount. Sends a note of all this money found in July in the Three Rivers Government. Has issued an ordinance to warn the inhabitants not to part with their money at a low price but to wait a decision. Is awaiting impatiently the definitive arrangements for the country; and provided he could be indemnified for his expenses, he would gladly return to a more settled and agreeable life. The two MacKays passed yesterday on their way to Quebec, with one of their ladies, no doubt with some new scheme. 127
- March 6, Trois Rivières Same to the same (in French). In conformity with requisition for Provincial troops to act with the Regulars to bring the Indians to reason, he had, believing the Government to be on a military footing, proposed to call for volunteers from each parish, and if there was not a sufficient number coming forward, then to form the company from the Militia, of which he had already given verbal orders. Murray, however, desires to act differently, and he will conform to the same system as that followed in Quebec and Montreal, and will do his best to have the company at Montreal before the ice breaks up. Will draw on Quebec for the expenses, as the whole Government (of Three Rivers) could not furnish enough to pay the expenses for the enrolment of ten men; the poverty is inconceivable and increases daily. Has received from Murray the orders of Lord Halifax for investigating the dealings in paper money from the signing of the Treaty of Peace. 130

1764.
March 22,
New York

1768
August 21,
Pensacola.

August 21,
Pensacola.

August 25,
Pensacola.

August 27.

August 27,

August 27.
Pensacola.

August 27,
Pensacola.

1764.
March 22,
New York.

Gage to Haldimand. The arrangements for Canada; a Brigadier to be appointed for the Northern Department to take command in Canada. Two Lt.-Governors for Canada; Burton to be one. Concerning clothing for the 55th; Bouquet arrived; cannot tell what he is to do till Pennsylvania determine as to granting supplies of men or not. The Abenakis great politicians, but push their pretensions too far. He (Haldimand) should send extracts from his registers direct to Lord Halifax; when Murray's commission arrives every thing concerning the whole Province of Canada must be sent through him. Till then he (Haldimand) is to act independently. The plan of raising the men wanted by draughting the Militia was the surest, and was that adopted by New York during the war, but he does right to follow the example of the other Governments.

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From the 4th March to the 26th October 1764, the letters in this part of Volume (B 2-1) are with slight verbal changes duplicates of those of the same dates in B 2-2. Both have apparently been copied for the original collection from the more or less complete rough draughts. The duplicates in B 2-1 extend from p. 129 to 195 and in B 2-2 from p. 1 to 59. The summary of these letters begins at p. 17 of the calendar.

LETTER BOOK ON AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA,
1768-1770.

B. 14.

B.M., 21674.

1768
August 21,
Pensacola.

Capt. Hutcheson to Capt. Stewart, 21st Regt., commanding at Mobile. On the arrival of the sloop *Ledia* (*sic*) at Mobile, he is to order on board all the baggage, the sick, a proportion of officers and as many men as she can accommodate, to return as soon as possible to Pensacola. A portion (25 men with officers) to remain at Mobile; the rest of the 21st to march for Pensacola. Arrangement as to provisions and stores.

August 21,
Pensacola.

Haldimand to Major Farmer, 34th Regt. at Mobile. The Court Martial held on him at Pensacola has been submitted to the King. The General-in-Chief can say nothing till the result of that is known. Suggests, if he desire to prosecute Pittman, that a Court Martial might be held at New York without delay.

August 25,
Pensacola.

Haldimand to Capt. Brass of the *Lidia* and Captain Chambers of the *Jenny*. Orders to proceed to Mobile to embark the men of the 21st Regiment.

August 27.

Haldimand to Captain J. Roberts of the *Hope*. He is to proceed with a detachment of the 21st Regiment to St. Augustine.

August 27,

Haldimand, Instructions to Lt. Currie of the 21st Regt. on board the transport sloop *Hope* with detachment for St. Augustine.

August 27.
Pensacola.

Haldimand, Instructions to the contractors for victualling His Majesty's troops in East Florida.

August 27,
Pensacola.

Haldimand to Governor Grant, St. Augustine. Has received orders to embark for St. Augustine with fifteen companies, as soon as vessels can be provided for their passage. Asks his (Grant's) opinion respecting the Fort at St. Mark, Appalachia; a garrison appears to be useless there, as there is no trade, and the communication between this (Pensacola) and St. Augustine is so difficult. Asks that the Provincial sloop may be employed in carrying stores, &c.

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1768.
August 27,
Pensacola.

Haldimand to Lieut. George Tead, Royal Artillery. (The date is *July* in the letter; an evident error). Instructions as to collecting and storing the Artillery and ordnance stores for military service in Florida; they are to be carefully kept apart from those intended for Provincial purposes. Page 8

August 27.

Haldimand to Colonel Taylor, St. Augustine. Has orders to send fifteen companies to St. Augustine; they will be sent as fast as vessels can be got. As soon as the garrisons of Natchez and Iberville pass New Orleans he (Haldimand) will join Taylor. Orders given to contractors for provisions. Arrangements for providing huts for the men, and where they are to be placed. Currie sent off with a detachment of the 21st. Has seasoned timber which could be used for barracks, stores, &c., if wanted. Major Chissom will sail with 250 or 300 men; 100 more to follow, and in six or eight weeks hopes to arrive with the remainder. 9

September 5.

Haldimand to E. Jones, New Orleans. Sending a trunk with letters to be delivered to Mr. Haldimand on his return from the Natchez. Desires that provisions from the Iberville and the Natchez may be sold at New Orleans should Mr. Aubry give leave. 11

September 5.

Hutcheson to E. Jones. Respecting the sale of provisions referred to in preceding letter. 12

September 8.

F. H. (Francis Hutcheson) to Arthur Neil, storekeeper. Order to deliver to Lieut. G. Tade all the Artillery, &c., belonging to the field train. 13

September 8.

F. H. (Francis Hutcheson) to Tade. To receive and report on the Artillery, &c., ordered to be delivered to him. 14

September 16.

Haldimand to Stewart. Orders to embark with a detachment of the 21st for St. Augustine. Respecting provisions. 15

September 17.

Haldimand to Major Chissolm, 21st Regt. To examine and report on the accommodation of the vessels to convey his regiment to St. Augustine. No useless baggage to be carried; only six companies to go just now; 24 women will be allowed passages. 16

September 17.

Haldimand to Governor Grant, and to Col. Taylor, to the same purport. Recommending Mr. Blackwell, a partner of Messrs. E. and J. Jones. 17

September 24.

Haldimand to A. Neil. Arms at Mobile belonging to the several regiments to be sent round for shipment. 18

September 30.

Haldimand to Major Chissolm. Instructions respecting the detachments of the 21st to go by the Ledia and Jenny. 19

October 16.

Haldimand to Col. Taylor. Details as to the order in which the companies of the 21st Regiment are to embark, &c. 20

October 17.

Haldimand to Lieut. Sampson and Capt. Hodgson. Orders as to the embarkation of the 31st Regt. 21

October 18.

Hutcheson to Neil. The powder to be removed from Rose Island and stored at Pensacola. 23

October 19.

Haldimand to Governor Brown. Assistance will be given to land Governor Elliot's baggage and to put the garden in order. 24

October 28,
Pensacola.

Haldimand to Capt. G. Murray. Asking the assistance of H. M. S. Druid in the transport of troops to St. Augustine. 25

October 30,
Pensacola.

Haldimand to Lieut. Lowell, 21st Regt. Orders to embark in the Polly for St. Augustine with a detachment. 27

November 1,
Pensacola.

Haldimand to Chissolm, 21st Regt. Detachments of his corps from the Mississippi embarked. The vessels not to be delayed. All assistance to be given also to the Druid. The bad consequences of selling rum by any one belonging to the military; Governor Grant requested not to grant licences. 26

1768.
November
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- 1768
November 9,
Pensacola. Haldimand to Dr. J. Lorimer. Orders as to the distribution of Surgeon's mates. Page 23
- November 14,
Pensacola. Hatcheson to Lient. Farmer, 21st. Lient. Nugent with a detachment of the 31st is to relieve him (Farmer) and his party at Mobile, whence they are to march for Pensacola. 29
- November 14. Hatcheson to Neil. The Field Artillery and stores to be separated from those intended for the service of the Province; an officer to be sent to Mobile for that purpose. 30
- November 14,
Pensacola. Haldimand to Lord Charles Montague, Governor of South Carolina. In consequence of the impossibility of building barracks at St. Augustine for the troops this winter, asks that quarters be provided for a regiment of 500 men in the Provincial Barracks at Charleston. 31
- November —
Pensacola. Hatcheson to Henry Cunningham, D.C.G. All the provisions sent to East Florida being at the risk of the Crown, he is to take charge of them. 32
- November 14,
nsacola. Haldimand to Major Whitmore, 9th Regt. Acknowledging returns; hopes he will forward the building of the barracks; orders sent to Chissolm for the Fusiliers to winter at Charleston. 33
- November 14,
Pensacola. Haldimand to Governor Grant. The Fort at St. Mark shall be taken care of. Owing to want of barracks at St. Augustine a regiment sent to winter at Charleston; hopes to provide good barracks by spring. Proposes to embark soon and see him (Grant). 34
- November 14,
Pensacola. Haldimand to Dominic Bull. To provide a sufficient quantity of provisions for the troops stationed at Charleston. 35
- November 14. Haldimand to Chissolm. Regrets that he suffered on the passage. The injury to the sloop Jenny; should Chambers choose to be off the agreement it may be made void, and if his vessel be refitted she may be employed to carry troops to Charleston. The whole regiment to go there to winter as soon as the barracks are ready; the Quartermaster to be sent for that purpose. Arrangements for transport. Winter quarters depend on the behaviour of the Bostonians. The troops to be in readiness to move wherever required. Everything to be in readiness to proceed with building barracks at the Franciscan Convent, and that all stores, &c., are secured. Will himself pitch on the spot to build the barracks on arrival at St. Augustine. Arrangements for procuring materials. 37
- November 19,
Pensacola. Hatcheson to Dr. Lorimer. Fresh beef ordered for the use of the sick. 36
- December 1. Hatcheson to Chissolm. The General at Mobile. Receipts sent for frames and timber put on board the Pensacola; she is to be employed in transporting troops to Charleston. The Mobile detachment not yet arrived. The General will embark for St. Augustine soon after his return from Mobile. 41
- 1769
January 1,
Pensacola. Haldimand to Capt. Innis. To appoint a careful woman to attend the sick of his corps. 44
- January 16,
Pensacola. Hatcheson to David Waugh, Commissary. To arrange with the Contractor's agent for supply of provisions for the garrisons. 42
- January 22,
Pensacola. Haldimand to Lient. Pilot, 31st Regt. Orders to embark detachments of the 21st and 31st Regts. for St. Augustine. 43
- January 22. Haldimand to Major Whitmore, 9th. Orders as to the disposal of detachments. That of the 31st under Lient. Pilot for St. Augustine; the 21st under Hepburn for Charleston. Materials sent for finishing barracks; the new cannot be undertaken till that is finished. The sloop Jenny sailing with more timber and a detachment of the 31st. 45

- 1769
January 22. Haldimand to Chissolm. Respecting the movements of detachments, &c. 46
- January (?) Haldimand to Attorney Gen. Wegg. Respecting two soldiers confined for debt. 47
- January 29, Pensacola. Haldimand to Major Farmer. Concerning Mr. Socié's house at Mobile, taken possession of in 1763 as public property. 48
- January 24, Pensacola. Haldimand to John Bradley, New Orleans. Since the troops are withdrawn from the Natchez, the Governor of the Province is accountable for the stores, &c. Can give no directions about these or the Indian stores; hopes that these matters will be settled on the arrival of Governor Elliott, daily expected. 49
- January 28, Pensacola. Haldimand to Joseph Garrow, Contractor's agent. Refuses to receive the stores imported for the troops, timely notice having been given of their removal to other quarters. The shortcomings of the contractors. 50
- February 2, Pensacola. Hutcheson to Lieut. Nugent. The reliefs of Artillery to go to Mobile and those there to come to Pensacola, either by land or sea, whichever shall be most expeditious. Corporal Archbold to have charge of the stores. 52
- February 7, Pensacola. Haldimand to Lieut. Sandford. Orders for embarkation of a detachment of the 31st on board the sloop Jenny for St. Augustine. 53
- February 7, Pensacola. Haldimand to Lieut. Jasper Farmer. To embark on board the Jenny for St. Augustine, thence to proceed to join his corps at Charleston. 54
- February 7, Pensacola. Haldimand to Major Whitmore, 9th Regt. Instructions as to the disposal of the Royal Artillery, &c., sent to St. Augustine. 55
- February 7. Haldimand to Major Chissolm, Charleston. Respecting the disposal of the Royal Artillery and other troops. 56
- February 10. Haldimand to Lieut. Nugent, Mobile. Orders for the delivery of a house to Madame de Socié, formerly taken possession of as the property of the Crown. 57
- February 14. Haldimand to Dr. Lorimer. He is to proceed to Mobile to study the causes of and remedies for the disorders which yearly attack the troops. From its fertility and advantageous position Mobile must be early settled; he is to assist the settlers with advice as to the preservation of their health, that the credit of the place may be restored. Arrangement for the medical service of the garrison at Pensacola. 58
- February 22. Haldimand to Lord Charles Montague, Governor of So: Carolina. Should the Royal Artillery ordered to St. Augustine not be able to land there, owing to bad weather, they are to proceed to Charleston. How they are to be disposed of. 60
- February 22. Haldimand to Capt. Goslin, Royal Artillery. Instructions respecting detachment on board the transport King George, for St. Augustine or Charleston, in case of bad weather. 61
- February 22. Haldimand to Major Whitmore. Instructions as to the disposal of the Royal Artillery ordered to St. Augustine, and as to reliefs. 62
- February 22. Haldimand to Major Chissolm, Charleston. That should Capt. Goslin be obliged to put into Charleston he is to find quarters for him and his detachment. 63
- February 25. Hutcheson to Goslin. To receive on board the transport two Surgeon's mates bound for England. 64
- February — Haldimand on leaving Pensacola for St. Augustine, to Col. Peter Innes, 21st, being instructions as to his duties in taking command of the detachment left at Pensacola. 65

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46	February --	Haldimand. Similar instructions to Capt. Crofton, 31st, on taking command at Mobile. Page 71
vo soldiers	March '1,	Haldimand to Lieut. Governor Brown, Pensacola. Will allow Mr. Campbell, Engineer, quarters in the fort till they are wanted, although he is under the command of the Civil Governor. 75
house at	March 4,	Haldimand to Dr. Lorimer. Granting leave to go north for his health. 76
troops are	April 25,	Haldimand to Lorimer. Reduction of the Hospital Staff in West Florida. 77
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s corps at	July 20,	Board of Ordnance. Engineer Durnford's appointment to West Florida. 1
54	London.	
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e. 55	February 9,	Lord Halifax. Circular regulating the respective powers of the Civil Governors and Commanding Officers with respect to the command of the troops. 2
g the dis-	St. James.	General Gage. Orders relating to the carrying on of works at the Forts or Posts. 5
56	March 19,	Officers of 22nd and 34th. Certificates of new works and repairs in the garrison of Mobile. 7
delivery of	New York.	Jacob Blackwell to Governor Johnstone. Offer to supply troops with fresh meat. 9
of as the	April 13,	Governor Johnstone to Jacob Blackwell. Accepting his offer to supply fresh meat. 10
37	Mobile.	Same to the same. Respecting the offer to supply fresh meat to the troops on account of scurvy. 11
le to study	June 9,	Colonel Wedderburn to Governor Johnstone. The prevalence of scurvy renders the issue of fresh meat to the troops necessary. 12
arly attack	Pensacola.	Governor Johnstone to Col. Wedderburn. Sends correspondence relative to fresh provisions. 13
Mobile must	June 9,	Same to the same. Asking that Ordnance Clerk Watkins may come from Mobile to Pensacola on certain business. 14
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ce may be	June 9,	
garrison at	Pensacola.	
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60	Pensacola.	
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61		Adjutant Williamson to Officers commanding Artillery at Pensacola. Ordering a survey of all stores. 18
he disposal	May 14,	Same to Officers of Artillery, Pensacola. How muster rolls are to be drawn up. 18
reliefs. 62	New York.	David Waugh to Sergeant Acting Commissary at Fort Tombechy. How stores are to be received and accounted for. 20
ould Capt.	June 23,	General Gage to Brigadier Taylor. The General's disgust at the treatment of Lt. Col. Walsh, who is to go to En d. Ensign Thompson to be put under arrest till tried. All the proceedings to be sent to the King. 22
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64	Pensacola.	
Col. Peter	November 26,	
command of	New York.	
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LETTERS AND ACCOUNTS RELATING TO ORDNANCE AT PENSACOLA,
1764 to 1773.

B. 15.

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- September 17, John Beddington to Storekeeper, West Florida. His bills accepted, but explanations wanted. 119
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- November 29, Major Farmer. Statement of the cost, &c., of houses purchased for the use of the garrison. 173
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1778. Schedule of Correspondence. 332
April 28. Return of the sick of the forces in West Florida. 288
1779. Haldimand (?) to Niell, Ordnance Storekeeper. To deliver up the stores for the use of the troops to Lieut. Marlow. 276
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GENERAL ORDERS AND LETTERS, RELATING TO THE GARRISON AT
NIAGARA, &C., 1759 TO 1778.

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1759. General Amherst. Stores for Niagara; molasses to be made into spruce beer. 1
October 10, Crown Point.
October 31, Crown Point. General Amherst. Instructions to Lt. Col. Eyre, 44th Regt., on taking command at Niagara, to repair and complete all the works; to try to find easy communication for provisions between there and Pittsburg. The supplies to Indians, and conduct towards them. All stores, &c., to be applied for to General Gage. Major Beckwith to be sent to Oswego. 3
1760. General Amherst. Instructions to General Monckton to relieve Niagara, that the present garrison may be employed in the reduction of Montreal and Canada. To secure a communication between Pittsburg and Niagara; to erect block houses according to plans enclosed. The officer sent to command at Niagara to carry out the instructions given to Col. Eyre. 6
June 1, Albany. Wm. Amherst, D. A. G. The allowances to the women of the regiment; 4 per company of 100. To attend the sick when required, and none to be allowed at the posts. 8
June 1, Albany. Wm. Amherst, D. A. G. Orders to be observed at any of the posts where work is carrying on. 9
October 12, Staten Island. Wm. Amherst, D. A. G. Leave of absence to officers stopped. 11
1762. General Amherst. To stop all Indian traders carrying rum, it being his intention to put an entire stop to that destructive trade. 12
January 16, New York. Major Duncan to Major Walters. Sending men and officers to Niagara, and batteaux to carry on the works. 13
June 20, Fort Ontario. General Amherst to Lieut.-Col. J. Browning. To proceed with the 46th Regiment to Albany. 15
July 30, New York. General Amherst to Lieut.-Col. Browning. His instructions on taking command at Niagara. The instructions enter into details of the work to be done; the stoppages, &c. 17
September 9, New York. Wm. Amherst, D. A. G. Regulations as to stoppages for provisions. 23
September 22, New York. General Amherst to Lieut.-Col. Browning. That the orders as to stoppages are not to apply to his district during the Indian Insurrection. 26
September 25, New York.

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October 6,
New York. General Amherst to Lieut.-Col. Browning. Approves of supplying tents to Majors Wilkins and Moncrieff. Cattle and carriages being replaced. If any Indians come near the post they are to be treated as enemies and instantly put to death. Disapproves of sending sick from Niagara, as it is one of the healthiest places in America. No hospital at Montreal or on the continent. The draughts from Canada. He should have enough men to secure his post against all the Indian nations. Page 27
- October 10,
New York. General Amherst to Lt. Col. Browning. Recommending an attempt to destroy Chenussio Castle, to show the Indians the difference between the treatment of the hostile and the friendly, and to ensure peaceful communication between Oswego and Niagara. 30
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New York. Wm. Amherst, A.G. The stoppage of provisions. 31
- October 29,
New York. Wm. Amherst, A.G. Allowance to troops engaged in working at fortifications, &c. 32
- October 29,
New York. General Amherst to Lt. Col. Browning. Respecting draughts; retaining serviceable men and filling up regiments. Sir William Johnson thinks the Mississaugas were not engaged in the disturbances. A large body of troops to be assembled at Niagara early in spring. Vessels to be built for transport. 33
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September 25,
New York. General Gage to Col. Bradstreet. Instructions with details of the distribution of the troops. Returns of boats, &c., to be made at the conclusion of the campaign. 36
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New York. Rich'd Maitland, D.A.G., to Lt. Col. Vaughan, at Niagara. Orders for mustering the crews of the vessels at the different stations every two months. 38
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- September 16, Governor Carleton. Presents for Indians. Col. St. Leger has retreated from the Mohawk River; reinforcements sent to Niagara. Butler authorized to raise a corps of Rangers to act with the Indians. To march with them and all the Indians he can raise to join General Burgoyne. 178
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Quebec. Governor Carleton. Approves of the conduct of Colonel Bolton. 183
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Quebec. F. Le Maistre, D. A. G. The General has no objection to the mer-
chants erecting a wharf. A person may be appointed to take charge
of the naval stores. The expenditure on the Indian Department by
Major Butler; he is the best judge of what is necessary; commissions
sent for the Rangers. 183
March 14,
Montreal. Governor Carleton. Provisions to be forwarded in spring; detach-
ment to guard them to be sent from Oswegatchie and Niagara.
Seamen have been sent for lake service. Works at Detroit. Receipts
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Quebec. F. Le Maistre, D.A.G., to Col. Bolton. Leaves of absence to be
left to his judgment. Col. Claus and his Indian accounts; Captain
Tice and his party ordered up. Has advanced the money, but dif-
ferent arrangements to be made in future. Respecting supplies to
the garrison. Reinforcements for the naval armament. 186
May 4,
Quebec. Governor Carleton. Rations of seamen on the upper lakes to be
reduced to the same rates as all others. Conduct of the war has
been taken out of his hands, so can give no instructions to Major
Butler as to the movements of the Indians. 188
No date. Disposition of troops on the Detroit, Niagara and Presqu'Isle,
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B.M., 21679.

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February 4,
New York. Hugh Wallace to Col. Haldimand. Is urging the survey for the
lands held jointly with Col. Bouquet, &c.; of great consequence to
get the land settled. Severe weather. Is sorry to hear of dreadful
state of Province (Quebec) with regard to Civil Government. Has
received boxes for him, &c. 1
February 18,
New York. Hugh Wallace to Col. Haldimand. Col. Bouquet in Philadelphia.
No accounts yet about the Shipody lands. Changes among the
officers of different regiments. Drowning of Colonel Eyre. 4
April 10,
New York. Hugh Wallace to Col. Haldimand. A stamp duty on all North
America; it will raise large sums of money. Is pushing about the
lands and hopes for grants soon. 3
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February 21,
New York. Hugh Wallace to Col. Haldimand. Regrets the death of Haldi-
mand's nephew Frederick. Hopes Parliament will relieve the
country of its sufferings and rid it of the Stamp Act, though they
may punish for violently opposing it. Regimental changes, &c. 7
May 19,
New York. Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. Has credited Mr. Hoops
for 1st of Hopwell. General Burton sailed for Bristol. The scheme
of Hesse's leave is idle at present. If he could go to Nova
Scotia and take some families with him, they might choose him.
Does not like the man. Private news. 5

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June 30,
New York. Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. General Murray ordered to give up the Government of Quebec and go home. Col. Carleton made Lieut. Governor of Canada; regimental changes. Haldimand to go to Canada. Page 8
- July 12,
London. George Ross to Brigadier Haldimand. Acknowledging return of recruits, &c.; sends circulars regarding absent officers and men; annual return. 9
- July 29,
War office. Lord Barrington to G. Ross. Circular regarding the absence of chaplains from their duties. 10
- August 8,
London. George Ross to Brigadier Haldimand. With duplicate of letter 12th July 1766. 12
- December 7,
New York. H. and A. Wallace to General Haldimand. Introducing Mr. Moore. 14
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January 3,
New York. H. & A. Wallace to General Haldimand. Have not been able to get the baggage off by the vessel. Weather excessively cold. The gentlemen taken up at Montreal are still confined in Quebec. Accident to Sir John St. Clair, &c. 15
- January 11,
New York. H. & A. Wallace to General Haldimand. Have sent baggage, but no stock, on account of the severe weather. Offer the choice of whatever is on board the vessel. Bills from Caleb Stilson. Capt. Holland's opinion of the Seignior of Pabos. Mr. Bellefeuille has drawn for the purchase of it. Mr. Gagy wishes to draw for money advanced in Quebec. Have paid Mr. Hoops for expenses at Shipody. Letter dated 11th January 1768 is the same exactly; evidently a mistake, see pages 37, 38. 16
- February 12,
New York. Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. Sends baggage and a cheese from Shipody. Hopes all quiet at Pensacola. Disputes in Canada worse than ever. Carleton carrying things with a high hand. Regimental changes. Mr. Hessencleaver arrived in London. The House will pay every one and go on. 18
- May 16,
New York. Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Respecting baggage, letters, &c. The House of Hessencleaver stopped, but paying all; has no doubt Haldimand's bills will all be met. Supplies sent to Shipody: Business matters and regimental changes. 20
- June 24,
New York. Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. Will send some stock by every vessel. Sloop not yet returned from Hopewell. Thanks for turtle. 22
- July 18,
New York. H. & A. Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Arrival and distribution of regiments. Mr. Hessencleaver hourly expected. New regulations and duties for America. Mr. Elliot appointed new Governor of Pensacola. Bill from Caleb Stilson. People at Shipody well and dyking the marsh. Provisions must be sent before winter; all well at Halifax. 23
- November 18,
New York. Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Difficulties of sending stock, &c., to Pensacola. Transactions with Mr. Hessencleaver. The vessel sent by Mr. Hoops not yet returned. Bad accounts of living at Pensacola, and state of trade. Respecting bills; what is he to do about Caleb Stilson's bills? Major Rogers arrested for tampering with the Indians. A duplicate of this on pages 29 to 31. 25
- November 30,
Pensacola. Genl. Haldimand to Hugh Wallace. Respecting bills; expenses high at Pensacola. Mr. Hessencleaver complains of the roguery of his partner in London; cannot pay the bills for the fifth part of lands purchased at Shipody. Asks Wallace's service to extricate him (Haldimand) from the difficulty with Mr. Hoops. The hot season in summer; wine the best preventive of sickness. Stilson's bills. 32

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1769

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January

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July 1,

New Y

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 December 14, Adam Hoops to Mr. Wallace. The arrival of cheese, grindstones, &c., from Shipody. Has a draught of the towns, &c. 35
 December 19, Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. State of his (Haldimand's) accounts. The transactions with Mr. Hesselcleaver. Is sending a pipe of Madeira. The settlement of Shipody in a good way. The grindstones an affair of consequence, and the plaster of Paris as good as any in Italy. Regimental changes. 27
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 January 9, John Waller to General Haldimand. Sends letter from Canada, New York. which is unintelligible to him, for Haldimand's directions. 36
 January 12, Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Has heard of Haldimand's New York. health through Capt. Marsh. Mr. Page not yet arrived. 39
 February 16, H. & A. Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Caleb Stilson sending New York. more bills. Asks Haldimand's recommendation to Governor Ulloa, of New Orleans. 40
 March 3, General Haldimand to H. Wallace. Respecting his accounts and Pensacola. bills; to meet Stilson's. The Madeira, &c., received. 42
 April 20, General Haldimand to Hugh Wallace. Sends power of attorney Pensacola. to mortgage Shipody to meet his engagements. Would be glad to part with Pabos. 44
 May 3, H. & A. Wallace to General Haldimand. Will meet Haldimand's New York. bills and try to get settlement from Hesselcleaver. No word from Shipody; will have grindstones, cheese and plaster of Paris sent to Haldimand. Regimental and staff changes. 46
 June 15, H. & A. Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Cannot effect mortgage New York. on lands in Nova Scotia, but will protect the bills. Will write to Holland for plans of Pabos. Carleton to be Governor of Canada. Thanks for the recommendation to Don Ulloa; asks advice for Mr. Kennedy sent in charge of the goods. 48
 June 27, H. & A. Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Fancy Haldimand will New York. have to move his quarters; wish it were to Canada. Indian posts to be evacuated. Riots in Boston; they fancy troops will be sent from Halifax. Offer of a gentleman to buy or lease Shipody. Hesselcleaver will not consent, and will visit it this summer. 50
 July 5, General Haldimand to H. Wallace. Respecting his bills and Pensacola. accounts. Chief Justice and other officials of Florida have arrived. Expects another nephew, whom he desires to push in the army. Trade dull. The heat intolerable; anxious to leave the place. 51
 July 14, Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. Supposes Haldimand is New York. busy moving to St. Augustine. Letter from Mr. Desbarres enclosed. 53
 October 11, Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. Has attended to Haldi- New York. mand's bills. The General leaves for Boston, where all is quiet; troops from Halifax have arrived there and more from Ireland expected. Report that Haldimand is to command at Boston. 54
 1769
 January 7, Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. Thanks for his recom- New York. mendation to New Orleans; no business to be done there till matters settled. Reported Sir Jeffery Amherst to return to New York and General Gage to go home. Fears that Hesselcleaver will be ruined. Has returned his bills and taken mortgage on Shipody. Introduces his relation, Mr. Owen. Regimental changes. 55
 January 22, Pilot, Adjutant 31st, to General Haldimand. The illegal Pensacola. detention of two soldiers for debt. 57
 July 1, H. & A. Wallace, to General Haldimand. Happy to hear of New York. Haldimand's safe arrival at St. Augustine; would rather have him in Canada. Mr. Hesselcleaver's, affairs in a bad way; fear trouble about Shipody lands. Bill on Guinaud protested. Supplies must

1769. be sent and debts paid at Shipody. The Pabos lands. The sale of Lieut. Col. Prevost's commission. 58
- September 8, Samuel Holland, to Genl. Haldimand. Haldimand's nephew
Observatory. introduced; his excellent character; hopes he will spend the winter
Hudson's with him at Quebec. Is settling the limits between New York and
River. Jersey (?) Hopes to finish Canada next year. Regrets having laid
out so much money in Canada; wishes he had laid it out in New
York or Jersey. Has spent a good sum in settling his land in St.
John's Island. Wishes he could make the mother of his children
his wife. 60
- September 20, E. R. Wegge. Receipt for drawing lease, &c. 63
- October 17, Hugh Wallace, to Genl. Haldimand. Illness of Mrs. Wallace;
New York. appreciation of the character of Haldimand's nephew. Mr. Hesse-
cleaver in bankruptcy. Asks recommendation to Genl. O'Reilly,
new Governor of New Orleans. Is afraid of Guinaud's financial
position. Thinks Haldimand will soon have a battalion; money
advances. 68
- October 27, James Robinson, to General Haldimand. Thanks to Haldimand
New York. for introducing his nephew, who will spend the winter in Maryland.
Garrison at St. Augustine to be lessened; preparing to contract for
frames for barracks, &c. Sends candles, bedding, &c., to Florida, and
also workmen. Offers a spare copy of the Encyclopedia published
in Paris. 64
- December 23, Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. Haldimand's nephew well.
New York. General Gage will not permit the vacant Brigade Majorship to be
purchased. Oranges sent to Mrs. Wallace rotten. Christie involved
in law suits in Canada. General O'Reilly has forbidden all trade with
English at New Orleans, and played the devil with the French there.
Lord George Montague expected to be the new Governor of New
York. 71
- 1770^c Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. Will do all for Haldimand's
July 18, interest. Has asked Holland to try to sell Pabos. Mr. Hesse-
New York. cleaver expects his discharge. Has given up the use of the lands at Shipody
to his creditors. Will see what they will do about settling claims
on these lands. General Carleton going to England. Haldimand
should soon be promoted. 73
- No date. General Haldimand to Hugh Wallace. The failure of Guinaud
has embarrassed him. To pay Mr. Wharton, and write to Mr. Adam
Hoops for the money in his hands. 78
- November 7, Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. Respecting money matters.
New York. Nobody will buy Pabos. Changes in the military staff expected soon.
Mr. Hesse-
cleaver ruined. Pensacola to be put in a state of
defence. 80
- December 5, Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. The failure of Guinaud and
New York. money matters. Glad to find that Haldimand will soon be in New
York. Fears the prospect of war may prevent him. 82
- 1771 P. Hesse-
March 9, cleaver to Hugh Wallace. Respecting the Shipody
London. lands; his losses incurred by the knavery of his partners, &c. 84
- March 29, H. & A. Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Respecting money mat-
New York. ters. Can do nothing with Shipody till the intentions of Hesse-
cleaver's assignees are known. The value of the lands. Prospects
of peace. Guinaud's failure. 87
- May 18, Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Respecting bills. What is
New York. to be done about Mr. Hesse-
cleaver's proposition regarding Shipody?
Has written to the assignees about the expenses. Thinks the pro-
perty will soon become valuable. Prospect of a war. Report that

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1771. Sir W. Draper is to come out as Major-General, and that Genl. Carleton will not return to Quebec, but nothing settled. Page 89
- August 3 (?) H. & A. Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Relating to bills of exchange. 11
- August 3, New York. H. & A. Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Concerning money matters. 91
- October 22, New York. Hugh Wallace, to Genl. Haldimand. No late accounts from Mr. Hessenleaver. The 29th to go to St. Augustine. Regimental changes. 92
- 1772
- January 26, New York. H. & A. Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Send candles. Orders for wheat from Mr. Haldimand, London, cannot be executed owing to the limited price. Mr. Hessenleaver has not his chancery suit ended. Genl. Carleton still in England. 93
- May 20, New York. Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Bills accepted. Mr. Hessenleaver still at law with his partners. What is to be done about the 10,000 acres Shipody land he wants deeded to his daughter? 26th Regiment gone to Canada. 95
- September 30, New York. Hugh Wallace to Major Genl. Haldimand. Sending letters. Capt. Holland sold out; going to settle in New Hampshire. Uneasy about troops to St. Vincent. Congratulations on Haldimand's being made Major General. Transports arrived. 96
- October 2, New York. Hugh Wallace to Major Genl. Haldimand. All captains of the year 1759 made majors. 98
- October 15, Pensacola. Genl. Haldimand to Hugh Wallace. Sends bills, also two fiddles bought by Governor Pan (Penn?) of Philadelphia. Baggage arrived safely. 99
- November 4, London. Ross & Gray to Genl. Haldimand. Official notice of Haldimand's promotion to the colonelcy of the 60th. Other changes. Suggesting the necessary arrangement about accounts. 101
- December 19, New York. Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. No news from St. Vincent; the only troops in New York are the artillery. Acknowledging receipt of bills, &c. Haldimand's nephew at Pabos. Bad state of affairs at Shipody. Mr. Hessenleaver's offers on behalf of his daughter. 102
- 1773
- February 19, New York. Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Congratulates Haldimand on the prospect of his being Commander-in-Chief in America, &c. 104
- July 28, New York. General Haldimand to George Ross. Appointing him to settle accounts with General Armstrong, the previous colonel of the 60th. 105
- No date. Ross & Gray to General Haldimand. Haldimand appointed colonel of the 2nd Battalion 60th Regt. Arrangements regarding clothing; the paymasters accounts shamefully in arrear. 75
- See also letter 4 August, 1773, at pages. 107 to 110
- October 28, London. J. J. W. Des Barres to Hugh Wallace. Will hand the amount due him to General Haldimand. 138
- No date. (December, 1773?). Ross & Gray to General Haldimand. Respecting accounts for clothing, &c., between Generals Armstrong and Haldimand for the 60th Regiment. 111
- December 2, London. Ross & Gray to Genl. Haldimand. With claim on Haldimand by John McLeod, invalid of the 21st. 113
- 1774
- February 19, New York. Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. That he has not been able to send Genl. Haldimand's baggage, &c.; sends the Shipody papers. 115
- May 4, New York. General Haldimand to Ross & Gray. That he will leave his pay in their hands to meet General Armstrong's claim. The state of the accountments. 117

- 1774
October 26,
New York. Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. Haldimand's servants,
horses, &c., sail to Rhode Island. Expected that the Congress at
Philadelphia will adjourn this week. Proceedings not known. 118
- October 31,
New York. H. & A. Wallace to General Haldimand. Pipe of wine been sent
for Haldimand. Is it to be sent to him at Boston? 119
- December 6,
New York. Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Respecting bills and
sundries sent to Haldimand at Boston. 120
- 1775
February 6,
New York. Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Respecting the lands at
Shipody. Horse arrived for Haldimand; will himself leave for
Boston, &c. 121
- February 11,
New York. Hugh Wallace to Major General Haldimand. Trusts Haldimand
may soon return to New York. Thinks the General Assembly will
do honour to the Province, but wants looking after. Respecting the
garden, &c. Anxious that an end be put to the present state of the
continent, and some good fixed constitution. 123
- April 26,
New York. Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Has settled with Desles-
dernières about the Shipody lands and divided them, so that each
part may bear its own expenses. Concerning Haldimand's horses.
Uneasy about the battle of the 19th inst. Report of Haldimand being
killed; is glad it was false. All government at an end and every-
thing in confusion. 125
- May 4,
New York. Hugh Wallace to Major Genl. Haldimand. The news of the
battle of the 19th April has thrown all into anarchy and confusion.
He and his family have not been injured, but expects the port will
be closed and trade put a stop to. 127
- May 12,
New York. Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Desires to know what to
do about Haldimand's horse and poultry; only the gardener left on
his place and he is given to liquor. No opportunity for writing un-
less an armed schooner is employed. Lord Dunmore and family
obliged to go on board men of war in Virginia and Lord William
Campbell not allowed to land in South Carolina. 128
- June 1,
New York. Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Haldimand's property going
to ruin, everything being stolen. Capt. Holland is showing a letter
from Haldimand saying that he neither advised nor executed the
affair at Concord; letter much spoken of. 129
- July 14,
New York. Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Hopes Haldimand has
reached London safely. Papers containing a report of the affair of
17th June near Charlestown. Incloses the declaration of war—or
something like it—by the Congress. 131
- August 10,
New York. Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. Kind remembrances. The
loss at Bunker's Hill. Provisions wanted at Boston. Large
reinforcements of Provincials going to Boston. The whole Continent
joining. The inaction of General Gage. Prospects of an invasion
of Canada. Money matters, &c. 132
- September 9,
New York. Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. No naval officers allowed
to land at New York. Both sides strengthening their works at Boston.
Reported repulse of expedition to Canada. All communication
between Canada and New York cut off. Money matters, &c. 134
- October 8,
New York. Hugh Wallace, to General Haldimand. Hopes Haldimand will
get some settlement with Hesselcleaver's assignee for Shipody lands
and also get clear of the quit rents, as the King will get none in New
York province, and it is hard Nova Scotia should pay. Reported
that Hanoverian troops are coming out to be commanded by
Haldimand. 136
- November 4,
London. General Haldimand to Hugh Wallace. Respecting bills on Mr.
DesBarres. Supposes that things are settled in New York. Canada

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November 14,
New York. safe and the attempt on Halifax likely miscarried. Money matters. He is appointed Inspector General of troops in the West Indies. News of friends, &c. 139
- 1776
February 1,
New York. Hugh Wallace to General Haldimand. Congratulates Haldimand on his reception in London, &c. No news from Boston. Miserable account of Canada. In a very distressed state in New York. Nothing done to distress the enemy or protect friends, except by Capt. Wallace in Rhode Island. Money matters. 141
- 1778
February 8,
New York. Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Encloses a letter to Haldimand, but no news. 143
- Hugh Wallace to Genl. Haldimand. Hears that Haldimand is not to set out for Quebec till spring. No communication with Maryland. The country in a sad condition. Hopes more troops will be sent out. The characters of the leaders of the insurrection. The want of clothing among them, &c. The effects of the colonies establishing independence. 144

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MAJOR HUTCHESON, 1766 to 1778.

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- 1766
November 29,
New York. General Gage to Lt. Francis Hutcheson. Warrant appointing Lt. Francis Hutcheson Deputy Judge Advocate for the Southern District. 1
- 1769
June 6, Charles Gould, Judge Advocate General. Appointing Captain Francis Hutcheson his deputy for East and West Florida and Mobile. 2
- 1775
June 1,
Boston. General Gage to Capt. F. Hutcheson. Warrant appointing Capt. F. Hutcheson to be Deputy Quarter Master General. 3
- June 8,
Boston. Capt. Hutcheson to General Gage. Statement of his services. 4
- July 20,
Quebec. Captain Gamble to Captain Sheriff (?) (See Hutcheson's letter 19 Aug., p. 26.) Not a single Canadian yet raised; their supineness. Canada would be an easy prey to the Yankees. Carleton very much out of temper. No hopes of raising the militia. The enemies of the Quebec bill among the British rejoice at the supineness of the Canadians. Only 70 men of the British militia assembled in Quebec, &c. 8
- July 21,
Boston. Major Hutcheson to General Haldimand. The reception of Haldimand's nephew. Domestic arrangements. The sale of Haldimand's plate almost impossible just now. The camp and movements of the rebels. Difficulty of obtaining provisions. The promotions by General Gage. Deaths from wounds among the officers. Rumours that Boston is to be abandoned not true. Friendly messages, &c. 10
- July 28,
Boston. Major Hutcheson to General Haldimand (?) Officers retiring and wounded to go home. Changes among the officers. Sentry deserted to the rebels. Deserter from the rebels says they have little ammunition and are very sickly; they have 36 pieces of cannon mounted. 16
- August 11,
Boston. Same to the same. Sale of Haldimand's effects. Arrival of General Grant; his domestic economy. The great scarcity of forage has reduced the price of horses. All the inhabitants leaving,

- 1775
being reduced to live on salt provisions. Attack on Roxbury, Attempt to burn it failed. Burning of the light house by rebels; repaired. Fresh attack. Reinforcements for rebels. Seizure of rebels with despatches. Town of Machias has two armed cruizers intercepting provisions. Capture and recapture of a schooner, &c. Wounded recover slowly. Promotions. The salt provisions left by Haldimand useful. The neglect of attention to him (Hutcheson) and Haldimand's nephew. Mrs. Gage and Mr. Sheriff take all the furniture; believed, therefor, that Gage will not stay long. Preparations for remaining during the winter; no efficient help from England. The troops surrounded by an army entrenched for 15 miles. Washington at Cambridge; they have provisions but little powder. Illness of Sheriff. No news from Quebec. 18
- August 19, Boston. Major Hutcheson to General Haldimand. Arrival of a fleet with live stock enough for some weeks. Men of war have brought in ships with flour. Arrivals from Quebec with salt provisions, flour, oats, &c. Sends extracts of letters. Rebels have thrown up a battery at Roxbury, and another to the left. Howe has fortified the hill at Charleston. No word from home or New York; are drolly situated. Scuffle between the Admiral and Mr. Hallowell. Sale of Haldimand's effects. The selfish narrowness of those in command. Sewell leaves for London; Coffin for Halifax, &c.; the place being depopulated. 26
- August 19, Boston. Same to the same. Sale of Haldimand's effects, health of his nephew, and other domestic matters. 31
- September 25, Boston. Major Hutcheson to General Haldimand. The allowance to the Major Generals, &c. Allowances to other officers. General Grant playing the Jesuit. Appointments. Casualties. The rebels continue to fire on the reliefs every day; firing returned four fold. New works. Lee has killed a sentry for sleeping at his post; his unpopularity among the rebels in consequence. 33
- September 30, Boston. Same to the same. Promotions, &c. Lt. Colonel McClean raising a Corps (the Royal Highland Emigrants) in Canada. Officers appointed. Gamble's appointment to Canada. His (Hutcheson's) own position. 35
- October 6, Boston. Same to the same. Promotions. Is disgusted at the want of attention to General Haldimand's nephew. 37
- October 6, Boston. Same to the same. Gage recalled. Howe to command at Boston, Carleton at Quebec. The dependents on the present Commander-in-Chief down in the mouth; the court being paid to the rising sun. Report that Gage is to return as vice roy in spring. Rebels strengthening their works. Both on the defensive; the Admiral does nothing. Unfavourable news from Quebec. Disposal of Haldimand's gun, watches, &c. 39
- October 7, Boston. Same to the same. The departure of General Gage. The fatal consequences which must attend the continuance of the war. Not possible to subsist an army in the interior. The navy badly managed and daily insulted. Five more regiments coming out; better to complete the regiments here. 70 scarecrows sailed for Halifax to form a corps. The difficulties anticipated this winter. The fall of rain causes sickness. 41
- October 9, Boston. Same to the same. Proceeds of sale. The arrangements for quarters for the officers. Howe succeeds to all the powers of General Gage, except the Civil Government, to which Lt. Governor Oliver succeeds. Governor Wentworth driven in about a month ago. Mrs. Fairchild wants to get home. General Robertson's dissatisfaction. Apprehended sickness this winter. 44

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- 1775
 October 16,
 Boston. Major Hutcheson to General Haldimand. General Gage has had fine winds since leaving. Had unfavourable news from Quebec. Marines ordered to be in readiness for there, but countermanded, the season being too late. Reported capture of Montreal by Montgomery, and march to Quebec. Supplies for the use of the sick and wounded have been captured. Lee and Putnam losing their consequence. Dr. Church imprisoned. Deserters to be tried. Barracks preparing at Bunker's Hill. Hopes that the people at home will keep up supplies for the troops, &c. Page 47
- November 9,
 Boston. Same to the same. Haldimand's nephew recommended for a second lieutenancy. 43
- December 2,
 Boston. Same to the same. Glad of Haldimand's success. His nephew's appointment. Mrs. Fairchild to go home by transport. Account of sale of Haldimand's effects; recommends Sergeant Watson. All the houses taken up for quartering troops. No news from New York. Officers will give information to Haldimand. Increase of the Regiment (Royal Americans, or 60th) to four battalions. General Grant's efforts to gain popularity. Promotions, &c. 50
- December 4,
 Boston. Same to the same. Taking of St. John's and Chambly; expected fall of Montreal; inaction of Canadians. British inhabitants to garrison Quebec. Anxiety for arrival of brig with mortars, shells, &c. Washington has offered a reward for her capture. Daily capture of vessels by rebel privateers. Theatrical performance at Faneuil Hall, &c. 55
- December 8,
 Boston. Same to the same, with letter. 57
- December 12,
 Boston. Major Hutcheson to General Haldimand. Promotion, &c., of Haldimand's nephew. The sailing of Mrs. Fairchild. Sergeant Watson takes over account current, &c.; money matters, &c. All the troops to come into barracks. Redoubts at Charlestown garrisoned with six hundred men. Gloomy prospects for winter. Constant captures by rebel privateers. Inaction of the navy. Scarcity of provisions. Capture of a rebel privateer. 58
- December 13,
 Boston. Same to the same. Introducing Lieut. Baillie, &c. 62
- December 14,
 Boston. Same to the same. Sending copy of order with Lieut. Haldimand's promotion. 63
- December 14,
 Boston. Same to the same. A formal note sent by Colonel Hamilton. 64
- December 14,
 Boston. Same to the same. Details of Lieutenant Haldimand's promotion, &c. 65
- December 23,
 Boston. Same to the same. Lieut. Haldimand's money matters, &c. The Scarborough firing at a new work; firing from the battery for three days past; rebels returning it. The mortar captured used as a punch bowl. The sea mortars mounted at Charlestown. Capture of vessels with supplies; coal getting scarce; houses ordered to be pulled down for fuel. Live stock dying on board the ships. Movements of troops. Reported surrender of Quebec. Capture of the President of the Council of St. John's Island by rebel navy and 14 sail of vessels. Capt. Wallace, of the Rose (British) acting with spirit at Rhode Island. Has three ships with him. Naval movements. Inhabitants leaving Boston. The pitiable condition of the Tory inhabitants. All the lame officers have left for London. Friendly. 76
- December 25,
 Boston. Major Hutcheson to General Haldimand. The favourable wind for outward ships it is feared will blow the London ships off the coast. Arrival of forage, &c. The expense and uselessness of the

- 1775 lighthouse. Loss of vessels at Annapolis. Stoppage of building the redoubts at Phipp's Farm. The range of the sea mortars shows the rebels they can be reached. Escape of fleet from the Bay of Fundy and safe arrival. Washington's threat of reprisals. Report of capture of Canada. 74
- December 25, Major Hutcheson to General Haldimand. Secret expedition, believed for Rhode Island. Lighthouse re-established and not again attacked. Detachments at Bunker's Hill not attacked. Porter ordered for the troops for Christmas cheer. 76
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January 14, Same to the same. Respecting warrants for Courts Martial. Sends those in the Southern District to see if Haldinand will apply for remuneration for Hutcheson acting on Courts Martial there. The expense of living leads him to this application. 77
- January 16, Same to the same. Anxiety about the arrival of ships with stores; fuel obtained by pulling down old wooden houses. Arrival of Admiral Shuldhorne and sailing of Admiral Graves; hopes from the change; rebel privateers continue troublesome. Attack by rebels whilst the theatre was going on. Laughable scene. General Prescott a prisoner at Albany; Carleton gone to Quebec. McLean defeated Arnold. Lord Dunmore obliged to go on board his ships at Virginia. Rebels sickly. Departure of secret expedition under General Clinton; said to be for Virginia. Quarrel over the appointment of staff officers. The little prospects of his own advancement, &c. 79
- January 25, Same to the same. Latest news from England. The King's speech and addresses of Parliament make no good impression on the rebels; nothing but a good trimming will serve them. Arrival of vessels. Gloomy prospects clearing up. Amusements. General Robertson making money. Promotions. Descriptions of officers. Reports of affairs in Quebec; defeat of Arnold and Montgomery. Military gossip. Fresh captures of vessels with supplies. Lee gone to New York to force the Tories to take the oath. Promotions, &c. Hospitalities, &c. 84
- February 2, Major Hutcheson to General Haldimand. Sailing of Admiral Graves. The news of the defeat at Quebec has thrown the rebels into confusion. Destruction of a rebel privateer. Naval preparations at Philadelphia. Reported the ships go to Virginia. 91
- March 10, Same to the same. Rebels bombarding; troops determined to leave Boston; reported for Halifax; many poor miserable families going with them. Provisions the want. 92
- March 24, Same to the same. The evacuation of Boston; several families also embark; their situation deplorable. No molestation from the rebels; the excesses of the soldiers and sailors. The wretched situation of the troops on board of the transports. No improvement in the navy since Admiral Graves left. Respecting letters. No news from the Southern Provinces. All in arms in Virginia, as reported by a ship just arrived. Friendly message. 93
- March 24, Same to the same. Introducing Mr. Thomson. 98
- April 24, Same to the same. Arrival at Halifax; suffering from want of everything; exorbitant prices. Transports returned from Georgia with Sir James Wright and family; took eight sail of ships loaded with flour, &c., and powder; five retaken by the rebels. Engagement of the Glasgow with Hopkins' fleet; anxious for the arrival of vessels from the West Indies. Troops left for Quebec. Rebels have taken possession of Boston. Washington makes a triumphant entry. The movements of the rebel armies. General Court now sitting at Boston

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May 13,
Halifax.

May 23,
Halifax.

June 6,
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July 10,
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July 28,
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to confiscate the estates of friends of Government. Military gossip and business matters, &c. 99

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Major Hutcheson to General Haldimand. Encloses bills. 104

May 12,
Halifax.

Same to the same. Want of provisions keeps the troops in Halifax; none of the vessels with stores arrived. Work begun on the fortifications; General Massey to command. The distribution of troops. The rebel army has left Boston for New York, which they are fortifying. Hopkins with four ships looking out for store ships. The fleet looking out for Hopkins. Loyalists from Boston to sail for Europe; some remaining. The effect of the evacuation of Boston. Quebec still in our possession. Rebels have carried off General Brown. Ordnance and stores from Rhode Island. Promotions; his own disagreeable situation. The heavy expenses of living. Petty news. 105

May 23,
Halifax.

Same to the same. Promotions in the Army. Reported that two battalions Royal Americans to be stationed at Pensacola and St. Augustine. Arrival of provisions. Arrival of a ship of war with a prize. Defeat of Arnold at Quebec. Washington commands at New York; they are fortifying it. News of friends. Reported that the army is going to New York. Lee gone to Virginia. Troops from England at Cape Fear. Reliefs for Quebec reported; rebel expedition against Detroit and Niagara. The garrisons there well supplied. Prescott still a prisoner. Howe's action in the Glasgow creditable. The necessity of opening the campaign. Promotions. The army to leave next day. Reported capture of a brig bringing 1,500 half barrels of powder. 110

June 6,
Halifax.

Same to the same. The fleet and army to sail; it is believed for New York. Good news from Quebec. The missing vessel with powder gone to Boston; the attack on her and repulse. News from Pabos. The fleet for Quebec arrived. Commissariat appointments. Allowance for quarters to general officers. Promotions and changes. Hopes to send good news of a landing soon. 116

July 10,
Staten Island

Same to the same. Arrival of the fleet. Escaped royalists; landing of the army without opposition. The inhabitants coming in. Head quarters on the road to Elizabethtown (N.J.) The distribution of troops and commanders. Fears of loyalists that New York may be burned. Washington at Haldimand's house. Governor Franklin a prisoner. New Jersey men coming in; hopes that the rebellion will end this season. Capture by rebel privateers. Sir Robert Parker's ship off Charleston; disputes in Congress about Independence. Their resources beginning to fail. Personal matters. Expected 9 out of 13 Provinces will declare for Government. 120

July 28,
Staten Island

Same to the same. Encloses extract from Holt's *New York Journal* containing an account of the Declaration of Independence and the attack by the ships on New York forts. The statements regarding the action by the ships false; they sustained no damage and silenced the forts. 127

July 28,
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Same to the same. Numbers of people coming in every night from the Jerseys and Long Island. The fleet with the foreign troops not yet arrived. Army healthy, and will not be long inactive; unfavourable reports from the southward. Damage to the fleet there. Burgoyne at St. John's; rebels have fortified Isle aux Noix. Defeat of the rebel General Thompson (Thomas?) at Three Rivers. Communications with Washington refused unless letters properly directed. Adjutant General had an interview with him. Fire ships.

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39		Colonel Haldimand to General Gage (in French). How he has disposed of the iron and stoves so as to satisfy Brigadier Burton. Will proceed to New York by way of Boston. The quantity of iron made under Burton's management. Has transferred the command of Three Rivers to Captain Holmes. 73
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y's service. 41	June 27,	St. Maurice Forges (in French). Note of iron sold out of store at Three Rivers; disbursements and expenses. 98
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43		St. Maurice Forges. Amount of iron made during Colonel Haldimand's second residence at Three Rivers. 111
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45	Quebec.	St. Maurice Forges (in French). Estimate of making into iron the remaining pigs. 114
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46	July 5,	St. Maurice Forges (in French). Present monthly expenses at the forges. 119
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48	No date.	Colonel Haldimand. Government in account current with Haldimand during his command as Military Governor, from 25th April 1762 to 6th July 1765. 121
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53	No date,	
ne 1st to 30th	(1765 ?)	
remaining cast	No date,	
52	(1765 ?)	
es due work-	No date,	
56	(1765 ?)	
extraordinary	No date,	
58	(1765 ?)	
e forges from	No date,	
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71	No date,	
labourers em-	(1765 ?)	
77	No date,	
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PAPERS RELATING TO COURTS MARTIAL, &c.
1758-1779.

B. 22.

B.M., 21682.

1758			
June 3,	John Bow (a Frenchman). For attempting to induce an Indian (Capt. Bullen) to join the French, and he would be well paid.		
Carlisle.		Page 1	
June 23,	Ensign Kennedy of the Pennsylvania Regiment. For neglect of duty when on guard at the camp at Juniata, on 22nd June, 1758.	4	
Juniata.	John Jones, sutler. For overcharges. Sentence, to have the choice of being prohibited selling liquor or receive 150 lashes.	7	
July 3,	Reuben Vass, Sergeant Major, 1st Virginian Regiment. For insubordination, refusing to obey orders and insolence. Acquitted on the first, but suspended for 14 days on the last charge.	8	
Rayston.	Christopher Wallahowson, 2nd Batt., Pennsylvania Regiment. Disobedience of orders. Sentence, 500 lashes.	11	
July 12,	Nicholas Peetingher and Fred. Kelwicks, sutlers. Selling liquors contrary to orders. Sentence, 300 lashes each, fine of £5 and quit the camp in two days.	12	
August 11,	Ensign John Kennedy, 1st Batt., Pennsylvania Regiment. For abusing waggoners. No sentence recorded.	14	
Reas Town.	Lieut. Duncan McCraw, of the Maryland troops. For allowing a prisoner to escape.	17	
August 11,	Jacob Lamaster, soldier in the Maryland forces. For losing his arms at the action near Fort Duquesne. Acquitted.	19	
Reas Town.			
August 27,	Benjamin Burd, soldier in the Maryland forces. Losing his arms at the action near Fort Duquesne. Acquitted.	19	
Raystown.			
August or September.	Andrew Grisell, soldier in the Royal Americans. Losing his arms at the action near Fort Duquesne. Acquitted.	20	
September 22,	John Davis, soldier in the Royal Americans. Losing his arms at the action near Fort Duquesne. Acquitted.	20	
Camp at Royal Hannan.			
September 22,	Thomas Ely, soldier in Col. Washington's Company, 1st Virginian Regiment. Losing his arms at the action near Fort Duquesne. Acquitted.	21	
Camp at Royal Hannan.			
September 22,	Thomas Mingas, soldier, 1st Virginian Regiment. Losing his arms at the action near Fort Duquesne. Acquitted.	21	
Camp at Royal Hannan.			
September 22,	William Whyess, soldier, 1st Virginian Regiment. Losing his arms at the action near Fort Duquesne. Acquitted.	21	
Camp at Royal Hannan.			
September 22,	Andrew Lockart, soldier, 1st Virginian Regiment. Losing his arms at the action near Fort Duquesne. Acquitted.	22	
Camp at Royal Hannan.			
September 22,	John Steadham, soldier, 2nd Battalion Pennsylvania Regiment. Losing his arms at the action near Fort Duquesne. Acquitted.	22	
Camp at Royal Hannan.			
1759			
January 20,	William Darling. Embezzling two horses, released on bail to stand his trial.		24
Fort Bedford.			

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221759
January 29,
York Town.

Sergeant Major of the Royal Americans. For turning a sergeant of the 17th Regiment out of his billet. No sentence recorded.

1760
June 16,
Pittsburg.

Matthew Carril, of the Virginian Regiment. Leaving the King's works without leave. Sentence, 100 lashes.

June 28,
Fort Pitt.

William McAllaster, sutler. For employing batteau and men. Acquired.

June 28,
Fort Pitt.

Sally Pallpaman. Selling liquor. Acquired.

August 16,
Niagara.

Ensign William Kay, Royal American Regiment. Drunkenness and breaking arrest. No finding recorded.

November 3,
Fort Pitt.

Patrick Gordon. Insolence to officers in a public house. Sentence, 150 lashes.

November 5,
Presqu'Isle.

Smyth, Contractor's clerk. Court of inspection on flour in store.

November 7,
Fort Pitt.

James Dolton, soldier in the Pennsylvanian Regiment. Abusing a corporal of Royal American Regiment. Sentence, to ask the corporal's pardon.

November 7,
Fort Pitt.

Corporal Harsha, Royal American Regiment. Striking a soldier. Sentence, reduced to the ranks and 200 lashes.

November 18,
Presqu'Isle.

Lenord Myre, baker. To pay 432 lbs. flour in dispute between him and Contractor's clerk.

December 3,
Fort Pitt.

George Sley, sutler. Abusing a countryman. Sentence, fine of £10 Pennsylvanian currency. Receipt for the commuted fine of £5.

December 7,
Presqu'Isle.

Lenord Myre, baker. Evidence respecting the flour in dispute between him and the Contractor's clerk (see also page 44).

December 19,
Venango.

Council of war held. To consider the propriety of protecting batteaux of provisions for LeBeuf and Presqu'Isle, caught by the current and ice near Custogus, or to order them back to Venango.

December 22,
Venango.

Decided on the latter course.

December 22,
Venango.

Commissary Gilbreath. For attempted fraud in his accounts. No sentence recorded.

1761
January 17,
Fort Pitt.

Thomas Shepherd, soldier 1st Batt. Royal American Regiment. Breaking open a store and stealing a keg of rum. Sentence, 500 lashes, and to pay 30s. out of his pay.

January 17,
Fort Pitt.

Thomas Barnes. Breaking open a store and stealing a keg of rum. Sentence, guilty of receiving; 200 lashes.

January 17,
Fort Pitt.

Charles Haas, King's cooper. Buying blankets from a soldier. No finding recorded.

May 13,
Fort Pitt.

John Gallagher. Defrauding of clothes. No sentence recorded.

May 13,
Fort Pitt.

Anthony Shoulitz. Keeping company with Creamer's wife contrary to orders, and beating her husband. Acquired. Sentence disapproved by Col. Bouquet.

May 13,
Fort Pitt.

Michael McLaughlan, soldier. Losing and making away with necessities and breaking arms. Sentence, 100 lashes; stoppage of two shillings a week till he is in good repair and free from debt.

June 15,
Fort Pitt.

Francis Long. Suspicion of theft. Sentence, 300 lashes, half his pay to be stopped till value of silver fork stolen be paid.

June 15,
Fort Pitt.

Kemp, Sergeant of the Royal American Regiment. Drunk on guard. Sentence, suspension one month; to serve as private and overplus of pay for the sick.

July 29,
Fort Pitt.

John Keller, Royal American Regiment. On suspicion of knowing what person went into Col. Bouquet's room the night he was robbed of a large sum of money. Acquired.

August 13,
Fort Pitt.

1762	Courts Martial. Instructions to Deputy Judge Advocate, and forms.	Page 70
April 19, Fort Pitt.	Bread. Trial of quantity and quality from a given quantity of flour.	74
July 12, Fort Pitt.	Barry McCannon, soldier of Col. Prevost's Company. Defrauding an Indian. Acquitted.	75
July 12, Fort Pitt.	Peter R. Mattross, Royal Artillery. For buying the property of an Indian. Acquitted of crime, but to return the articles purchased in ignorance.	76
July 6 and 10, Detroit.	Court of Inquiry. To inquire into the manner of taking Forts Sandusky, St. Joseph, Miamis, and Presqu'Isle. Relate to the capture and massacres at these posts. Sandusky on 16th May, Presqu'Isle 20th June, by Indians. The evidence shows the plans of the Indians and details.	78
September 1, Fort Pitt.	Court of Inquiry. Why an Indian, named Andrew, did not proceed with a packet to Presqu'Isle. Gives an account of the movements of the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians as told to Andrew by the Hurons, also of an action by Indians (Hurons) from Detroit led by British officers against the Ottawas, and death of five of the British officers.	88
September 12, Fort Pitt.	Court of Inquiry. Regarding the loss of Presqu'Isle and La-Bœuf, captured by Indians. The evidence given in detail. Additional evidence as to Presqu'Isle taken at Fort Pitt 24th Dec. 1763.	90 100
October 12, Detroit.	Court of Inquiry. Examination of soldiers who had been prisoners among the Indians, as to their alliance with the French against the British.	102
November 19, Ligonier.	Thomas Johnstone, Royal American Regiment. Breaking open a store and stealing wine, &c. Sentence, 500 lashes, and stoppage of two shillings a week, till value of stolen articles made up.	105
1764 January 3, Fort Pitt.	Court of Inquiry. To determine the right of men of the first battalion Royal American Regiment to discharge; list of applicants and findings.	107
February 22, Fort Pitt.	Indian Outrage. Depositions taken. Men of the 42nd and 60th Regiments fired at (same date) when loading a waggon; one killed, scalped, ripped open and heart taken out. The rest escaped.	116
March 24.	Court Martial warrant, under Mutiny Act, extending from 24th March 1764 till 25th March 1766.	118
August 23, Fort Loudon.	Court of Inquiry. Capt. Webb, for allowing two deserters (prisoners) to escape.	120
September 12, Governor in Council.	Col. Stephen. Complaint by Col. Bouquet of obstructing the attempt to obtain Rangers from Virginia for the expedition against the Indians on the Ohio. Inquiry ordered (p. 125.) 6th November 1764. The complaint to be sent in writing to Col. Stephen.	126
October 14, Tuscarora.	James English, soldier 1st Batt. Pennsylvanian Regiment. For firing at a deer and at a pigeon, contrary to orders, Sentence, 500 lashes.	127
October 25, Tuscarora Camp.	Robert Allison, horse driver. Drinking Major de Hay's liquor while on the march. Sentence, 500 lashes.	129
November 7, Wakatomatzey	John Thorton, soldier. Stealing wampum, &c., from an Indian. Sentence, 500 lashes.	132
November 7, Camp N° 16.	Samuel McCulloch, 2nd Batt. Pennsylvanian Regiment. For dealing with Indians contrary to orders. Acquitted.	133
November.	Court of Inquiry. Touching the murder of an Indian.	135
	Col. Stephens (see ante p. 126). Report from Committee of Propositions and Grievances, respecting the charge against Col. Stephen.	

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 quantity of 74
 Defrauding 75
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 Hay's liquor 129
 m an Indian. 132
 giment. For 133
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 tee of Propoi- Col. Stephen.

- 1764 1st. For preventing volunteers joining the expedition against the Indians on the Ohio. 2nd. For employing the militia to escort his own property out of the colony, rendering the garrison insufficient to guard against Indian incursions. 3rd. Obtaining flour from near his own property instead of nearer at hand. 1; not fully acquitted, 2; proved, 3; acquitted. Resolved, that Col. Stephen hath discharged his duty (saving in the two instances before mentioned) as a brave, active and skilful officer. Signed by John Randolph. Page 136
 David Smith, soldier. Being insolent to Capt. Varlo. No finding recorded. 175
- 1766
 September Pensacola. Major Farmer, 34th Regiment. Articles of accusation (8 charges) for embezzlement and fraud, to be tried by court martial so soon as it can be established. 177
 September 29, New York. Francois Downman. Cost of housing the members of Court martial for trying Major Farmer. 178
- July to Oct. Pensacola. Primrose Thompson. Correspondence from July to October 1766, respecting a charge against him as ensign in the 31st Regt. The matter is complicated by his being private secretary to Governor Johnstone of Florida, and appears to have arisen from a dispute as to the respective powers of the military and civil authorities. 145 & 179
 James Baker Mattross, Royal Artillery. Absent without leave. Sentence, 100 lashes. 181
 October 18, Pensacola. Richard Harris, 31st Regiment. Stealing fowls. Acquitted. 182
- December 1, Pensacola. Major Farmer. Letters from Governor Johnstone to Brigadier Taylor, respecting trial of Major Farmer. 186
 December 29, Pensacola. Lewis Crouse, Royal Artillery. For selling spirituous liquor. Acquitted. 188
- 1767
 February 4, Pensacola. Lieut. Alexander Maclellan. Articles of accusation against him by Major Farmer. Letter of same date by the same, containing charges in detail. The accusations show the existence of disputes (as in the case of Ensign Primrose Thompson) between Governor Johnstone and the military authorities. The charges are of decaying the credit and obstructing the operations of Major Farmer in the King's service, and in upholding the claims of Governor Johnstone. The further correspondence extends to March 1767. 190
 June 18, Mobile. Major Farmer. List of witnesses for defence of Major Farmer and letter from him respecting his trial. Further correspondence, including letters from Genl. Haldimand, the Chevalier de Claret, Lt. Pittman (with charges) extending to 30 August 1768. 205
 Court Martial. Account from Alexander Solomons for attendance at Court Martial on Major Farmer. 144
- 1768
 April 10, Pensacola. Corporal McGrath. Neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. Acquitted. 223
 1773
 January 7, Pensacola. Capt. W. Anstruther. Trial for neglect of the Deputy Barrack Master, and the bad state of the fort, which is still burning. Wants a few men from Ticonderoga. 227
 June 1, Crown Point. Lieut. J. Feltham. Cannot furnish men to Capt. Anstruther at Crown Point (see p. 228), owing to smallness of detachment; charges Anstruther with wanting men for his own farming operations, and with neglect to clear ruins of fire at Crown Point, as ordered. Has exhibited charges against him. 229
 For articles, see p. 234.
- July 15, Crown Point. Capt. Anstruther. Has released Barrack Master on parole; no men yet arrived from Ticonderoga; difficulty about removing materials, guns, &c., from the ruins left by the fire. Requests that he

1773	may be allowed to derive the benefit from his farming operations should the fort be abandoned in consequence of the fire. Page 232	
July 17, Montreal.	Capt. W. Anstruther, charges against him.	
	Letter from Col. D. Templer to him, Montreal, 17 July, 1773.	
	From Surgeon Miller to Col. Templer, 9 July 1773.	
	From self, - Crown Point, 22 July 1773.	
	" " " 27 " "	
	" " " 25 " "	
	" " Montreal 24 Aug. "	
	" Lieut. Feltham, Ticonderoga, 4 Sept. "	
	" Capt. Anstruther, Montreal 8 Oct. "	
	" " " 27 Nov. "	236 to 248
	" " " 29 Jan. 1774.	252
	Articles of accusation against him (no date).	265
December 10, Quebec	Inquest on Sergeant David Berry, who was killed in an altercation, Ve dict, manslaughter against Private Samuel Whison, 52nd Regiment.	249
1779 January 6, Carleton Island.	Commissary Clunis. Inquiry into irregularities.	254
August 23, Detroit.	Israel Ruland. Affidavits as to his inciting men to desert, sworn to at Detroit 23rd August 1779.	262
	Courts Martial on soldiers of the Royal American Regiment for rioting. (No date; first page of evidence wanting.)	
	Sergeant Farlinger, acquitted.	
	Corporal Sarin, 500 lashes.	
	James Wilkins, private, 1,000 lashes.	
	Derby McCaffery " 1,000 "	
	John Lindsey " acquitted.	
	Sergeant Sharp, "	
	Sergeant Deck, 1,000 lashes.	
	Charles White, private, 300 "	268

GENERAL ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS, 1763 TO 1777.

B. 23.

B.M., 21683.

1763 November 17, New York.	General Amherst. That he returns to England and the command of the troops in North America devolves on Major General Gage. Acknowledges the services of the troops.	1
1764 January 5, New York.	Brigadier Major Monroieffe to Governor Haldimand. That his Majesty approves of the conduct and bravery of Colonel Bouquet and his troops in the actions with the Indians on the 5th and 6th August, 1763, and conducting the convoy safe to Fort Pitt.	6
February 8, Quebec.	General Murray (in French). That all holders of the paper money of France should wait for the definitive settlement of their claims and not dispose of the paper money at a low price. The new subjects may rely on the care of His Majesty.	2
March 5, Quebec.	The same (in French). That returns are to be made of all bills of exchange of Canada, notes, &c, subject to settlement by the Treaty of Paris of 1763, also of all such disposed of, with the prices.	3
April 19, New York.	General Gage. Respecting the orders for limiting the issue of rations at Fort Pitt, with regulations for general observance at posts.	7

1767 April 2, Quebec.	
No date (1764 ?)	
November London.	
November London.	
1768 January New York.	
February New York.	
February New York.	
October Pensacola.	
October New York.	
March 3, New York.	
No date, (1766 ?)	
1768 April 20, New York.	
April 25, New York.	
May 15, New York.	
August 2, New York.	
November December New York.	
1767 January 1, New York.	
February April 4. April 5, September New York.	
October 3.	
1768 March 23, New York.	
March 30, London.	
May 6, New York.	

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1764 April 23, Quebec.	Governor Murray. Order to pay out of the extraordinary expenses of the army to Colonel Irving, D. Q. M. G., the sum necessary for the enlisting, clothing and subsistence of the Quebec Provincials, Page 5	8
No date, (1764 ?)	General Gage. Barrack regulations for St. Augustine, Appalachia, Pensacola, Mobile, and the Southern District under Brigadier Bouquet.	8
November 13, London.	Writ of Great Seal. Commission appointing General Gage General and Commander-in-Chief for North America.	16
November 16, London.	Royal Warrant. For calling Courts Martial, &c.	19
1765 January 31, New York.	General Gage. Order regulating the employment of soldiers at public works ; their pay, and enrollment.	22
February 16, New York.	The same. Order respecting the issue of provisions.	23
February 17, New York.	The same. Promotion.	23
October 1, Pensacola.	Governor Johnstone. Orders and instructions for the officer appointed to command at Fort Bute, with objects of the establishment of the fort given.	24
October 9, New York.	Maitland, D.A.G. Ordering the regular transmission of clothing returns.	28
March 3, New York.	Maitland, D.A.G. Orders as to the transmission of regimental accounts for marches and other contingent expenses.	29
No date, (1766 ?)	General Gage. Rules and directions for the good government and preservation of the barracks in North America and for procuring and issuing fuel.	33 and 43
1766 April 30, New York.	Brigade Major Small. Appointment of Captain Maxwell, Asst. D.Q. M.G. in the Northern District.	32
April 25, New York.	Barrack Master General Robinson to Lieutenant Maclellan. Instructions sent him respecting the providing of fuel.	52
May 15, New York.	The same to the same. Explanatory letter as to barrack regulations.	54
August 23, New York.	Brigade Major Moncrieffe. Promotion of Colonel Carleton to be Governor of Quebec and Brigadier General.	42
	Drums not to be beat near any church at the time of Divine service.	42
November 6.	Maitland, D.A.G. Promotions.	55
December 14, New York.	Brigade Major Moncrieffe. Appointment of Brigadier Haldimand to the command of the forces in the Southern District.	56
1767 January 10, New York.	Maitland, D.A.G. Balance of the regimental non-effective funds to be made up and transmitted every six months.	57
February 21.	The same. Promotions.	59
April 4.	The same. Promotions.	60
April 5,	The same. Recruiting parties to be regularly employed.	60
September, New York.	The same. Promotions.	61
October 3.	The same. Promotions.	62
1768 March 23, New York.	The same. Returns to be sent of officers of regiments able and willing to purchase.	63
March 30, London.	Royal Warrant. Warrant (promulgated 28 October 1768) granting allowances to the captains of infantry who served during the late war.	74
May 6, New York.	Maitland, D.A.G. Captain Moncrieffe to be Brigade Major.	64

1768		
May 8, New York.	Maitland, D.A.G. Orders relating to the recruiting service, review returns, &c.	68
May 9, New York.	The same. Orders respecting provisions, returns and directions where each of the posts is to send the reports.	65
August 18, New York.	The same. Order to wear mourning for the King's sister the Princess Louisa.	72
August 31.	The same. How returns are to be transmitted.	73
October 23. Boston.	The same. Promotions.	73
October 24,	The same. That His Majesty approves of the Court Martial acquitting Major Farmer.	73
October 29, Boston.	The same. Order for the execution of Private Evans for desertion.	80
November 20, Boston.	The same. Colonel Pomeroy appointed to command H. M. troops in Massachusetts during the absence of Colonel Mackay. Captain Fordyce to act as Brigade Major.	81
December 8, New York.	The same. Captain H. Dobson, 16th, to be Aide-de-Camp.	81
December 29.	The same. Promotions.	83
1769		
February 6, New York.	The same. Promotions.	82
February 13, New York.	The same. Men for Chelsea to be struck off regimental returns eight weeks after sailing.	84
February 17, New York.	General Gage. Orders that all people employed in transportation of troops, provisions, &c, are to be immediately paid.	87
February 25, New York.	Maitland, D.A.G. Promotions.	85
March 6,	The same. Promotions.	88
March 18,	The same. No engineer stores to be used except when works are going on.	88 and 94
March 23, New York.	The same. All standing orders to be entered in the orderly book of each regiment. It is ordered that returns of ordnance and engineer stores, &c., are to be made punctually each half year.	89
March 31, New York.	The same. Regimental muster rolls to be prepared. No person in charge of ordnance stores to be absent without leave.	90
May 8.	The same. The Royal approbation of finding of Court Martial acquitting Major Robert Rogers.	90
May 13.	The same. Captain Mackay, 65th, appointed Aide-de-Camp.	92
June 3, New York.	The same. Promotions.	92
June 30, New York.	The same. The 21st and detachment of Royal Artillery to go by the transports from Charleston to St. Augustine, where 9th Regiment is to embark for Ireland.	99
June 30, New York.	The same. Arrangements for the embarkation of the 9th and 34th; discharge of invalids for Chelsea; exchange of officers. &c.	100
September 29.	The same. Promotions.	102
November 27, New York.	The same. Promotions.	104
No date.	The same. State of absent officers of the 21st and 31st Regiments.	105
October 19, New York.	The same. Regiments to prepare muster rolls.	93
November 15.	The same. Orders repeated to transmit provision returns.	93
December 27.	The same. Promotions.	106
December 29, New York.	The same. Promotions.	107

1770	February
April 2	April 2
April 2	April 2
May 4,	May 4,
New York	New York
No date	No date
May 5,	May 5,
New York	New York
June 25	June 25
New York	New York
August	August
August	August
New York	New York
September	September
New York	New York
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New York	New York
October	October
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New York	New York
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New York	New York
January	January
New York	New York
March 3	March 3
March 3	March 3
March 4	March 4
March 1	March 1
New York	New York
May 11,	May 11,
(March)	(March)
March 2	March 2
March 2	March 2
New York	New York
April 30	April 30
New York	New York
May 3,	May 3,
New York	New York
May 5,	May 5,
New York	New York
May 10,	May 10,
New York	New York
June 28,	June 28,
New York	New York
October	October
New York	New York

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May 15, London.	Board of Ordnance.	Instructions to the civil branch of the Ordnance at Quebec.	1
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Pensacola

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No date.

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B. 25.

B. M. 21685.

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	H. Bouquet (two documents); Bouquet's patent for lands.	16

JOURNAL OF EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS, MAPS AND PLANS.
1750 to 1780.

B. 26.

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1752	J. R. L. St. Pierre, (in French). Journal of an exploring expedition for the discovery of the Western Sea, with details of transactions with the Indians; his escapes and hardships from 1750.	1
1758	Log of H. M. S. Winchester with convey from Charleston, S. C. to New York, from 26th March to date.	19
April 19.	Militia raised in the Province of Yucatan (Mexico), with names of places where raised.	87
1763	Alexander Fraser. Report of an exploratory survey on the Ohio and Illinois, giving the character of the inhabitants, the capabilities of the soil, &c., the state of trade and the relations of the French and Spaniards.	24
1766	No name. Memorandum of a small journey by land to the South West of Pensacola.	36
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July 13.	Sergeant Wright. Journal of his passage from Pensacola to the Upper Creek Indian Nation and back.	43
1769	Charles Stuart. List of Indian tribes inhabiting the banks of the Mississippi between New Orleans and Red River, with number of gun men and places of residence.	52
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1771	His attempts to obtain the assent of the Massachusetts Assembly to open the road; the designs of the Plymouth Company.	75
November 5 to December 31.	Report of the country to the back of Pensacola in West Florida.	78
1773	Harry Gordon. Notes on the country along the Mississippi from Caskaskias to New Orleans.	83
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No name nor date.	Notes on Campeachy and neighbourhood.	Page 85
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	Maps and plans. Sketch of the country round Tyconderoga:	23a
	Lake Ontario, Coast line on both sides, 31st July, 1760.	23b
	Sketch of the Wabash from Post Vincennes to the Ohio.	23c
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	Rough plan of road from New Castle to Chestertown. (Penn.?)	103c
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	Plan of battle (unnamed.) Revolutionary war.	103i

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, ORDERS AND RETURNS, 1756-1776.

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1758 November 21, Albany.	Lord Loudoun to—How the different forms of Government arose in the colonies. The claims set up by the Governors to command the army when regular troops were sent; the inconveniences and the steps taken by removing military from civil power to remedy them. The military honours to be paid them, &c.	1
1757 October 20, Carlisle.	Sale of the effects of the late Colonel Bussam at Carlisle, Penn.	11
1759 March 31, Mobile.	Deed of a house by Boisdoré to A. Lavergne.	800
July 6, Oswego.	General return of the 4th Battalion Royal Americans and the 2nd Battalion New York Regiment, signed by James Herring, Adjutant.	17
July 20, Lake George.	General Orders. Col. Grant to take command of the late Forbes' brigade and Col. Foster the brigade of the Royals. Orders for the army passing the lake. These are given in minute detail.	18
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August 9 and 19, Oswego.	Monthly return of His Majesty's troops and Provincials.	24
September 9, Oswego.	Return of the regiments encamped at Oswego, specifying how encamped.	25
November 6, Fort Ontario.	Present state of 4th Battalion Royal American Regiment.	23
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- 1759 la marine servants en Canada, &c. A nominal list, with the dates of appointment and promotions. Page 27
 2. Etat Major, ou quartier général des troupes détachées de la marine, &c. The columns are "noms des messieurs employés à des charges;" "charge ou qualité;" "où employés;" "quel rang." The first name is that of "Le Marquis Cavagnal de Vaudreuil." The list includes the civil and ecclesiastical as well as military officers. 30
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 May 14, Copy of the agreement between the Lords of the Treasury and Chauncy Townsend, London, for the supply of provisions to the troops in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. 34
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 July 12, Documents relative to a power of Attorney granted by Joseph and Henry Guinand in favour of Colonel Prevost, or on his death to Colonel Bouquet, for the transaction of their affairs in South Carolina. Affidavits. 47
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 September 14, Embarkation return (in French) of the artillery of the colony, showing a total of 50 officers and men, one woman, one child and three servants, 55 in all signed Amherst; vu Vaudreuil. 53a
 September 14, Roll of the Regiment de la Serre, with the officers' names. Officers 20, men 192, women 2. Total 214. Signed by Duparquet. 53b
 September 14, Regiment de Berry 2nd Batt. Signed by Triviot. 53c
 Regiment Royal Roussillon. Signed by de Pourliaries. 53d
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 September 15, Embarkation return of officers, men, servants, women and children 53f
 On board the Eden Mary. A second return of those actually embarked on the 16th September. Both are signed Martel. 53g
 September 17, Return of flour and pork served to the French troops for four days, from 13th to 17th September, by orders from Haldimand. The title of the regiments, with the number of men in each and rations supplied, are given, at the end being a note that one day's provisions were served for 71 men from Detroit. 53h
 No date. List of the officers of troops detached from the marine serving in Canada, killed from 1754 up to and including 1759. The names, dates and places where these officers were killed are given. The number is 33 in all. 53i
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 November — Statement of the officers and troops detached from the Marine serving in Canada who perished on the island of Cape Breton in the Cartel "Auguste," on the passage from Quebec to France. The name of each officer is given: 2 captains, 7 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 lieutenant reformé, 6 cadets and 60 non-commissioned officers and men, 80 in all. Table on same page gives a list of the Canadian officers serving on the Mississippi, who were burned during the war with the Shicachats (Chickasaws.) 53k
 April 3. Depositions by William Horen and John Kirkland respecting Barney Ryley, of the Virginian Regiment, apparently on a charge of stirring up discontent. 54
 May 2. Commission by Lord Albemarle in favour of Capt. John Small, appointing him Major of Brigade. 56
 June 24 Gage. Circular orders (in French) to the officers of militia, Seigniors, &c., to transmit all the information possible to Haldimand. 53
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1763 November 7, Mobile.	Copy verified by Rouyer, notary, of a deed of sale by Louis Flandrin and Marie Louise Dinant, to Joseph Barbaud et Boisdoré, of property in Mobile, dated 5 May 1756. (See also p. 500) Page 59 Copy in English. 62 Certificates (in French) relating to the same property. 65
December 9, St. James.	Halifax to ——. Ordering returns to be made of the amounts of paper money, to enable the claim against the King of France to be made according to the late Treaty of Peace. 67
1764 March 6, Quebec.	Murray. Proclamation (in French) for the enlistment of Canadian volunteers. 73 The prescribed oath (in French) follows. 76
March 22, Quebec.	Murray. Circular letter (in French) to the captains of militia to induce the <i>habitants</i> to enrol voluntarily, and to draw 50 men in the parishes from Beaumont to Cap St. Ignace. 77
April 20, Three Rivers.	Receipts, signed by L. Metral, Town Major, for expenses occasioned by the raising of the Canadian volunteers. 80
May 15, Mobile.	Deed by Rousseve to Major Robert Farmer of a house in Mobile to serve as a lodging for the interpreter. 69
July 25, Mobile.	Deed of sale by John Clod <i>Montal</i> and Louise Cajor, his spouse, of a lot of land in Mobile to Mr. Maloney. The signature is Metall. 71
September 20, Quebec.	Murray. An Ordinance for satisfying the decrees of the several courts of justice established in the District of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, prior to the establishment of Civil Government, throughout the Province upon the 10th August, 1764. 81
November 8, New Orleans.	Sale of the schooner Charlotte, signed by J.J.B. Dabbadie. 89
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1765 January 11, Mobile.	Deed of sale of a lot of land by Hugh Kennedy Hoy to Major Farmer, for the use of the Government. 92
April 24, Three Rivers.	David Wilson, Sergeant Major. Statement respecting the stealing of pork, with the orders for its survey and destruction prefixed. (The documents extend to p. 97). 94
August 28.	Moore and Finlay to Robert Quillan. Respecting lands at Bonaventure in dispute between them and Van Felson. They propose to distribute the lands, &c. 98 Letter from Hugh Finlay to Van Felson, on the land, 24 July, 1765. 99 From Moore and Finlay to Quillan, same date. Respecting the fish trade, &c. 102 From Hugh Finlay, 14 August, to Quillan. Respecting goods at Bonaventure. 102
1766 March 13, Quebec.	These all appear to have reference to the disputes with Van Felson. Hugh Finlay to Robert Quillan. That he is to return to Quebec the wine landed at Bonaventure from the ship which had put back. 104
October 6, New York.	Gage to Captain Turnbull, R.A.R., Detroit. Hopes enough provisions are laid in, not only for his own garrison, but for that of Michillimakinak. The increase of expenses. No taxes to be laid on the inhabitants (of Detroit). Arrangements for cutting wood. Cannot give up the King's rights, as asked for by the inhabitants; enclosed what they were in the time of the French. They are different

- 1768 from those in Canada. The inhabitants are bound to keep up the stockades, &c. Respecting the contract for provisions and the state of the works. Page 105
- November 17, Gage to Turnbull. Is sorry that he has been obliged to build an additional guard house; not to put the Crown to the least expense without an absolute necessity. Is sorry the works go on so slowly. Repeats remarks on taxes and King's rights. To consult with Hay, so as to prevent illegal trade. The sickly state of the garrison. P.S. Expects German recruits; all the men of the detachment whose time has expired, or who are unfit for service, to be sent down. 108
- May 5, Articles of agreement between the Lords of the Treasury and Treasury. John Blackburn, for manning, victualling and keeping in repair four vessels for service in North America. 113
- October 8, Commission of Brigade-Major to John Small. 119
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- December 4. Deposition (in French) of M. de Riv, of the Louisiana Company, Civil and Military Governor of the Spanish settlement at the mouth of the Missouri, respecting the refusal of the sergeant in charge of a bateau with provisions to sail for his destination; the mutiny of the party, &c. 121
- 1768 Deposition in support follows. 130
- January 3, J. Dunning. Opinion of counsel on the case of Colonel Walsh, convicted for taking forcible possession of quarters in the fort at Pensacola. Opinion of Mr. Wegg, dated St. James Street, 31st December, 1767, is appended. 135
- Temple. Examination of the accounts of Mr. LeGautrey. 147
- February 10, Pensacola. Return of deserters who surrendered according to Gen. Haldimand's and Col. Reid's proclamation. 149
- March 7, Pensacola. Sale of bateaux, &c. 151
- October 5, New Orleans.
- 1769 Copy of protest by the master and mate of the "Hawke," for loss of the vessel with troops on board. 155
- November 12, St. Augustine
- 1770 Answers to the remarks by the D.A.G. on the monthly and review returns sent by Haldimand to headquarters. 157
- May 5. Copy of lease to James Johnston and John Pieress of the King's wharf, Quebec, for thirty years, with the terms and conditions. 159
- July 30, Quebec. Concession to Maisonville of the Portage of the Miamis. 182
- 1771
- January 21, New York. Gage to———Respecting grants in Detroit. No power to any one to grant lands in America, except to Governors within limits and restrictions. Purchases from Indians not valid, except when made in presence of the Governor and Indian Superintendent. Granting lands at Detroit is solely in the hands of the King. All those made by Gladwin, Bruce, or other British officers, null. Grant in 1760 to Bellestre is fraudulent; the reasons given. All concessions made by Bellestre in 1760, and all grants made by British commanders to be made void by public act, and no one to be allowed to settle on these titles; no fresh settlements to be allowed, and all those settling among the Indians to be sent down the country. The matter to be explained to the Indians. To assist Grant in building two vessels for the King. The merchants may build what vessels they please, but no artificers or sailors to be taken from Grant. Old vessels to be fitted out. Precautions against fire. 184
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1771 August — New York.	List of all persons paid in America by orders from home. Page 189	189
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1772 April 20, Fort Gage.	Hugh Lord to Gage. Sending returns and vouchers. Is sending an express for instructions as to the fort; the express to be paid by Mr. Croghan, on arrival at Fort Pitt. Talk with the Chickasaws; all friendly; peace made between them and the Illinois Indians, as well as the Shawanese; slaughter of Corn Cob, head chief of the Shawanese, by one of the Missouri nations. This will probably bring on a war, make Fort Gage the rendezvous, and increase the expense. Has had oars made.	204
May 5, Pensacola.	Thomas Gamble to Haldimand. Enclosing Wild's report of things wanting to complete the King's schooners.	198
August 31, New York.	Captain John Montresor. Report of works carried on at Fort William, near Boston, from 19th October, 1771, to 8th August, 1772.	209
September 30.	Edward Wild. Account of the proceedings of His Majesty's schooner "Mercury," from her departure from Pensacola (21st August, 1772) until she was wrecked on the Sapphire Islands, in the lat. of 30° 31' N. The account is continued to the time of the rescue of the crew by Capt. Hutchins.	211
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October 12, Pensacola.	Gamble to the same. Asks for an investigation into the cause of the loss of the "Mercury." Recommends a vessel being got from New York for the use of the district, rather than to patch up the old ones.	241
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December 24.	List of officers who have commanded at outposts from 25th December 1771 to 24th December 1772, who are entitled to an allowance for the same.	196
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1773 January 4, Fort Gage.	Affidavits by Rivard, Placy and Bienvenu, in the case of Rumsey and Hubardeau.	249-250
March 24, Fort Gage.	Account current of Haldimand while he commanded in the Southern District of North America, between 24th March, 1767, and 24th March, 1773.	253
April 13.	List of persons paid by warrants from the Commander-in-Chief.	258
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209	July 5,	Major Hamilton to Sir John Sebright. Recommending Lieut.	
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		Certificate by Charles Stuart of its authenticity.	306
		Account of expenses for which bill was drawn.	307
	No date.	List of the inhabitants of Fort St. Vincent, on the Wabash, as	
		they were in 1769, since which they have increased rather than	
		diminished. A note states that Nicholas was the principal inhabi-	
		tant; that when the list was taken there were 50 women and 150	
		children, and 50 men able to bear arms, including servants. The	
		names of the inhabitants at Fort Ouatanon and Fort Miami follow.	293

1774
No date.

The road from Detroit to the Illinois by way of Fort Miami, Ouïatanon, and St. Vincent, with some remarks. This is an itinerary, giving the distances from point to point, beginning "From Detroit to Lake Erie 18 miles;" the remarks relate to the Indians; description of the country, &c., at different points. From Detroit to the Illinois by this road (distances computed) is given as 879 miles. Another route is given by water, with similar details, up to the Rocks or old French Fort; from thence to the Mississippi is given without detail as 240 miles, the total being "From Detroit to the Mississippi, by way of the Illinois River, 833 miles."

Page 295

April 3,
New York.

Lieut. D. Brehm, applying for a settlement of expenses incurred by him in surveying the remote posts in 1761. The claim certified by Harry Gordon, late Chief Engineer.

300

April 5,
New York.

Warrant by Haldimand to pay John Stuart, by his attorney, Richard Yates, half a year's salary as Indian Superintendent.

302

April 6,
New York.

Haldimand; warrant for Indian expenses in favour of Sir William Johnson, Indian Superintendent on the Mohawk River.

308

June 15,
New York.

Account of expenses covered by the warrant.
Haldimand; warrant for Indian expenses in favour of Sir William Johnson.

309

314

Account of expenses covered by the warrant.

315

Summary of expenses.

316

June 30,
New York.

State of accounts with the Crown for the year 1774, from 1st January to date.

318

There is a certificate by Haldimand (in French), dated 6th March, 1787, that all the vouchers for payments by Captain Hutcheson, in discharge of the warrants in his favour, as paymaster, had been transferred to Mr. Wigglesworth, and that Hutcheson is discharged from his obligation to the public for these warrants.

319

June 30,
New York.

Account current. Haldimand with the Government, whilst he was Commander-in-Chief in America, between 10th June, 1773, and 30th June, 1774.

320

June 30,
New York.

Incidental expenses for 1774.

324

June 30,
New York.

Indian Department, Southern District. John Stuart, abstract of accounts.

328

June 30,
New York.

Government in a general account with Haldimand, between the 25th April, 1762, and 30th June, 1774. These accounts appear to have been rendered in February, 1785, and to have been finally settled in 1787.

322

August 22,
Inner Temple

An unfinished document on the Quebec Act of 1774.

329

1775

June 15,
Boston.

Brehm, Asst. Engineer. Abstract of extraordinary expenses from 1761 to 1767.

111

1775 (?)
No date.

Headed: "Said to be General Officers." List of those engaged in the Revolutionary service, beginning with "Artemas Ward," a late Member of the Council of Connecticut; "Not of the Army," beginning with Samuel Adams and John Hancock.

335

June 17.

Return of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, killed and wounded, of His Majesty's troops, at the attack on the redoubts and entrenchments on the Heights of Charleston. There is a nominal return of the officers. The return shows that 18 officers, 15 non-commissioned officers, one drummer and 191 rank

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July 24,
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1775

and file, were killed. The wounded were respectively 72, 40, 12 and 707.

July 21.

Present state of His Majesty's forces at Boston. The return shows a total of 7,415, of whom 5,907 were present and fit for duty, but this did not include the 64th and a detachment of the 14th in Castle William. 341

July 21,
Philadelphia.

Benjamin Harrison to General George Washington. Congress has taken the two regiments raised in Connecticut into service. Hopes that with these and with rifle men and recruits the number voted by the Council of War will be brought up. Wishes he had better supplies and ammunition. The want of engineers cannot be supplied, although people think there are two good ones, Col. Gridly being one, with him (Washington). Does not know what to think of some of the people, but the President is of a different cast, being noble, disinterested and generous. Appointment left with Washington. Nothing done to the hospital, but will bring it on soon. Recommendation to send Virginians to the Camp for military instruction at the cost of Pennsylvania. The commission of first Brigadier given to Mr. Thomas. The supercession of Putnam would have offended him. Proposed removal of Congress to some place nearer him (Washington). The supply of the military chest. The Governor of Virginia nearly surprised by Capt. Meredith, with men from Hanover, who with 150 others are guarding Williamsburg against the *boiled crabs*. The intention in seizing the Governor. Too late to send more men from the southward, but some thousands will be sent in spring. Reported attack by over lake Indians on New York. Georgia come into the Union, and with South Carolina have armed a vessel, with which they have taken a ship with 140 barrels of King's powder. 23rd. The questions of removing Congress and of appointing a committee decided in the negative. The adjournment of Congress. The great desire of Edmund Randolph to be with him (Washington). Strong recommendation in his favour. Report of Robert McKenzie being killed at Bunker's Hill. 24th. Sending a strong recommendation of Capt. Thomas Price from Maryland. Expecting to leave Philadelphia on Sunday. 342

July 24,
Philadelphia.

John Adams to Hon. James Warren. Is writing in confidence. A certain great fortune and peddling genius (Dickson in the margin) has given a silly cast to their doings. They are between hawk and buzzard. His ideas of seizing all power, arresting every friend of Government as hostages for the Boston victims, and then treating for reconciliation, he believes to have been the soundest policy. Arrival of 7,000 pounds of powder. The extensive field of business. Asks if he (Warren) is to be Speaker, or what. "Will your new Legislative and Executive feel bold or irresolute? Will your judicial hang and whip and fine and imprison without scruples? I want to see our distressful country once more, yet I dread the sight of devastation." Character of General Lee. (A note says: "This letter was anonymous, but wrote in the same hand with that addressed to Abigail Adams"). 349

July 24,
Philadelphia.

John Adams to Mrs. Abigail Adams, Braintree. Has been absent three months; his anxiety about her and the children, as well as the country. Gives in detail the amount of work that Congress has to do in founding a great Empire. Wishes he had given her a complete history of the journey and of the behaviour of his compatriots. "The fidgets, the whims, the caprice, the vanity, the superstition, the irritability of some of us is enough to ———." (sic) 352

- 1775
 July 23, Virginia. W. Dunlop to Haldimand, respecting a debt due by the late Col. Bouquet. 354
- August 10. Extracts of letters from Sir Thomas Mills from 10th April, 1769, to date, on various subjects, political affairs in Europe, the case of Livius; the trouble (1774) of getting a Government settled for Canada and the affairs of America (1775). 374
- August 11, Cambridge. Washington to Gage. Calling attention to the treatment given to those who had fallen into his (Gage's) hands as prisoners. Its fatal tendency to widen the breach. His (Washington's) conduct towards those who might fall into his hands would be regulated by that observed on the other side. 356
- August 13, Boston. Gage to Washington. That the prisoners have been treated with care and kindness. Calls attention to the treatment of the King's faithful subject. Treatment like this on the ground of the treatment of prisoners in his (Gage's) possession, is barbarity founded on falsehood. Remarks on the disposition of the leaders, &c. 358
- September 1. Return of the Generals and staff officers serving in North America. 361
- September 27, Boston. General Orders. The King's thanks to the troops for their conduct on the 7th of June last. 361
- October 6, General Orders. Promotions. Promotions by the Commander-in Chief till His Majesty's pleasure is known. 363
- October 17, New York. General Orders, September 17th. Mourning for the death of the Queen of Denmark. 363
- Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New York to his friend at Boston. (Endorsed: Wetherhead and Saque). The determination to pursue vigorous measures towards America; the contemptible factious opposition in England at a low ebb. The unsuccessful attack on Canada has thrown Congress and all their abettors into confusion. The friends of Government begin to brighten up, and there is a great change in favour of Government. A glorious opportunity for a body of troops being landed. Is afraid of disappointment, Congress having ordered 4,000 troops to this city (New York) to take possession. Orders were sent by Congress to seize all the officers of Government, especially Governor Tryon. Kemp and Barrow have taken refuge on board the ships. The Governor has not moved, but has written to point out the danger of such a step to the town. Congress has disavowed the measure and given assurance of the safety of his person. 365
- No date. John Platt. Statement of his meeting at Fort George, Philip Laneing and rebel officers and soldiers. 368
- 1776
 January 18. State (in French) of the expenses incurred by Pierre Ayot, Captain, from the Island of Orleans, from the day of his departure, for the service of Congress. 384
- February 10, Montreal. Proclamation (in French) by Colonel Moise Hayzen (Moses Hazen) commanding one of the regiments to be raised in Canada for the Continental Congress sitting at Philadelphia. 385
- February 18. Engagement (in French) of volunteers to serve in the Continental Army under Hazen. 397
- March 10, Montreal. Moses Hazen to Antill. Recruiting going on slowly; hopes e (Antill) has had more success in Quebec. Money exhausted; hopes General Lee will bring a supply. Duggan reported to have brought a number of men from below Quebec; they should be re-enlisted and formed into separate companies. How he should conduct

the late Col.
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April, 1769,
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1776

March 16,
Point Levis.

March 16,
Point Levis.

March 26,
Montreal.

March 28.

March 28.

April 3,
Montreal.

April 20,
Montreal.

recruiting. Elopement of Duggan. Goddard, Dick Walker and Lorimer have stolen away to the upper country. Page 387

Pierre Ayot to — (in French). Warning that persons believed to be sincere towards Congress are really seeking to betray it. The stories circulated among the parishes; unless there is money paid no help can be expected. Urges that this be done. Asks for a shot belt and bayonet for his lieutenant. 389

Same to — (in French). The bearer, a friend to Congress, has advanced money in its service. Recommending that he be paid; if not he will be ill treated, and it would have a bad effect, and be disgraceful to Congress 391

Moses Hazen to Antill. His (Antill's) family well. Has offered Mrs. Antill rooms in the chateau till she can be better provided for. Has enlisted about 250 men; two companies to be sent to him at Quebec; one is to remain in the town (Montreal) and one at Chambly. Is afraid they will not get to Quebec before the roads break up. The want of arms, accoutrements and money has occasioned great delay. Duggan's accounts to be settled by him (Antill) at Quebec. It will give trouble, but relieve the General and be for the good of the service. Will endeavour to send a company to Quebec; supposes it will be Mr. Brandineur's; he may be suspended or broke, but must get his commission now, or his men would not march. 392

Dated "Head Quarters before Quebec." Neither signature nor address. Gives a melancholy account of the state of the invading army, without ordnance, proper ammunition or stores. The issue of paper money has driven away the affections of the people. The New England troops want the spirit necessary for the support of the common cause. The direful scheme of spreading the small-pox has taken effect; the reinforcements coming in have gone to houses where the small pox was, on purpose to take the infection, to avoid serving. 380

Portier to the Commandant of the American detachment on the South side (in French). Reporting the state of affairs in his locality. 394

Hazen to Antill. Has at length got into the chateau; Mrs. Antill and the little ones to move in next day. Letters of importance from the camp before Quebec, but not a line from him or any public officer. Are they all dead? The roads breaking up. The garrison determined to return down the country on the opening of the lake; supposes it is the same at Quebec. The officers at least should be stopped and the men encouraged to remain with them. Thinks the experiment would have a good effect. Brandmoor (p. 393) has gone down to Quebec; thinks he can fill his company of Canadians, and perhaps more. Duval mustered as ensign, but can be made a lieutenant. 395

Same to the same. Has received his letter sent by Arnold. The exit of Goddard, Walker and Lorimer. The last rascal at the Cedars, with a party of soldiers from Oswegatchie, enlisting men and stirring up the Indians to cut the throats of the Americans. Nothing but plotting and preparation against them in the whole district; the priests at the bottom of it. A detachment sent to the Cedars and another to Carrington (Carillon). Arnold appears as cutting off communication with the upper country. Believes he has secured the Indians; the Caughnawagas are calling a meeting of the other nations. Frobisher returned; his business is before a committee of Congress sitting at Fort George. Thomas on the way to take command in Canada. Howe has left Boston. If Lake

- 1776 George is open the arrival of our (invading) army before Quebec will depend on wind and weather; cannot be expected at Quebec before the 5th or 10th of May. Wooster at Quebec; has ordered him (Hazen) to join with his handful of men called a regiment. The desertions. It is impossible to reach till the Canadians are paid. Père Floquette the only priest who would give these men absolution. A stroke must be struck at Montreal; only wanted force to put it in execution before. Page 398
- April 28, Mure, Son and Atkinson, to Carleton. Account in detail of the steps taken by them as contractors to send out commissariat and other stores for the army. 401
London.
- May 1, Mure, Son and Atkinson, to Capt. William Dickie, of the "Agnes," instructing him to return at once to Cork, after discharging his outward cargo, so as to take out another cargo before winter. 416
London.
- May 2, Similar letters to Capt. George Finlay, of the "Beaver," and Capt. Joseph Judge, of the "British Queen," 417
London.
- May 13, Contract for the supply of rum with Sir James Cockburn and others. 418
Cork.
- May 22, Pierays and Waggette to Carleton (?), with advice of the victuallers, &c., sent by them as agents for Mure, Son and Atkinson. 424
London.
- Rules to be observed by masters of ships in victualling land forces. 426
- Robert Gordon, Commissary, to Carleton. The care he has taken in having all the provisions packed, so that the troops, may receive the best. 428
- Names of the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. William Howe, the Generals and staff, the distribution of troops, &c. 431
- July 19, Burrowes and Fraser to Carleton. Advising the shipment of rum to the army on account of Thomas Burfoot, contractor. 434
Barbadoes.
- August 10, Order of battle for the British troops under Howe with the brigades; names of the Commanders, &c.; dated camp on Staten (Staten) Island. 435
Staten Island.
- This is followed by a second list of the force under Clinton, without date, giving details of the "First line" "Second line" and "Reserve." 436
- August 23, Mure Son and Atkinson Details of the provisions sent out by the victuallers, &c. 437
London.
- August 27, Return of the killed, wounded and missing. The names, with regiments, are given of all the officers in these classes. The total killed, 61; wounded 255; missing 33 of all ranks. 442
- August 28, List of ships, with their armament, &c., appropriated to carry provisions to Canada for the use of His Majesty's forces, under the command of His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton. The names of ships and masters, tonnage, armament, recruits, cargoes and date of sailing from Cork are given in detail. 460
- September 3, Mure, Son and Atkinson, to Carleton. With list of barrack supplies, &c., shipped for the army. 443
London.
- September 7, The title is "Extract of Orders given by Mr. Washington to the Rebel Army in America, beginning July 19th to September 7th, 1776." The title is scarcely accurate. The orders are summarised, and events briefly stated. 445
- September 20, Mure, Son and Atkinson, to Carleton. Respecting the stores sent for the army, with details. The strength of the crews, &c., of the victuallers. 453
London.
- September 24, Proceedings of a court of inquiry into the circumstances of the fire at Chambly, and the robbery at the Fort on the night of the 22nd. 461
Chambly.

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June 29,
Kingston

July 4,
Fort Par

July 4,
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July 4,
Fort Par

No Year,
March 13.

1773-177

1773-177

ore Quebec	1776	25th. Continuation of the inquiry.	Page 467
at Quebec		Finding of the court.	472
has ordered	September 28,	Mure, Son and Atkinson, to Carleton. Advice of victuallers sail-	
a regiment.	London.	ing and remarks on the stores. The "London" to call at Ports-	
nadians are		mouth to take on board Madame de Riedesel with her family, and	
these men		Mr. Foy.	473
only wanted	No date.	Description of the hydrometers made by order of the Lords of	
Page 398		the Treasury, and instructions how to use them. To be used in the	
stail of the		West Indies for testing the strength of the rum supplied by the con-	
ssariat and		tractors for the troops.	477
401	October 25,	Gordon, Commissary, to Carleton. Rioting and mutiny by the	
e "Agnes,"	Cork.	sailors. The cause of the delay in sending off the store ships.	481
arguing his		General Order for going into winter quarters. Distribution in	
nter. 416	December 14,	New Jersey, commanded by Major General Grant; troops at Rhode	
r," 417	Brunswick,	Island, with Clinton and Lord Percy.	483
418	HeadQuarters	Strength and disposition of the land forces for 1776, as composed	
ckburn and		of national and foreign troops. An abstract shows, that there were	
419		in Britain (England and Scotland) 24,811; Ireland, 8,003; Gibraltar,	
f the victu-		3,331; Minorca, 2,304; Africa, 214; West Indies, 2,709; Bermuda	
inson. 424		Islands, 578; North America, including 2,000 marines and 3 Pro-	
alling land		vincial battalions, and excluding the British artillery, 54,364; the	
426		total number being 96,314. As may be seen by comparison,	
has taken		upwards of 56 per cent. of the whole military force was employed	
may receive		in North America.	485
428		Observations (in French) on the company's settlements at the Cape	
Howe, the	1780	of Good Hope and Batavia. There is neither date nor signature.	488
431	June 29,	George Clinton to Col. Harper (officers of Congress). Respecting	
ment of rum	Kingston.	commissariat supplies for Schohary and other outposts. Reports	
434		from Tryon County of the movements of the enemy. Van Ren-	
e with the		selaer ordered to collect a force.	199
on Statton	July 4,	Lewis R. Norris to Col. Harper. To come down and bring the	
435	Fort Paris.	return of the Swiss under his command.	201
nton, with-	July 4,	Same to Capt. Billinger. Governor Clinton has annexed the	
line" and	Fort Paris.	regiments of the county to Van Renselaer's command. He (Billinger)	
436		is to come down with the return of his regiment.	202
ment out by	July 4,	Chris. P. Yates to ——. Calling for returns of provisions, men,	
437	Fort Paris.	&c.	203
ames, with	No Year,	Information by Jean Baptiste Chasseur, of St. Vallier, of what is	
The total	March 13.	taking place at Point Lewis, &c. The statement is very vague and	
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LEDGER OF CONTINGENT WARRANTS GRANTED BY GENERAL HALDIMAND. JUNE 1773 TO JUNE 1774.

B. 28.

B.M., 21688.

(Containing the accounts of the different Departments, &c.)

LIST OF WARRANTS GRANTED BY GEN. HALDIMAND FOR CONTINGENT AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES, 1773 TO 1774. VOLS. 1 AND 2.

B. 29. B. 30.

B.M. 21689 and 21690.

1773-1774 RECEIPT BOOK FOR PAYMENTS MADE AT NEW YORK, BY ORDER OF
HALDIMAND. 1773 AND 1774.

B. 31.

B.M., 21691.

1773-1774 CASH ACCOUNT AND JOURNAL OF THE PAYMASTER TO THE COMMANDER-
IN-CHIEF IN NEW YORK, FROM JUNE 1773 TO JUNE 1774.

B. 32.

B.M., 21692

CORRESPONDENCE FROM GENERAL HALDIMAND AS COMMANDER-IN-
CHIEF, 1773-1774.

B. 33.

B.M., 21693.

1773
June 15,
New York.

General Haldimand to Capt. Lord, 18th Regt. Illinois., That General Gage has left for England. Recommends lessening expenses of the Illinois country. Respecting the security taken for landing peltry in the port of London. Mr. DeBernier's appointment, &c. 1

June 15,
New York.

General Haldimand to Capt. Anstruther, 26th Regiment, Crown Point. Glad that the garrison is accommodated without inconveniencing the inhabitants. Valuables to be sent to Ticonderoga. Fatigue pay. Articles ordered to be sent to Quebec. 2

June 15,
New York.

General Haldimand to Lieut. Col. Smith, 10th Regiment, Niagara. Repairs to the fort and wharf at Niagara. Materials ordered from Montreal; sale of unserviceable shingles, &c. 3

June 15,
New York.

General Haldimand to Lieut. Col. Templer, Montreal. Trusts a Court Martial may be unnecessary, &c. 4

June 15,
New York.

General Haldimand to Major Bassett, 10th Regt., Detroit. Another trader killed by Indians; cause, he believes, to be rum; difficulty of finding means to prevent the evil. Demand for satisfaction to be made on the nation of the murderer. Domain round the fort for the use of the commanding officer, but as the piling it in would be disagreeable to the people, and would not repay the expense, recommends to let it alone. Slow progress of barrack repairs. 5

June 21,
New York.

General Haldimand. Certificates granted to Captain Pilot for volunteers. 7

June 22,
New York.

General Haldimand to A. Cunningham, Dy. Commissary, Quebec. That flour manufactured in Quebec is to be received for issue to the troops at the upper posts in Canada. 8

June 24,
New York.

General Haldimand to Major Hamilton, 18th Regiment, Philadelphia. Granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Brûnere. 9

June 25,
New York.

General Haldimand to Lieut. Col. Smith, Niagara. Asking that a brick maker may be sent to Detroit. 10

June 26,
New York.

General Haldimand to Lieut. Colonel Leslie, Boston. Leave of absence to Ensign Snow. Repairs of barracks at Castle William should new ones not be ordered. 11

June 29,
New York.

General Haldimand to Colonel Jones, 52nd Regiment, Quebec. Glad that the draughts of the 21st Regt. not sent away. Expected arrival of recruits. 12

June 29,
New York.

General Haldimand to Lieut. Col. Templer, Montreal. Not to proceed further with inquiry into the conduct of Capt. Simpson, Royal Artillery, till further orders. Will give orders shortly about disposal of recruits, &c. 13

1773
June 29,
New York.

June 29,
New York.

June 29,
New York.

July 5,
New York.

July 5,
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July 9,
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1773

June 29,
New York.

General Haldimand to Admiral Montague, Boston. Is happy to have a person of the Admiral's merit to co-operate with him during General Gage's absence.

Page 14

June 29,
New York.

General Haldimand to Capt. Anstruther, Crown Point. Arrest of the Deputy Barrack Master ; to be paroled till arrival of Colonel Robertson. Has written to officer at Ticonderoga to send men to assist at the works of Crown Point.

15

June 29,
New York.

General Haldimand to Lieut. Feltham, Ticonderoga. To send men to assist in the works at Crown Point.

16

July 5,
New York.

General Haldimand. Certificates to the contractors for victualling the forces.

17

July 5,
New York.

General Haldimand to Lieut. Colonel Leslie, Castle William, near Boston. That Capt. Sowers, Engineer, has been ordered to examine the barracks for repairs.

18

July 9,
New York.

General Haldimand to Capt. Lord, 18th Regiment, Illinois. Detachment of Royal Artillery to Kaskaskias to be forwarded.

19

July 9,
New York.

General Haldimand to Major Hamilton, 18th Regiment, Philadelphia. A company of Royal Artillery to be quartered at Philadelphia. Detachment to be sent to Kaskaskias, &c.

20

July 12,
New York.

General Haldimand to Thomas Abthorn, Boston. Subsistence of 64th Regiment.

21

July 13,
New York.

General Haldimand to Colonel Jones, Quebec. Hopes the 7th Regt. and relief of artillery arrived at Quebec. Colonel Robertson will inspect, &c., the draughts from the 21st Regiment. Asks that attention be paid to Governor Tryon on his visit to Quebec.

22

July 13,
New York.

General Haldimand to commanding officers from Albany to Montreal. Desiring them to give assistance and pay suitable honours to Governor Tryon, of New York, on his way to Canada.

23

July 13,
New York.

General Haldimand to Lieut. Col. Templer, Montreal. Respecting draughts for the 28th ; spare men to be examined by Colonel Robertson and sent to New York if suitable. That attention be paid to Governor Tryon.

24

July 13,
New York.

General Haldimand to Colonel Robertson, Barrack Master General. Instructions as to inspecting and disposing of draughts or recruits in Canada. To inspect works at Crown Point, and to ascertain when the garrison may be removed to Montreal. To secure the ground to the Crown. To report on the other forts and vessels on the lakes ; also to report as to victualling Michillimakinak and upper posts, &c.

25

July 19,
New York.

General Haldimand. Certificate for provisions issued in the Department of Pennsylvania.

27

July 19,
New York.

General Haldimand to Major Dickson, West Florida. To prepare for the reception and dispatch of transports with reliefs.

28

July 19,
New York.

General Haldimand to Capt. Johnstone, Royal Artillery, New York. To relieve the company now at Pensacola, which is to go to England.

29

July 19,
New York.

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208	New York.	to damaged provisions and the care necessary. To act cautiously	
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210		being able to spare one; arranging for victualling troops.	
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structions for	New York.	will be ready to transport the emigrants over the lakes.	
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215	April 13,	General Haldimand to Col. Jones, Quebec. Warrant sent.	246
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217	New York.	will not sail so soon as expected; to hold the men in readi-	
ian outrages;	April 19,	General Haldimand to Captain Maturin, D.Q.M.G., Montreal. To	248
against being	New York.	act for the best with regard to the batteaux for the 8th going to the	
219		upper posts. Approves of sending provisions to St. John's while	249
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221	New York.	the Scotch emigrants have gone to settle in Canada. Respecting	
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- 1774 respecting them left for decision to the Secretary at War. Leaves of absence. Page 252
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- April 21, New York. General Haldimand to Major Basset, Detroit. Caution to be observed towards the Indians. Regulations as to the duties to be performed by the Royal Artillery. The reliefs to be forwarded as rapidly as possible after arrival. 255
- April 21, New York. General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Hamilton, Halifax. Warrants, repairs, hire of lumber yard. Cannot treat the subaltern officers differently from those on the rest of the Continent. Measures to stop desertion approved. The relief of Newfoundland. 257
- April 22, New York. General Haldimand to Major Basset, Detroit. Bill for Indian expenses paid; vouchers to be sent (by Secretary). 259
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- April 25, New York. General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Leslie, Boston. Leave of absence. Sorry so many men wanted to make up the complement of the 64th, &c. 261
- April 30, New York. General Haldimand to Major Basset, Detroit. To assist Mr. John Hay in his journey to the Illinois. Proclamations sent for publication in reference to encroachments on Indian lands. 262
- May 3, New York. General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Smith, Niagara. That Mr. Delap either settle with his Quebec creditors or be sent down to Quebec to his regiment to meet them, &c. 263
- May 2, New York. General Haldimand to Capt. Montresor, Engineers. To examine the state of Ticonderoga and Crown Point and make estimate of cost of repairs; Crown Point the most desirable for protecting the communication with Canada. 264
- May 2, New York. General Haldimand to Lieutenant Hay. Instructions to explore the Illinois country. 265
- May 4, New York. General Haldimand to Major Dickson, Pensacola. Leave of absence to Lieutenant Howe. 269
- May 4, New York. General Haldimand to Major Dickson, Pensacola. Arrival of the Mercury with ordnance. Her repairs. Allowance for ferries. Not to dispute with Governor Chester about repairs. Hopes to hear of his (Dickson's) observations on the Mississippi; claim for provisions to be inquired into. 270
- May 4, New York. General Haldimand to Mr. Stephenson, Pensacola. The affairs of Mr. Fairchild. A court of inquiry ordered on provisions, &c. 272
- May 4, New York. General Haldimand to Lieut. Hutchins, Pensacola. The progress of the works. The expedition up the Mississippi must be deferred. Death of Capt. Sowers, &c. 267
- May 14, New York. General Haldimand to Col. Jones, Quebec. The reliefs for America ordered to Boston. Trusts the 8th is on the way to the upper posts. Expected arrival of General Gage. Leave of absence to Captain Maturin. 274
- May 14, New York. General Haldimand to Captain Maturin, Montreal. Return of General Gage, he (Maturin) may go to Boston to join the General. Regiments for the relief to proceed to Boston. 275
- May 14, New York. General Haldimand to Capt. Montresor, Ticonderoga. That he is to return to Montreal from Crown Point as soon as possible. 276
- May 18, New York. General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Leslie, Boston. Artillery detachment to be lodged at Castle William. 277
- May 19, New York. General Haldimand to Captain Leuwine, Royal Artillery. To proceed to Castle William, Boston, with his detachment. 278

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General Haldimand to Cap. Jones, Quebec. All correspondence to be with General Gage, who has resumed command. Page 279

General Haldimand to Lieut. Col. Templer, Montreal. Mr. Miller to take command of two companies of 26th at Three Rivers. General Gage has assumed command, &c. 280

General Haldimand to Cap. Delaplace, Crown Point. No ordnance, &c., to be moved from Crown Point. Mr. Miller, Surgeon's mate, to go to Three Rivers. Future correspondence to be with General Gage. 281

General Haldimand to Major Hamilton, Halifax. That he cannot be tried before the Court Martial now sitting. 282

General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Leslie, Boston. Transmitting warrants for contingent accounts. 283

General Haldimand to Colonel Jones, Quebec. Approves of his conduct relative to the draughts of men. 284

General Haldimand to General Gage, Boston. Recapitulates the material occurrences since he took command during Genl. Gage's absence. 285

General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Templer, Montreal. Deserter arrived. Respecting 8th Regiment; leaves of absence, &c. 289

General Haldimand to C. Drummond, Deputy Paymaster General. Transmitting warrants, &c. (by Secretary). 290

General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Templer, Montreal. To draw on Barrackmaster General for cost of flag. 291

General Haldimand to General Gage, Boston. The repairs to works in West Florida. The field pieces brought from there to New York. The disputes between the civil and military authorities. 292

General Haldimand to Major Basset, Detroit. The punishment of Shaw. All communications to be made to General Gage. 294

General Haldimand to R. Rigby, Paymaster General. Half-yearly return of provisions sent. 295

General Haldimand to Genl. Gage, Boston. Sending correspondence relative to affairs among the Southern Indians. 296

General Haldimand to General Gage, Boston. Sending papers relative to Courts Martial, &c., and schedules. 297

General Haldimand to C. Drummond, Deputy Paymaster General, Quebec. Sending warrants, &c. 300

Hugh Wallace to D. Delany, Maryland. Authorizing the settlement of money matters between General Haldimand and Mr. Chamier. 303

Hugh Wallace to D. Chamier, Baltimore. Respecting his money transactions with General Haldimand. 304

General Haldimand to General Gage's Secretary. With list of bills drawn by Superintendent of Indian Affairs (by Secretary). 301

General Haldimand to D. Chamier, Baltimore. Settling some money matters between them. 302

General Haldimand to D. Delany, Maryland. Respecting Mr. Chamier's money transactions. 305

General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Caldwell, Niagara. Capt. Potts is leaving for Niagara with recruits for the 8th. Pitch for scows not arrived. Communications to be made in future to General Gage. 306

General Haldimand to Major Hamilton, Philadelphia. Respecting Court Martial. 308

1774 August 8, New York.	General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Leslie, Boston. Claim for firewood settled. Can grant no more warrants; all accounts will be settled at headquarters. The 23rd sailed for Boston. Page 309
August 8, New York!	General Haldimand to Lt. Col. Leslie, Boston. Contingent accounts to be drawn for on headquarters, General Haldimand having closed his accounts (by his Secretary.) 310
August 31, New York.	General Haldimand to H. White, agent for contractors for vessels on the lakes. That the charge for materials and rigging cannot be allowed. 311
September 7, New York.	General Haldimand to Ross & Gray. Desiring abstract of his account. The delay on the part of the Paymaster of the battalion. 312
September 28, New York.	General Haldimand to Major Etherington. Respecting officers of the battalion (2nd Battalion Royal Americans). To proceed with the settlement of accounts with General Armstrong, and the necessity of making the Paymaster settle. Complaints from Captain Holland. 313

LETTERS TO THE TREASURY.

1773—1774.

B. 34.

B. M. 21694.

1773 July 6, New York.	Haldimand to John Robinson. Has given orders to the Commissary at Montreal to receive flour manufactured at Quebec, from the contractors, for the supply of troops in the upper country. Transmitting certificate of provisions delivered to the contractor's agent, East Florida. 1
	Certificate follows. 3
July 7, New York.	Same to the same. Transmitting quarterly account of warrants for contingent or extraordinary expenses between 1st April and 30th June, 1773. 5
	Account follows. Warrants by Gage from 1st April to 7th June. 8 and by Haldimand from 8th to 30th June. 14
September 1, New York.	Haldimand to Robinson. Enclosing copy of order to Watts and McEvers, agents to the contractors for supplying money to the troops, to have £16,000 stg. prepared for contingent expenses. 17
	Copy follows. 18
	Return of provisions to the N. B. Fusiliers (21st Regt.), from 25th June to 13th July, 1773. 19
	The same. From 25th April to 24th June 1773. 22
September 1,	Return, signed by Francis Hutcheson, of the rations issued to His Majesty's troops in North America under Gage, from 25th June to 24th December 1772. All the posts and the strength of men at each are given in detail. 26
October 6, New York.	Haldimand to Robinson. Transmitting account of warrants for contingent expenses. 28
	Account follows, from 1st July to 30th September. 30
November 3, New York.	Same to the same. With copy of letter to the contractor's agents to prepare £16,000 stg. for contingent expenses. 35
	Copy follows. 36
December 1, New York.	Similar letter to Robinson. 37
	Copy to contractor's agent. 39

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January	New York.	Haldimand to Robinson. Transmitting list of contingent war- rants.	Page 40
		List follows, from 1st October to 31st December, 1773.	42
		Also enclosed—Return of rations to troops in North America under Gage, from 25th December 1772 to 24th June 1773.	49
February 2,	New York.	Same to the same. With copies of requisition for money to meet contingent expenses, addressed to the contractor's agents.	51
		Copies follow.	52-53
April 6,	New York.	Same to the same. With list of contingent warrants.	54
		List follows of warrants from 1st January to 31st March, 1774.	56
May 3,	New York.	Same to the same. Reporting favourably on Skinner's account and memorial.	65
May 4,	New York.	Same to the same. Sending copies of letters to contractor's agents to prepare money for contingent expenses.	66
		Copies follow.	67-68
June 25,	New York.	Same to the same. Stating that the half-yearly return of provi- sions issued to the troops has been sent, but it does not accompany this letter.	69
July 1.		Same to the same. Transmitting list of contingent warrants.	70
		List follows from 1st April to 30th June.	73
		State of accounts between the requisitions and the warrants drawn against them.	80

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CORRESPONDENCE WITH LORD DARTMOUTH, 1773 TO 1775.

B. 35.

B. M., 21695.

General Haldimand to Lord Dartmouth. The tea ship ordered off by the mob at Philadelphia. The ship for New York will probably be treated in the same way. The behaviour of the people at Boston not generally approved. Spirited protest from Plymouth. The mercantile influence is, however, likely to prevail. Pacific disposition of the Indians north and south. Bad effects of encroachments by American emigrants.

Lord Dartmouth to General Haldimand. That Haldimand may depend on his support. All consideration will be given to petitions of inhabitants of Post Vincennes, but new establishments cannot be permitted where settlements are not allowed. The titles must be better established before His Majesty can admit possession, &c.

General Haldimand to Lord Dartmouth. Transmitting certificate of having taken the oath of allegiance. Thanks for his appointment. Will send information about the state of military affairs.

Governor Franklin. Barrack preparations for the reception of troops. Lack of funds. Asks that the Barrack Master General provide for the troops till the Assembly can be called together.

Colonel Robertson (Barrack Master General). Detailing the inconveniences arising from the employment of a Barrack Master not under military control, for the expenditure of money to be recovered from the Provinces. Reference is made particularly to the case of the Province of New Jersey, the one then before the authorities.

Lord Dartmouth to General Haldimand. The cause of the fire at Crown Point to be investigated.



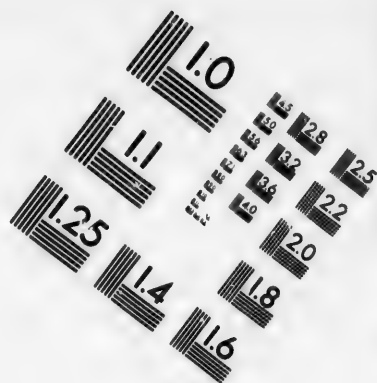
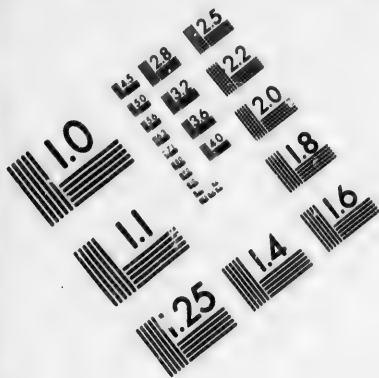
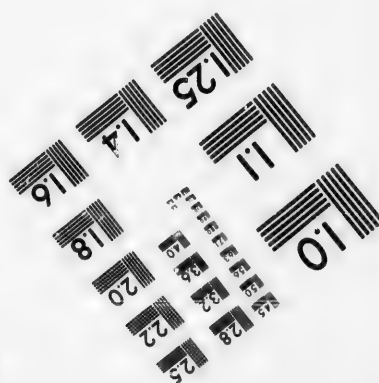
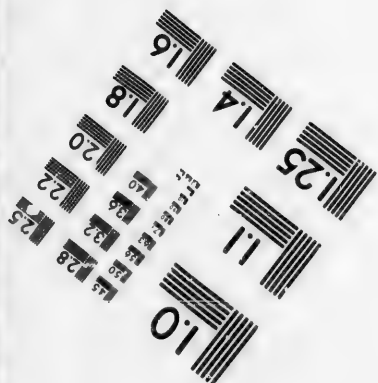
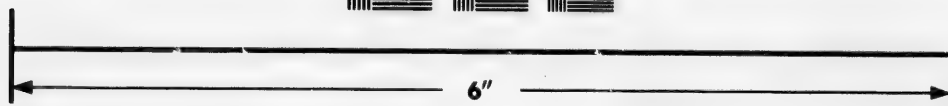
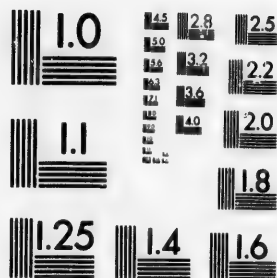


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1773.
July 7, New York. General Haldimand to Lord Dartmouth. Arrival of troops. Preparations for their reception in Jersey. Will have transports to take the troops from St. Augustine. Hopes northern Indians will be pacified. Directions to officers commanding posts to preserve harmony. Page 8
- July 7, New York. Same to the same. Arrival of detachments; the transports with troops for Quebec prevented reaching, owing to contrary winds. 14
- July 29, New York. General Haldimand to Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia. Enclosing letter and speech delivered by Shawanese to Alex McKee, Indian agent at Pittsburg. 15
- August 4, New York. General Haldimand to Lord Dartmouth. Thanks for support in and assurances of faithful discharge of duties of office. Reliefs arrived at Quebec and New York and distribution of troops; Indian news. Boundary line settled with Creeks and Cherokees at Augusta; internal wars; reported hostile designs of the Creeks. Correspondence entered into with French inhabitants on the Wabash. It is desirable to have a disinterested account of their position, &c. 21
- August 4, Whitehall. Lord Dartmouth to General Haldimand. Crown Point fort not to be reestablished; garrison to be distributed, or to increase that at Ticonderoga. Men employed in survey by Captain Holland, if struck off the strength of the 60th, to be paid by warrant on contingencies. 26.
- August 12, New York. General Haldimand to Lord Dunmore, Virginia. Suggesting the issue of a reward for the arrest of the murderer, John Collins. Extract of a letter respecting the murder enclosed. 28
- August 31, New York. General Haldimand to Lord Dartmouth. Information relating to the southern Indians. Fears of a war between tribes on the Mississippi. Northern Indians reported to be in bad humour. The irregularities of the traders and rash proceedings of settlers the provoking cause. Copper mining at Michillimakinak to be abandoned. Repairs ordered to Castle William. 31
- September 1, Whitehall. J. S. Pownall (Under Secretary) to General Haldimand. Acknowledging letters. 35
- September 1, New York. General Haldimand to Lord Dartmouth. Application has been made for military aid against rioters in Charlotte County, N. Y.; asks His Lordship's instructions in this and similar cases. 36
- October 6, New York. Same to the same. The abandonment of Crown Point; Court of Inquiry; will reinforce Ticonderoga. The requisition for troops to Charlotte County dropped. Has taken steps to prevent purchase of Indian lands on the Illinois. Attack on Canadians by Seneca Indians on Lake Ontario. The chiefs have secured the plunder to be returned. Will provide for men of the 60th with Captain Holland. 38
- October 14, Whitehall. Lord Dartmouth to General Haldimand. Approves of Haldimand's course respecting the Indians and of the proposal to employ a man to explore and report on the interior country. Military aid not to be given in cases of rioting, etc. till civil powers fail. 42
- November 3, New York. General Haldimand to Lord Dartmouth. The difficulty of embarking troops at St. Augustine. The progress of settlement on the Ohio; it tends to irritate the Indians and the settlements will become asylums for the lawless. Expected opposition to the landing of East India Company's tea. Steps to obtain satisfaction from the Indians for the murder of Canadians. 45
- November 30, New York. General Haldimand to Lord Dartmouth. Refers to answers to previous letters. Indians appear disposed to be friendly. The Senecas will make reparation for the murder of Canadians. Will exercise caution but expects trouble from the encroachments of

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March 9,
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settlers. No answer from Post Vincennes. Will send a proper person to obtain information.

Lord Dartmouth to General Haldimand. To consider the propriety of reestablishing the fort at Crown Point, in view of the expense of repairing Ticonderoga. Approves of correspondence with Governor Tryon as to military aid. Captain Lord commended for his proceedings to prevent illegal settlements on the Illinois. 52

General Haldimand to Lord Dartmouth. Sailing of a person with an Indian for London (See letter from Sir W. Johnson, 58). The conduct of the people of Boston respecting the East India Company's tea; determination to resist taxes laid by the Imperial Parliament and resist monopoly. What is feared in New York. 54

Haldimand to Lord Barrington. Introducing Lieutenant Ellis-More about the tea riots, 56

Same to Dartmouth. Enclosing copy of letter from Sir W. Johnson (p. 58). Tea to Philadelphia sent back; that for New York not arrived. Protests against the conduct of Boston people from Plymouth, Mass. Pacific disposition of the Indians. 60

General Haldimand to Lord Dartmouth. Sending reports from Illinois. The illegal purchase of lands from the Indians. 62

Lord Dartmouth to General Haldimand. The embarkation of troops at Pensacola. The ill consequences of settlements on the Wabash. The tea riots; the policy in respect to military aid. 64

W. Knox to General Haldimand. With copies of the King's speech and addresses of both Houses at the opening of Parliament on the 13th January, 1774. 66

General Haldimand to Lord Dartmouth. The inquiry into the fire at Crown Point. Non-arrival of the tea ship at New York. The different Assemblies uniting to oppose the authority of Parliament. 80

Lord Dartmouth to General Haldimand. The tea riots. The King's resolution to pursue effectual measures for securing the dependence of the colonies on the kingdom. 82

Same to the same. Arrangements for the relief of the regiments on the north American service. 83

Same to the same. Acknowledging despatch. 85

Same to the same. Birth of a prince. 86

General Haldimand to Lord Dartmouth. Attack by Lower Creeks on Georgia; its causes. Intention to proceed south to investigate, and make arrangements for war if necessary. The intercourse between Spaniards and Indians harmless. Will send Mr. Hay to the Illinois. Recommends Crown Point to be re-established in preference to Ticonderoga. 87

House of Lords. Address to the King on the state of colonies in North America. 93

Lord Dartmouth to General Haldimand. Enclosing copy of letter to Governor Hutchison. Intended to remove the seat of Government and trade from Boston. Troops to be prepared to be sent to Boston to assist the civil power. 94

Lord Dartmouth to Governor Hutchison. The measures for restraining and punishing the violations of law at Boston cannot be taken by the sole authority of the Crown. They are referred to both Houses of Parliament. Message and addresses in answer enclosed. The port of Boston to be closed. 96

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New York. General Haldimand to Lord Dartmouth. Will not go south, as he believes the Indians not disposed for war. On Indian affairs generally. The policy of assisting the Provinces to quell riots. 103
- April 6,
New York. Same to the same. Has delayed granting request for troops to Georgia to defend it against Indians. The desire of the Provinces to encroach on Indians; the late disturbances may teach them a lesson. The profit by getting troops into the Provinces an inducement for getting up stories of Indian wars. 107
- May 4,
New York. Same to the same. The reliefs of regiments. Arrival of tea ship at New York. The proceedings to prevent the landing of the cargo, &c. The Six Nations have delivered up the murderers of Canadians. Proposes pardoning them if restitution be made. 110
- May 4,
New York. Same to the same. A formal letter. 114
- May 13,
New York. John Montresor (Commanding Engineer). Report, plans and estimate for Crown Point. 123
- May 15,
New York. General Haldimand to Lord Dartmouth. The anticipated effect of the measure to bring Boston to submission is doubtful. The factious spirit prevailing. Will defer movement of troops till he hears from General Gage. Suggests drawing a couple of regiments from Canada to Crown Point. Artillery ordered to Boston. Indian complications. 115
- June 1,
Whitehall. Lord Dartmouth to General Haldimand. Acknowledging the attention of Haldimand whilst in command and the King's approbation. General Gage resumes the office of Commander-in-Chief. 118
- June 1,
New York. General Haldimand to Lord Dartmouth. Arrival of General Gage at Boston. Estimates for rebuilding the fort at Crown Point. The effect of the Act passed by Parliament with reference to the tea riots. Fears the fire is only smothered. Attempts in Virginia to foment an Indian war. Thanks for the kindness of Lord Dartmouth during the temporary command. 119
- September 7,
New York. Same to the same. Acknowledgement of the King's approbation. The alarming spirit which has seized the people of the whole Continent makes General Gage's task more difficult. Hopes for wise counsels prevailing at Philadelphia. 128
- December 24,
Williamsburg. Lord Dunmore to General Haldimand. Remonstrating in sharp terms on General Haldimand having sent to Lord Dartmouth reports of outrages on Indians in Virginia, without having communicated with him (Lord Dunmore, the Governor). 130
- 1775
April 15,
Whitehall. Lord Dartmouth to General Haldimand. That in event of a war with the Colonies the command would devolve on Haldimand. In case of General Gage from any cause ceasing to command, it is thought best that a natural born subject should be at the head of the army. He is therefor recalled. 134
- April 13,
St. James. Same to the same. Leave of absence to General Haldimand. 133
- May 30,
Boston. Joseph Servall. Notes on the state of the Colonies; the cause of the opposition to Great Britain, &c., addressed to General Haldimand and forwarded to Lord Dartmouth. 136
- June 10,
Boston. John Montresor (Commanding Engineer). Memorandum on the defenses of Boston. 153
- July 4,
New York. Memorandum upon William Smith's "Thoughts on the disturbances in America," entering into the discussion of the constitutional questions and proposing remedies. 157

CORRESPONDENCE WITH LORD BARRINGTON, 1764 TO 1777.

B. 36.

B. M., 21696

1764
September 5,
Three Rivers.

Col. Haldimand to Lord Halifax. In consequence of the appointment of General Murray as Governor of Quebec, men junior to him (Haldimand) are likely to be appointed to the Governorship of Montreal and Three Rivers. Solicits the appointment to one of these vacancies. 1

1767
December 7,
Pensacola.

General Haldimand to Lord Barrington (in French). Introduces Captain Marsh, who can give information about Florida and New Orleans. The unhealthiness of Pensacola not so bad as represented; the measures taken to improve the garrison; a different distribution of troops would save much money and make them more useful. Applies for promotion. 3

1768
March 11,
London.

Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. Has recommended Capt. Marsh. Is glad to hear of the health of the troops; Haldimand's care has contributed to it. His claims to advancement will not be overlooked. 6

1772.
September 3,
War Office.

Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. Haldimand appointed to command the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Americans. 8

1773
March 12,
Pensacola.

General Haldimand to Lord Barrington (in French). Thanks for the command of the 2nd Battalion Royal Americans. 9

April 5,
War Office.

Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. Haldimand promoted to be Major General in North America. 11

May 5,
War Office.

Lord Barrington to General Gage. Respecting leaves of absence and promotions. 12

May 20,
London.

Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. Introducing and recommending Lieut. Ellis. 13

June 2,
War Office.

Lord Barrington to General Gage. Concerning Major Butler; movements of troops. &c. 14

June 4,
London.

Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. Haldimand owes his promotion to the King alone; is to command all the troops in North America during the absence of the Commander-in-Chief. Hints as to the course to be followed by the foreign officers towards obtaining naturalization, &c. 15

June 7,
New York.

General Haldimand to Lord Barrington. Thanks for the additional promotion. Returns thanks also on behalf of the other foreign officers. 17

July 1,
New York.

General Haldimand to Lieut. Governor Gorham, Placentia. Respecting his application for allowances out of the surplus of provisions. Also copy of letter from Barrack Master General and regulations for the issue of fuel, &c. 26

July 5,
War Office.

Lord Barrington to General Gage. Respecting regimental matters. The fire at Crown Point. The second battalion Royal Americans bare of officers; to recall those who are away on no particular duty. 19

July 5,

General Haldimand. Distribution of forces in North America. 21

July 7,
New York.

General Haldimand to Lord Barrington. Arrival of reliefs at New York. Transports with troops for Quebec near at hand, but detained by contrary winds. 22

July 7,
New York.

Same to the same. Acknowledging letters, &c. The claims of Lieut. Governor Gorham, Placentia; encloses copy of letter to him in reply. The arrival of the 23rd; its good state. Suggests, to alleviate the hardships of commanding officers in Florida, that pay

- 1773.
- July 7, Haldimand to Barrington List of vacancies in infantry regi- 23
New York. ments, 32
- August 3, Same to the same. Arrival of troops; returns sent, &c., 33
New York. appended to this letter. 33
- August 4, Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. With promotions, &c. 39
War Office.
- August 13, Same to the same. Leave to Lieutenant Carroll, 16th Regi- 40
War Office. ment. 40
- August 31, General Haldimand to Lord Barrington. With returns, &c. 41
New York. Colonel Jones, commanding in Canada, has sent the draughts of the 31st to the different regiments to England as unfit for service. 41
- September 1, Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. Approves of letter to 41
War Office. Lieut. Governor Gorham, but suggests making allowance of fuel and light. Cannot agree to transfer the pay to commanders at Fort Pitt and Crown Point to officers at Pensacola and St. Augustine. The Fort at Crown Point not to be restored. 41
- October 5, Same to the same. Transmitting documents. 46
War Office.
- October 6, General Haldimand to Lord Barrington. Has ordered the officers 47
New York. of the 60th to rejoin their regiment. 47
- October 6, Same to the same. Recommends acceptance of the resignation of 48
New York. Captain Townes of the 16th and Lieut. Gamble to be allowed to purchase. 48
- October 6, Lord Barrington, by Mr. Chamier, Under Secretary, to General 49
War Office. Haldimand. Acknowledging papers. 49
- October 26, Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. Leave of absence to 50
War Office. Ensign Turner, 47th. 50
- November 2, Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. A full inquiry to be 51
War Office. made into the cause of drawing for price of rum for the 31st Regiment on the passage from St. Vincent. The draughts from that regiment sent to North America should have been received by the different regiments, and the 31st paid for the men. 51
- November 3, General Haldimand to Lord Barrington. The embarkation of the 52
New York. 29th at St. Augustine attended with great trouble, delay and expense. Two Courts Martial held—one in the Jerseys, the other at Quebec. Has postponed going to Philadelphia on account of anticipated disturbances arising from arrival of the East India Company's tea. 52
- November 9, Same to the same. Acknowledgment. Will give directions to 55
(19 ?) furnish Lieut. Governor Gorham with two rooms' fuel and light. 55
New York. Abuses in issue, &c., of provisions at Placentia. That troops have been reviewed, and sends returns. 55
- November 29, Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. Leave of absence to 57
War Office. Lieut. Governor Gorham. 57
- December 1, Same to the same. Relative to the absence of officers of the 58
War Office. 60th. 58
- December 28, General Haldimand to Lord Barrington. Recommending Lieut. 59
New York. J. J. Ellis for a company. The destruction of tea in Boston; the factors of the East India Company will probably send that for other ports back. The settled determination to pay no taxes levied by Great Britain. 59
- 1774
January 1, Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. Arrival in Great Britain 61
War Office. of 29th Regiment. Hopes arrival of tea will not cause disturbances requiring the interference of military. Inquiry as to the rum for the 31st. 61

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1774
 January 5,
 New York.

General Haldimand to Lord Barrington. The opposition roused by the arrival of the tea; the introduction of the East India Company's trade will be difficult. Protest against the resolves of Philadelphia by inhabitants of Plymouth, and declaration of attachment to present form of government. Death of Commissary General Leake. Returns, &c. Return of outposts appended. Page 63

February 2,
 New York.

Same to the same. Investigation as to the burning of the fort at Crown Point. Returns of promotions appended. 66

February 2,
 War Office.

Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. Respecting desertions; details of reliefs for troops in North America. Is Commissary Webster doing duty at St. John's Island? Command money discontinued at Crown Point and Fort Chartres; 7s.6d. a day to be allowed at Fort George. 69

February 12,
 War Office.

Same to the same. Leave of absence to Lieutenant Howe. 72

February 28,
 London.

Same to the same (private). Desires to serve Lieutenant Ellis, but it would not be decent that he should buy a company so soon after his promotion. The disposition of the Colonies alarming. 73

March 2,
 New York.

General Haldimand to Lord Barrington. The Indian disorders in the southern district prompt him to go to Georgia to see the situation of affairs, and concert measures with the Governors and Superintendent. The arrangements for reliefs. Proposes taking Colonel Robertson with him to Georgia. 74

March 2,
 War Office.

Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. Promotions. Reliefs. The 4th Regiment to embark for Quebec. 78

March 21,
 War Office.

Same to the same. To discharge Private Whittaker, being an apprentice. 79

April 5,
 War Office.

Lord Barrington, by Mr. Chamier, to General Haldimand. Respecting deserters. Brigade Major Small to join the 21st Regiment in Great Britain. Has sent list of promotions, &c. 80

April 6,
 New York.

General Haldimand to Lord Barrington. Respecting the rum for the 31st Regiment. Details of Indian troubles; believes that a rupture will be prevented. Tea ship not yet arrived. No cooling down in the resolution of the people. Requisition for troops from Governor of Georgia; in prospect of matters being settled with the Indians, has deferred sending them. Favourite plan of the south to get troops from the advantages of the expenditure. Resignation of Ensign Stand. 81

April 6,
 War Office.

Lord Barrington, by Mr. Chamier, to General Haldimand. The troops intended for other parts of North America to be sent to Boston; officers to join their corps. General Gage to embark for Boston. 84

May 4,
 New York.

General Haldimand to Lord Barrington. Respecting arrangements for reliefs. Commissary Webster and the returns from St. John's Island. Captain Gamble's application for promotion. The tea ship arrived and sent away. Chests belonging to the master of another ship thrown overboard; licentiousness of the population. Returns sent. 85

May 4,
 War Office.

Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. Approves of the steps he has taken with respect to the 69th Regiment, and to Indian disturbances in Georgia. 88

June 1,
 New York.

General Haldimand to Lord Barrington. Arrival of General Gage at Boston. Has obeyed instructions contained in recent letters. Brigade Major Small has gone to Boston. Has sent to Boston by order of General Gage artillery men with six field pieces, two howitzers, &c. The good effect of the Boston Port Bill; the more

- 1774 liberal begin to be less afraid to speak and oppose the projects for non-intercourse urged by the more violent. Believes the vigorous steps by Parliament will restore good order. Page 89
- June 1, Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. Hopes that the further War Office. intelligence relative to Indian affairs will render it unnecessary to change the disposition of the troops. 92
- June 30, Same to the same, Royal warrant for pay of General Haldimand. London. 101
- July 5, Same to the same. His Majesty approves of Haldimand's conduct War Office. during General Gage's absence. He is to continue on the staff as Major General. 93
- September 5, General Haldimand to Lord Barrington. Has been delayed getting New York. to Boston owing to the detention of transports; the bad spirit of the people; the want of firmness of the better sort. Sends papers to show the spirit of Congress; the resolution for non-importation. The South even more violent than New England. Blockading the ports believed to be the most effectual method of restoring the people to due obedience. General Carleton has arrived in Quebec. 94
- September 7, Same to the same. Thanks for the King's approval. The composition of the Congress at Philadelphia; fortunate this has happened New York. when affairs in Europe leave time to attend to matters on this side and to crush the dangerous attempts. The spirit throughout the Continent will render the Massachusetts Government more refractory. 97
- September 13, Same to the same. Has been ordered to join General Gage at Boston with troops. Regiments also ordered from Canada. Sends papers New York. to show the refractory spirit of the people. Secrecy of Congress. 99
- 1775 General Amherst to General Haldimand. Haldimand been September 29, appointed Inspector. The King's appreciation of his services. 102 London.
- October 14, Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. The King's appreciation War Office. of Haldimand's services. The actual rebellion requires, on constitutional grounds, that the troops should be commanded by native born officers; has therefore appointed Haldimand Inspector of Forces in the West Indies. 103
- 1776 Lord George Germaine to Lord Barrington. Urging the claims June 23, of General Haldimand for remuneration for his large additional Whitehall. expenses, with summary of his services. 105
- July 5, Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. That a warrant for War Office. £3,000 has been ordered to reimburse Haldimand for his expenses as Commander-in-Chief. Warrant appended. 108
- 1777 Same to the same. Haldimand's promotion to the rank of Lieutenant General. September 1, War Office. 111
- September 24, Same to the same. That his appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Quebec has not been notified for the present. 112 London.
- September 24, General Harvey to General Haldimand. Respecting the Lieutenant Governorship of Quebec, and whether it would be doing injustice to Carleton, Governor of Canada, to give it to Haldimand. 113
- September 26, General Haldimand to General Harvey (in French.) That in Portsmouth. consequence of doubts respecting the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, and lest he should be supposed by General Carleton to be taking advantage of the situation, he requests that the commission may be annulled. 115
- September 26, General Haldimand to Lord Barrington (in French.) Giving Portsmouth. up his claims to the Lieutenant Governorship of Quebec. 117

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1777
September 27, Lord Barrington to General Haldimand. Acknowledging the
London. handsomeness of General Haldimand's letter, which he will show to
the King. Page 118

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINISTERS WITH GENERALS AMHERST,
GAGE, AND CARLETON, 1760 to 1778.

B. 37.

B. M., 21,697.

1760
December 17. General Amherst. Instructions to him on taking command of
the army in North America, with order of precedence, both dated
17th December 1760. 1

1761
December 12, Lord Egremont to Sir Jeffery Amherst. Approves of the plan
Whitehall. laid down for the Governors of Trois Rivières, Montreal and Quebec;
also of the laudable gentleness with which the royal protection is
offered to all alike. Every exertion is to be made to attach the
French subjects, and to prevent their being ill treated or annoyed
in any way by the soldiers or British subjects. The Indians to be
justly treated and protected from the frauds of traders. A full
account of the newly conquered countries to be sent for His
Majesty's information; the disposition of the inhabitants and the
boundaries under French rule. 10

1762
August 5, J. Dyson to Governor of Trois Rivières. How bills are to be
Treasury. drawn on the Treasury. 16

1763
October 5, Order in Council. The smallness of the revenue from the
Court of Colonies; not yet sufficient to defray a fourth part of the expenses
St. James. for collecting it. The Lords of the Treasury recommend vigorous
steps to be taken to enforce collection of duties, to suppress contra-
band trade with other countries, and that instructions be given to
all the civil, military and naval authorities to assist in carrying out
the revenue laws. 18

November 12, Lord Halifax to Governor Murray. That steps are to be taken to
St. James. prevent persons employed by the French Ministry from purchasing
paper money at a discount, as the Ministry are endeavouring to
obtain from the Court of France an exact performance of the treaty
with respect to this money. 25

1764
January 14, Lord Halifax to Governor Murray. That the French Ambassador
St. James. has presented a memorial complaining that exorbitant prices are
charged by the captains of British vessels to the French desirous
of returning to France. He is to take steps to prevent this
abuse. 26

November. Treasury Minute. That no Commander-in-Chief or Governor is
authorised to incur any expense for which money has not been
granted by Parliament, unless for urgent and unforeseen services;
the steps to be taken in such cases. 28

1766
May 5, Lord Barrington to ——— Medical returns, returns of
War Office. those dying during the year, &c., to be made annually for each
regiment, so that satisfactory answers may be given to inquiries.
Form of returns annexed. 31

1767
January 9. Treasury Minute. Regulations for drawing money by officers in
North American service; Sir Samuel Fludyer and John Drummond
appointed contractors for remitting money; contract with these
gentlemen. 38

- 1767
February 11, War Office. Lord Barrington. Regulations for the attendance of officers belonging to regiments on foreign service. Leave of absence, &c. Page 34
- 1769
March 8. Treasury Order. Mr. Blundell to be paid as Storekeeper at New York till his death, when the office is to drop, unless the Province make provision for the same. Certificate from General Gage of the minute being a true copy of the original. 47
- 1770
December 5, War Office. Lord Barrington to General Gage. Order to pay Mr. Austin as Surgeon's mate in the Hospital at Quebec from 25th December 1767 to 28 January 1770. 49
- 1771
January 2, Whitehall. Lord Hillsborough to General Gage. Approving of the appointment of two officers at Castle William by Governor Hutchison. 50
- May 4, Whitehall. Lord Hillsborough to General Gage. A Lieutenant Governor (Pierce Sinnot) appointed to Niagara. 51
- 1772
June 27, War Office. Lord Barrington to Lieut. Genl. Gage. Reliefs for the years 1773 to 1775, the list of regiments being given. 52
- August 7. Lord Hillsborough. Captain Phillips appointed Fort Major at Castle William. 53
- December 9, Whitehall. Lord Dartmouth to Lieut. Genl. Gage. Granting leave of absence to General Gage. 54
- (1773 ?)
January, St. Augustine. Alexander Skinner to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. Petition with accompanying documents asking for payment of coopeage account ordered by him as Commissary at East Florida. 55
- January (?) Treasury Order. List of accounts to be transmitted quarterly, half yearly and yearly. 58
- 1773
February 3, Whitehall. Lord Dartmouth to Lieut. Genl. Gage. The 21st, 29th and 31st regiments to be relieved by the 7th, 28th and 47th. 59
- March 3, Whitehall. Lord Dartmouth to Lieut. Genl. Gage. The danger of leaving Illinois and the Wabash without a government. Gage to be prepared to give full advice on the subject. He is to remain in command till doubts of the legality of Haldimand's appointment be settled. (This refers to his not being naturalized.) 60
- April 2, Aldermau-bury. Contractors' Memorial. Praying that they be allowed to supply the troops with flour manufactured at Quebec, with certificates of its quality from Governor Carleton. 63
- April 5, War Office. Lord Barrington to General Gage. Enclosing Memorial from Lieutenant Governor Gorham, Placentia, for allowances of fuel and provisions. Memorial subjoined. 65
- April 10, Whitehall. Lord Dartmouth to Lieut. Genl. Gage. Encloses Act removing disability of General Haldimand in respect to the command of the King's troops (Act naturalizing foreign officers). 69
- April 10, Whitehall. Lord Dartmouth to Lieut. Genl. Gage. The formation of an Indian confederacy necessitates increased care of the settlements on the lakes. The subjugation of the Caribs in St. Vincent. 70
- May 7, New York. General Haldimand to Messrs. Watts & McEvers. Notifying the contractor's agents of the money required to defray contingent and extraordinary expenses. 72
- No date. Lord Camden. His opinion as to the validity of Indian titles to land obtained by British subjects. 73
1774.
July 1, Whitehall. Lord Dartmouth to Governor of Quebec, by his secretary. Enclosing Acts of Parliament relating to North America. 74
- August 10. Treasury to Governor Carleton. That a warrant may be drawn for the amount of fees due to J. D. Mercier as Coroner of Quebec. 75

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- 1774
September 7, Lord Dartmouth to Governor Carleton. Enclosing memorial, &c., from Mr. J. Godfroi de Tonnancour for new titles to a portion of his land in lieu of those destroyed by fire. The memorial and one to the same purport to Governor Carleton are in French. Page 76
Whitehall. 83
September 8, Governor Legge to Sir Guy Carleton. That building stones and other material have been carried off improperly from Louisbourg and asking Governor Carleton to stop them. 83
Halifax. 83
October 19, Lord Dartmouth to Governor of Quebec. Circular, that Order in Council has been passed, prohibiting the exportation of arms, ammunition, &c., from Great Britain, and that the order is to be put in force; also enclosing the Order in Council. 84
Whitehall. 84
November 2, Lord Dartmouth. Circular, ordering returns of the state of the Councils of the Colonies to be made quarterly. 87
Whitehall. 87
December 10, Lord Dartmouth to Governor Carleton. Canadian subjects satisfied with the regulations for the government of the Colony. The Governor to use every means to satisfy the natural born subjects as to the propriety of the present form of government, &c. Mr. Hey elected for Sandwich (England), but will come to Quebec as Chief Justice. 88
Whitehall. 88
December 10, Lord Dartmouth to Governor Carleton. Transmitting the King's speech. His firm resolution to withstand every attempt to weaken the authority of the Supreme Legislature over all his dominions. He trusts the resolution of both Houses to support this will put an end to unwarrantable pretensions in the Colonies. 91
Whitehall. 91
1775.
March 2, Robert Hunter to Lord Dartmouth. Urging the claims of Mr. Lymburner to be protected in the prosecution of his fishing enterprises in Labrador, &c. 92
London. 92
March 13. Royal Warrant to Governor Carleton. To pay Edward Bishop, Esq., an annual allowance out of the revenues of the Province. 95
July 12, Lord Dartmouth to Governor Carleton. The Lizard takes out storeship Jacob under convoy, with arms &c., for 3,000 men. The present state of rebellion and the attempt to cut off the communication with Canada call for the greatest activity of the friends of the Government in Quebec; hopes to hear that rebellion on the Ticonderoga side has been stopped. Naval as well as military reinforcements to be made. The distribution of the fleet; all ships belonging to New-England to be seized; all communication between the different Colonies to be stopped; all the King's officers &c., to receive protection and the towns to be proceeded against. Carleton to assist General Gage in all his operations. 97
Whitehall. 97
July 24, Lord Dartmouth to Governor Carleton. In consequence of despatches from General Gage, 6,000 men instead of 3,000 to be raised in Quebec. The arms, &c., to be sent. The conditions of service. 101
Whitehall. 101
September 5, Lord Dartmouth to Governor Carleton. No ships of war to be taken off the station or used as despatch ships. 103
Whitehall. 103
September 8, J. Pownall to Governor Carleton. Writes in absence of Lord Dartmouth. That the Empress of Russia has offered the services of her troops to put down the rebellion; 20,000 infantry been applied for; preparations to be made for their reception at Quebec. 104
Whitehall. 104
September 14, J. Pownall to Governor Carleton. Trusts that the attack on Canada by the rebels has resulted in their defeat. Encloses letter from Mr. Foxcroft to Anthony Todd; and letter from the Secret Intelligence as to the attack referred to in Mr. Pownall's letter. 106
Whitehall. 106
September 15, Rear Admiral Duff to Governor Carleton. That he has been instructed to withdraw garrison at York Fort, Labrador, and replace it by a few men from Newfoundland. Has obtained the opinion of the
St. John's. 106

- 1775 merchants, &c., doing business there, that a garrison would be no protection; has withdrawn the garrison, securing the arms, &c. Page 109
- July 13, Lord William Campbell to Lord Dartmouth. The evil caused by
Charleston. printed reports of rebel successes, and the silence of General Gago and the Admiral. The smuggling by French and Spanish schooners. The intolerable tyranny of the Committee has stirred up a feeling of loyalty. The large sums of money ordered to be raised; the raising of recruits; their vile character. The deliberations of the Committee and Council of Safety, they propose to destroy the lighthouses &c. His distressed situation, but determines to remain till the last. 113
- September 25, J. Pownall to General Howe. Enclosing letter from Lord William
Whitehall. Campbell (see Campbell p. 113, &c.) as to the state of feeling in the South, to guide him in an expedition in that direction. Should the reinforcements not reach Quebec but go to Halifax, they are to be brought up in spring and detachment sent to Halifax to protect that important station. 111
- September 25, J. Pownall to Governor Carleton. Encloses copies of despatches
Whitehall. to General Howe. Stores sent in the transports to be forwarded from Quebec to Boston without delay. 118
- October 28, Lord Dartmouth to Governor of Quebec. Circular, enclosing the
Whitehall. King's speech and address in reply; trusts it will convince the rebellious inhabitants of the determination of every branch of the Legislature and at the same time the desire to receive submission with indulgence and to restore harmony and confidence, &c. 119
- November 10, Lord George Germaine to Governor of Quebec. Circular. He has
Whitehall. been appointed Colonial Secretary. 120
- December 23, Lord George Germaine. Circular. Enclosing copies of Imperial
Whitehall. Act intended to provide means for reducing the rebellion. A commission to issue to inquire into the state and condition of the Colonies. 121
- 1776
February 17, Lord George Germaine to Governor Carleton. Reinforcements
Whitehall. to be sent to Quebec in spring and a sufficient force to retake it, should it be captured during the winter. Besides the British troops about 5,000 Foreign auxiliaries are to be sent. General Burgoyne has received full instructions as to the operations on the side of Canada. 123
- February 26, Same to the same. Additional instructions for carrying out the
Whitehall. Act prohibiting all trade and intercourse with the rebellious Colonies. Instructions appended. 126
- March 28. Unsigned. A list and description of six small armed ships for
the service in Canada. 130
- June 20. Treasury to Governor Carleton. The Civil establishment of Que-
bec, with Royal warrant giving a list of the offices and salaries in detail. 132
- June 22, Vice Admiral Montague to Governor Carleton. Asking for guns
St. John's to arm two vessels for the defence of Newfoundland. 137
Newfound-land.
- June 30. Admiralty Court, to the Vice Admiralty Court of Quebec; addi-
tional instructions as to proceeding in adjudicating on prizes. Interrogatories appended. 139
- August 28. Order in Council to Governor Carleton. Relative to passes to be
granted to trading vessels, and precautions to be taken to prevent these passes from being improperly used, with form of bond appended. 143

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1776
September 21,
Whitehall.

William Knox to Governor Carleton. With Invoice of arms, &c, for the Indians.

Page 153

December 4,
Whitehall.

Lord George Germaine, Circular. That the order in Council (p. 143 to 153) relating to passes be strictly obeyed.

154

1777
March 26,
Whitehall.

Lord George Germaine to Governor Carleton. Indians to be employed, as proposed by Governor Hamilton, to make a diversion on the frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania.

155

March 26,
Whitehall.

Lord George Germaine to Governor Carleton. Contains the plan of the campaign for that year under General Burgoyne and St. Leger, with lists of troops to be employed, to be assisted by Canadians and Indians.

158

March 26,
Whitehall.

Lord George Germaine to Governor Carleton. Respecting the subsistence of foreign auxiliaries. Dr. Knox has been appointed Inspector General to the hospitals.

166

March 26,
Whitehall.

Lord George Germaine to Governor Carleton. Approving of a battalion being raised and commanded by Sir John Johnson. The corps raised by Lieut. Colonel McLean not to be put on the establishment of the rest of the army.

168

March 26,
Whitehall.

Lord George Germaine to Governor Carleton. The goods for the Indians not delivered at Quebec, being otherwise supplied, are to be sent to New York. Respecting the appointment of Mr. Gordon to the office of Clerk of the Crown and Pleas. The fees of court to be made moderate. Returns of the Legislative Council received.

170

April 8,
Whitehall.

Lords of Trade to Governor Carleton. Asking his opinion as to the propriety of giving Mr. Caldwell exclusive privilege for a ferry between Quebec and his seigniori. The Receiver General of Quebec has named a deputy.

174

April 23,
St. James.

Lord Weymouth to Governor Carleton. Recommending the Count de St. Aulaine.

176

June 12,
Whitehall.

Lord George Germaine to Governor Carleton. With copies of the King's speech.

177

June 13,
Whitehall.

W. Knox, Under Secretary, to Governor Carleton. With Acts respecting the capture of vessels.

178

July 23,
Maugerville,
N. S.

Meek Franklin to Governor Carleton. Detailing the attack and defeat of rebels, assisted by Indians, in the County of Cumberland; appointment of one John Allan by the General Congress to be Indian Agent; his attack on the St. John and defeat near the mouth of the river, &c. Asks Carleton to send friendly Indians from Quebec to negotiate with the Nova Scotian Indians, as the scattered state of the settlement makes an Indian war to be dreaded.

179

July 24,
Plantation
Chambers.

Lords of Trade to Mr. Knox, Under Secretary. That the ordinances passed in Quebec have been referred to Council for opinion.

182

July 25,
Whitehall.

Lord George Germaine to Governor Carleton. The Lords of Trade are taking the ordinances into consideration. The appointment of Mr. Roque St. Ours to Council, in room of his father. The appointment of Judges; statement of the successions. Cannot understand how two gentlemen can have been turned out of their employments; now that their names are mentioned will recommend them to Royal favour.

183

1778
June 10,
Quebec.

Governor Carleton to Lord George Germaine. Review of military affairs and summary of proceedings. The conduct of the war having been taken out of his hands, he has referred Capt. Hamilton and Major Butler for instructions as to their course to His Lordship's letters.

187

1778
June 25,
Quebec.

Governor Carleton to Lord George Germaine. Proceedings at the Legislative Council. The character and grievances of Mr. Livius. The only safe course was to suspend him from office to avert embarrassment and difficulties from General Haldimand. The factious course of Grant, Finlay and Alsopp, with that of others, led him to prorogue the Council. Trusts that the new course of policy which led to the mischief will be changed; if His Lordship does not change it he will soon see the Province run into the same disorders as its neighbours (the tone of the letter is very severe). Page 192

LETTERS FROM LORD G. GERMAINE AND OTHERS TO SIR GUY CARLETON,
1776-1779.

B. 38.

B. M. 21698

1775
September 8,
Whitehall.

John Pownall to Carleton. Sending off information that the Empress of Russia has given the fullest assurance of assistance to suppress the rebellion in the Colonies. In consequence application has been made for a corps of 20,000 infantry, of which it is hoped a considerable body will be sent out in spring. It is probable the greatest part may be sent to Quebec, if the plan suggested be adopted by Howe. Preparations to be made for their reception. Carleton authorised to appoint an Adjutant General and Quarter Master General, with the usual allowances. 13

1776
March 29,
Treasury.

Robinson to Burgoyne, enclosed to Carleton, same date. That the sum of £100,000 for the service in Canada is sent in the Juno and Blond, in addition to £20,000 lately sent, and a further sum of £50,000 to be sent to Portsmouth for shipment. Pay and subsistence for the British and foreign troops in America issued to 24th October. Shoes, &c., for the Brunswick troops now at Spithead have been ordered. The mischief that has arisen to the service in the army under Howe from the improper method of expending the cash for extraordinaries and for the pay and subsistence. The two must be kept entirely separate. Early requisition for each quarter must be made, as well as demands for supplies. A contract has been made for 12,000 troops; the terms enclosed. To avoid the risk of not obtaining provisions from Canada, the whole supply is sent out; exact accounts of the issues, &c., must be sent. The want of system produced most of the difficulties at Boston, as there were, unknown to the Home authorities, 11,000 men victualled at Boston, whilst the establishments of the forces were not 8,000, and this excess extending over a period of many months. Provision for six months put on board the transports; further supplies will be sent with all expedition. Contract made for 125,000 gallons of rum for Canada; means for testing its strength. Commissaries appointed. Light draught armed ships procured for the St. Lawrence. 41

March 20,
Treasury.
May 28,
War Office.

Instructions to Nathaniel Day, Commissary in Canada (enclosed in letter p. 41). 51

Lord Barrington to Carleton. Sending copy of the distribution of the German recruits and British draughts intended for Canada. Regulations as to pay and promotion. 15

Distribution follows. 16

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- 1776
August 17,
War Office. Barrington to Carleton. Transmitting regulations for bounties to wounded officers and to the widows and orphans of those killed in action; the rules to be retrospective. 17
Regulations follow. 19
- August 22,
Whitehall. Germaine to the same. Had laid before the King the letter reporting the formation of the army into four brigades, with Nesbitt, 47th, Fraser, 24th, Powell, 53rd, and Gordon, 29th, as brigadiers. The arrangement to stand till the troops join Howe, when the rank of brigadiers held by these officers must cease, to prevent confusion. The rules as to command of artillery officers. 39
- September 11,
War Office. Barrington to the same. Orders given to send out shoes to Canada, and material for repairing them. How they are to be issued. 21
- September 18,
Treasury. Robinson to the same (extract.) Clothing sent for Indians and Canadians on scouting parties. Management of provisions, &c. Spruce beer to be served out to the men without deduction or stoppage from their pay. 54
1777.
February 6,
War Office. Barrington to the same. Extension of one shilling a day, Chelsea allowance, to a larger number of sergeants. 22
- February 19,
Whitehall. Germaine to the same (No 8). The 7th regiment being arrived at New York, hopes that Major Campbell may be able to join the main army in Canada and take charge of the Indians in next campaign. Claus sent to Canada to be employed in a secondary expedition of the Indians. His qualifications for the duty and his allowances. 3
- March 14,
War Office. Barrington to the same. Transmitting a copy of the estimates of general and general staff officers for the year. 24
Estimates follow. 25
- March 15,
War Office. Same to the same. In consequence of the corps under his command being at such distance from Great Britain, the regimental surgeons, British and foreign, are to be supplied with medicine from the General Hospital. 27
- March 24,
Whitehall. Germaine to the same (No. 13). Has received notice of the arrival of Sir John Johnson at Montreal. The reported distress and loyalty of the people in that part of the country from whence he came justify the raising of a battalion there for the protection of faithful subjects. The King approves of this and of Sir John having been appointed to the command. The corps raised by Lt. Col. Maclean has not been placed on the establishment, but he and his officers will receive marks of His Majesty's favour. 5
- March 26,
Whitehall. Same to the same (No. 14). The proposal to send parties of Indians to Virginia and Pennsylvania has been maturely weighed. Hamilton's report of the warlike disposition of the Indians, whom he could scarcely restrain. There can be little doubt they are still in the same mind, and will readily engage in any enterprise under the King's officers. "It is His Majesty's resolution that the most vigorous efforts should be made and every means employed that Providence has put into His Majesty's hands for crushing the rebellion, and restoring the constitution; it is the King's command that you should direct Lieut. Governor Hamilton to assemble as many of the Indians of his district as he conveniently can, and placing a proper person at their head, to conduct their parties and restrain them from committing violence on the well affected, inoffensive inhabitants; employ them in making a diversion and exciting an alarm on the frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and as there is good ground to believe there are considerable numbers of loyal subjects in those parts, who would gladly embrace an opportunity

- 1777 of delivering themselves from the tyranny and oppression of the rebel comities (*sic*): it is His Majesty's pleasure that you do authorize and direct Lieut. Governor Hamilton to invite all such loyal subjects to join him, and to assure them of the same pay and allowances as are given to His Majesty's other corps raised in America, and that such of them as shall continue to serve His Majesty until the rebellion is suppressed and peace restored shall each receive His Majesty's bounty of 200 acres of land." Hopes that these offers will enable Hamilton to extend his operations, and to compel the rebels to weaken the main army, facilitate operations in other quarters and restore those deluded people to their former happiness and prosperity, which are the favourite wishes of the King and object of all his measures. Indian presents sent. List of loyalists recommended by Lord Dunmore who may assist Hamilton. The list of names follows. Page 7
- March 26, Whitehall. Germaine to Carleton (No. 16). That Riedesel's demand for full, subsistence for the Brunswick troops has been complied with. The same rule to be adopted for all the British troops. Dr. Knox, Inspector General of Hospitals, appointed to Carleton's army. 11
- March 26, Treasury. Robinson to the same (extracts). How Indian presents are to be ordered. How bills are to be drawn. The remitter's agents to pay over the money that comes into their hands, into the military chest for safety to the public service. 56
- Form of contract for provisions follows. 58
- May 12, Treasury. Same to the same. That a warrant is to issue for the off-reconings for Colonel Maclean's Corps, from 25th June, 1776, to 24th June, 1777. 68
- July 14, War Office. Barrington to the same. Enclosing invoice of shoes for the troops. 33
- Invoice follows. 34
- July 18, War Office. Same to the same. List of promotions and returns received. Appointment of Dr. Kennedy as inspector of regimental infirmaries approved. The King approves of the appointment of a Barrack Master General, leaving the selection to him (Carleton). Can Foy discharge the duties, together with those of other employments? Double promotion in the 9th Regiment. The body of German recruits for the 6th and 47th driven to the West Indies, and the greater part carried to New York, and probably incorporated into Howe's army. No objection to the pay of certain officers being received in Canada. 31
- November 14, Horse Guards. Report of the Board of General Officers respecting the reduction of additional companies, enclosed in Lord Barrington's letter to Sir Guy Carleton, of 16th March. 28
1778. Barrington to Carleton. The usual deduction from Surgeon's mates to be made good to them from contingencies. Certificates of those employed in the hospital asked for. 35
- April 17, War Office. Same to the same. Despatches, with returns, &c., received. Promotions approved. The local rank of colonel conferred on Major Campbell, Indian Commissary. Regrets that promotion cannot be given to Captains Poy, Le Maistre and Gamble. The rules as to rank in the Staff. The number of men in Canada being reduced, one physician is enough for the hospital. Knox, the senior, to return home. Account of promotions enclosed; explanation of the sale of Lord Petersham's Company in the 29th. 36
- April 18, Treasury. Robinson to Carleton. Colonel John Burgoyne appointed Commissary for mustering the foreign troops, at four pounds a day, namely, two pounds to himself and the rest for assistants in Canada and

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- 1779 New York, Capt. Foy to receive his allowance under Osborne, which is to be continued under Burgoyne. Page 66
 February, Robinson to Haldimand. A warrant to issue for the necessary sum Treasury. to provide clothing and accoutrements for the King's Royal Regiment of New York. 69

REGISTER OF LETTERS FROM SIR GUY CARLETON, 1776-1778, VOL. I.

B. 39.

B.M. 21699.

- 1776
 June 9, Head Quarters. Sir Guy Carleton to Commodore Douglas, commanding His Majesty's ships in Canada. That the troops in the river should be furnished with provisions from the transport ships. 1
 June 9, The same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Defeat of rebels attacking Three Rivers, and pursuit to Pointe du Lac. 2
 June 9, The same to General Riedesel (in French). Account of the attack Three Rivers. and repulse of rebels at Three Rivers. 3
 June 12, Edward Foy to Captain Pownall of H. M. S. Blond. That orders Three Rivers. be given to deliver ordnance stores from the transports. 5
 June 12, Sir Guy Carleton to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Approves of alterations to Jesuits' College. Approves of Mr. Wauchop's conduct but cannot yet promote him. Frobisher's conduct suspicious. To assist the Brunswick troops in coming forward. 6
 June 13, The same to Commodore Douglas. To send rebels, and other Three Rivers. persons who surrendered, to their own homes; the conditions; foreign officers should be sent to Europe. 7
 June 15, The same to Brigadier Fraser. Retreat of the rebels. 9
 Sorel.
 June 18, The same to the same. To pass the regiment to Sorel and Near St. proceed to Repentigny. The army, except his part, is all on the south shore, and a regiment marched to take possession of Montreal. 10
 Sulpice. The same to the same. Burgoyne at St. Charles on the Sorel; the head of his army at Boucherville. To join at Chambly or St. John's. Arrangements for the march. 11
 June 17, The same to the same. The rebels abandoned Chambly, burning Verchères. everything. Troops to be all in motion next morning. Instructions as to march of Fraser's troops. 12
 June 17, The same to General Riedesel (in French). Evacuation of Cham- Varennes. bly. Orders for march to Boucherville. Artillery to go on to Longueuil. 13
 No date, The same to General Burgoyne. Arrival at Longueuil; will (June 17, hold it, Boucherville and Laprairie. Expected reinforcement of Varennes. Canadians and Indians. 14
 1776 ?) The same to Brigadier Fraser and General Riedesel. Instructions to move troops to Longueuil, Laprairie and Montreal. The boats to be used for transporting provisions. 15
 June 18, The same to Captain Harvey. Respecting forwarding provisions Longueuil. to Laprairie. 16
 June 18, The same to General Burgoyne. Arrival of Canadians and Longueuil. Indians; they are to move on St. John's. 17
 June 18, Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Major Carleton. Orders to send forward Longueuil. the Canadians and Indians, and to follow with other troops. Rebels have evacuated St. John's; their baggage might be intercepted by the Indians. 18

- 1776
June 18, Longueuil. Edward Foy to Brigadier Gordon. To cross to Laprairie to take command of his brigade. Page 19
- June 18, Longueuil. The same to Major French. To take command of Montreal in room of Brigadier Gordon. The disgraceful conduct of the landlord of the house in which the latter lodged. 20
- June 18, Longueuil. The same to Brigadier Fraser. May rest his troops at Boucherville as there is no chance of seeing the rebels in the Province. To bring boats, &c., with him. 21
- June 19, Longueuil. Sir Guy Carleton to Captain Harvey. Would be glad if the vessel with arms could get up to Montreal. No arms to be distributed at Sorel. The vessel with baggage for 20th to drop down to that place. 22
- June 19, La Prairie. Edward Foy, D. A. G. to Major French, Montreal. That he is to prohibit, by beat of drum, the selling of liquor to Indians. 23
- June 19, La Prairie. The same to Mr. Barr, Purveyor of the Hospital. That hospital accommodation is to be prepared at Montreal. 24
- June 20, La Prairie. Sir Guy Carleton to General Burgoyne. Arrangements for supplying fresh meat, &c., to the troops, and magazines formed. Troops to be held in readiness to support St John's. Indians sent to see what rebels are about. Canadians to be allowed to return home. Burgoyne to come to Montreal. 25
- June 20, Montreal. The same to Captain Forster, Oswegatchie. Force to be sent up Lake Ontario to enter the rebel Provinces. He is to consult with Colonel Caldwell as to what is wanted, &c. 27
- June 21, Montreal. Edward Foy D. A. G., to Captain Harvey. Respecting forming magazines of provisions, &c. 28
- June 21, Montreal. Sir Guy Carleton to Commodore Douglas. Respecting a vessel for taking home despatches. Materials for building ships on the lakes to be forwarded. 29
- June 23, Montreal. Edward Foy, D. A. G., to Brigadier Fraser. Canadians or Indians will be sent. Repairs of roads. 30
- June 24, Montreal. The same to Brigadier Fraser. Depot of provisions forming at St. John's. Country people ordered to assemble for the work wanted, &c. 31
- June 25, Montreal. Sir Guy Carleton to Captain de Peyster, Michillimakinak. The visit of the rebels to be returned. To stop Indians coming down. 32
- June 25, Montreal. Edward Foy, D. A. G., to Major French, Montreal. Hospital arrangements there. 33
- June 28, Chambly. Sir Guy Carleton to Lieutenant Governor Cramahé. To procure flat bottomed boats for Chambly. Respecting a town sergeant, &c. 34
- June 28, Chambly. The same to Commodore Douglas. Boats and a naval force wanted for the lakes. The number, &c., required. 35
- June 28, Chambly. The same to Captain Pownall. That it is his desire to release all the prisoners; those taken at Quebec and the Cedars already set at liberty. Can do no more at present, but the condition of the prisoners will be alleviated as far as possible. 37
- June 28, Chambly. The same to M. Tonnancour, Three Rivers (in French.) Urging him to get as many boats ready as possible. 39
- June 29, Chambly. Edward Foy D.A.G., to Lieut. Governor Cramahé. Urging the getting ready of boats. 40
- June 29, Chambly. The same to M. Tonnancour. Pressing him about boats. 41
- June 29, Chambly. Sir Guy Carleton to Commodore Douglas. To hasten the sailing of the transports. 42

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July 19, Montreal

- 1776
- June 29, Chamblly. Edward Foy, D.A.G. to Brigadier Fraser. To take steps for the arrest of Laporte, of St. Therese, believed to be a rebel spy. Page 43
- June 29, Chamblly. Sir Guy Carleton to Captain Pringle. To endeavour to obtain volunteers from the transports for lake service. 44
- June 29, Chamblly. The same to Captain Pownall and Commodore Douglas. Respecting seamen for the lake service. 45
- June 30, Chamblly. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Major French, Montreal. Permission given to John Peters and Joseph Skinner, escaped from the rebels, to live in Montreal. 47
- July 1, Chamblly. Sir Guy Carleton to Captain Pownall and Commodore Douglas. Asking for materials to transport armed vessels by land from Chamblly to St. John's. 48
- July 1, Chamblly. The same to Lt. Governor Cramahé and M. Tonnancour. The urgent want of boats. 51
- July 2 and 3, Chamblly. The same to Major French. For camp equipage, &c., for the 47th. (Two letters). 53, 54
- July 3, Chamblly. The same to Commodore Douglas and Lieut. Governor Cramahé. His impatience to obtain the services of artificers for boat building, &c. 55
- July 3, Chamblly. The same to M. Tonnancour (in French.) Respecting boats and workmen. 57
- July 4, Chamblly. The same to Lieut. Governor Cramahé. Boats, &c., to be forwarded without delay. Provisions to be sent on at once. The foreign prisoners to be sent home. Allowance to be made them. Lewis Corbin, boat builder, and men, to be sent to Yamaska. 58
- July 4, Chamblly. The same to Dr. Mabane. Fresh provisions already ordered; to apply to Commissary for them. 59
- July 4, Chamblly. The same to Lieut. Nunn. Respecting the landing of stores and baggage. 60
- July 5, Chamblly. Edward Foy, D.A.G. to Mr. Fargues. That he must apply at Quebec for a pass. 61
- July 6, Chamblly. The same to Captain Lutridge. Ordering release of Glonnoy, a prisoner. 62
- July 8, Chamblly. The same to Captain DePeyster, Michillimakinak. Recommending Mr. Chavaudreuil. 63
- July 8, Chamblly. The same to N. Day, Commissary General. Enclosing invoice. 64
- July 8, Chamblly. The same to Colonel Christie. That all the stores, &c., would be received. 65
- July 8, Chamblly. The same to Major French, Montreal. That a man calling himself Savage, and dressed as an officer of the 60th, has been ordered out of the country. May remain so long as Colonel Christie desires, but to be watched. 66
- July 11, Chamblly. The same to Lieutenant Cummins, Three Rivers. Indian presents &c., to be delivered to Mr. Foretier. 67
- July 12, Chamblly. The same to N. Day, Commissary General. Fresh provisions to be issued to the troops at Quebec. 68
- July 12, Chamblly. The same to Mr. de Bonvois (in French). Granting permission to him and other two gentlemen to go to Quebec to sail for the West Indies. 69
- July 15, Chamblly. The same to the priest at Lachine (in French). Relative to the imprisonment of some of his parishioners. 70
- July 19, Montreal. The same to Lieutenant Colonel Christie. That the General cannot mix his private with public accounts. How artificers are to remit, &c. 72
- July 19, Montreal. Sir Guy Carleton (no address). Troops to be sent up Lake Ontario; difficulties in the way. The Indians to be kept ready to act.

1776. Captain Nunn with sailors to be sent to Lake Ontario or Erie. Draughts of men sent; appointments. Indians sent home. Captain Nunn not able to go. Page 73
- July 19, Montreal. Carleton to Lt. Colonel Hamilton, Detroit. To expend only for war purposes, including the expense for Indians. Has sent the Ottawas back. Preparing to return the visit of the rebels. Respecting Mr. Bellister (Belestre?) 76
- July 19, Montreal. The same to Captain Forster. Want of boats delaying the expedition to the upper country. The Ottawa Indians. 78
- July 19, Montreal. The same to Captain DePeyster, Michillimakinak. Has sent back the Indians to hold themselves in readiness. 79
- July 19, Montreal. The same to Captain Lord. The draughts from the 18th to the 8th. Those unfit to be sent home, &c. 80
- July 25, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Powell. Respecting regimental promotions. 81
- July 25, Quebec. The same to Lt. Colonel St. Leger. Respecting the promotion of his nephew, Mr. Clerges (by the Secretary). 82
- July 25, Quebec. The same to General Burgoyne. To keep the Indians in good humour. 83
- July 25, Quebec. The same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Men belonging to the corvée who have deserted are to be searched for and sent up to the army under escort as prisoners. 112
- July 26, Quebec. The same to General Burgoyne. Concerning Indians; to select a man (out of four names) to command them. Materials sent and arrangements for building vessels on Lake Champlain. 84
- July 26, Quebec. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Lt. Colonel Christie. Concerning repayment of advances to artificers. 86
- July 27, Quebec. The same to Captain McLean, Royal Highland Emigrants. Forwarding memorial for remarks. 87
- July 28, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to the Reigning Duke of Brunswick (in French). Acknowledgment for remembrance and praises of the Brunswick troops under General Riedesel. 102
- July 29, Quebec. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to N. Day, Commissary General. Ordering a return to be made of provisions. 88
- July 29, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to General Burgoyne. Approves of his measures. The Indians to join on the 15th August. Return of prisoners ordered to be made out; officers escaped from the rebels to come to Quebec. 87a
- August 1, Quebec. The same to General Howe. The delay in preparations for the expedition. 96
- August 1, Quebec. The same to Admiral Lord Howe. Congratulates him on taking command of the fleet. Commissioners appointed for restoring peace. Commends Captain Douglas for exertions in forwarding naval preparations. 98
- August 4, Quebec. The same to General Burgoyne. Answer to flag of truce. 89
- August 5, Quebec. The same to General Burgoyne. That the party with the message by the flag of truce is the last he shall suffer to return. Why the notes respecting it were sent to Burgoyne. The employment of Indians. 90
- August 5, Quebec. The same to Commodore Douglas. Boats of the transports to be employed conveying provisions to Chambly. 91
- August 7, Quebec. The same to General Burgoyne. Rebel prisoners to be delivered to flag of truce. Instructions respecting the Indians. Warrant for money to the Commissary General. 92
- August 8, Quebec. The same to General Howe. Rebel prisoners given up as a mark of clemency. The refusal of the rebel Congress to fulfil the engage-

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1776. ment to return prisoners. The good effect of sending back the rebel prisoners. Page 93
- August 8, Carleton to Admiral Howe. In what manner the rebel prisoners are disposed of. 100
- August 21, Chamblly. The same to Captain Carleton. Presents for the Indians, &c. 103
- August 21, Chamblly. The same to Captain DePeyster. To recommend peace between the Indian tribes. 104
- August 21, Chamblly. The same to Captain DePeyster. Will honour his draught. 105
- August 23, Chamblly. The same to Judge Advocate Fraser. Instructions as to duties at Courts Martial. 106
- No date, (August, Chamblly ?) The same to Captain Nairne, Royal Highland Regiment. Instructions as to Court Martial on deserters. 107
- August 23, Chamblly. The same to Provost Martial Jones. To send list of deserters under his charge. To follow headquarters and provide an executioner. 108
- August 24, Chamblly. The same to Sir John Johnson. To be furnished with batteaux. 109
- August 24, Chamblly. The same to Brigadier Powell. Canadians to be exempted from military service during harvest. Boats with provisions to be passed by parties of soldiers by turns to Chamblly. 110
- August 24, Chamblly. The same to Captain DePeyster, Michillimakinak. That the Indians sent beyond his post are to be supplied with provisions, &c. 111
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June 19, Montreal.	The same to Lt. Colonel Anstruther. Mr. Young appointed captain. 543
June 19, Montreal.	The same to Colonel St. Leger. Mr. Rouville to be captain of Canadians <i>vice</i> Mackay. 544
June 19, Montreal.	Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Mr. Metcalf. That his absence being due to his health, his pay, as captain of Guides, is to be paid to date. 545
June 23, Quebec	The same to Col. MacKenzie, St. John's. The corvée to take charge of horses for General Burgoyne's army. 546
June 26, Quebec.	The same to the commanding officer (in French). The Hanau Chasseurs to be employed on the expedition under Col. St. Leger. To receive orders at Montreal. 547
June 26, Quebec.	The same (no address). Assistance to be given the Hanau Chasseurs to join Colonel St. Leger's detachment. The distribution of the 29th. Order given at the request of Mr. Jordan. A company of the 31st to go to Pointe au Fer instead of St. John's. 548
June 26, Quebec.	The same to Brigadier Maclean. No decision yet as to arrangements for transporting provisions. The payment of batteau men not justifiable. The 50 men from the regiments gone on the expedition to remain as ordered. 550
June 26, Quebec.	The same to Colonel St. Leger. Appointment of the Chevalier St. Ours to the Canadian militia. 551
June 26, Quebec.	The same to Captain Rouville (in French). Respecting the appointment of Chevalier St. Ours in room of M. Dupré. 552
June 26, Quebec.	The same to Chevalier St. Ours (in French). His appointment as lieutenant. 553
June 26, Quebec.	Sir Guy Carleton to General Burgoyne. Respecting Mr. Jordan's application for men to look after the horses. The corvée men who have started and to start. 554
June 26, Quebec.	The same to General Phillips. Has ordered the 29th to be placed as requested, also the company of the 31st. Phillips to be responsible. Reports of the state of the troops under General Burgoyne to be sent. 555
June 30, Quebec.	The same to Brigadier Maclean. The detachments from regiments on service ordered to Montreal to be looked after. Orders for that purpose. Maclean's regiment to be moved to support officers of militia. Germans to be sent to L'Assomption. 556
June 30, Quebec.	Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Major Campbell, Indian Superintendent. To send forward the Indians to join General Burgoyne. To remain at Montreal till the last of them be ready to proceed. 558
June 30, Quebec.	The same to Captain Marr, Engineer. Mr. Bell not to be employed. An assistant engineer to be appointed. Not to interfere about hay. He may cover the barracks with boards instead of shingles. 559
June 30, Quebec.	The same to Lieut. Colonel Ehrencrook (in French). To march a detachment of German troops to L'Assomption to keep order; to

July 2,
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July 2,
Quebec.

seize the mutinous and send them prisoners to Montreal, and to assist the captains of militia. Page 560

July 2,
Quebec.

Foy. Circular to officers at Niagara District, Oswegatchie and Deer Island. Vessels on lakes for the King's service, but when unemployed may transport the goods of merchants under certain regulations. Letter notifying this to Mr. E. W. Gray, Montreal. 562

July 2,
Quebec.

Sir Guy Carleton to General Burgoyne. The corvée men sent off. If more wanted will try to get them. To let the married men home to harvest if possible. 564

July 2,
Quebec.

Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Lieut. Colonel Mackenzie, St. John's, and Major Kingston. Investigation into alleged return of part of the corvée. The men sent up to be forwarded as rapidly as possible. 565

July 4,
Quebec.

The same to Brigadier Maclean. That strict investigation be made to discover who are dismissing the corvée men at Chambly and St. John's and allowing them to return home. They are to be sent to General Burgoyne as rapidly as possible. 567

July 7,
Quebec.

The same to Mr. Jordan, Paymaster General. To make a return of all warrants issued. 568

July 7,
Quebec.

The same to officer at Point Levi. That pickets are to be mounted to prevent disorders committed by sailors and others. 569

July 7,
Quebec.

The same to N. Day, Commissary General. Returns to be made of provisions, accounts and people employed. 570

July 9,
Quebec.

Sir Guy Carleton to Colonel Butler, Indian Superintendent. Received list of Indian Officers and Rangers. The rate of his pay cannot be higher than that of Colonel Claus. Forwards commissions. The pay of the Rangers high. 572

July 10,
Quebec.

Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Brigadier Maclean. Indians to be sent forward to General Burgoyne as rapidly as possible. The payment of transports and at the portages. Why some batteau men are paid and not others. Appointment of postmasters. Measures to be taken for preventing oppression in the parishes. Temporary rates for cartage of provisions, &c., appended. 573

July 12,
Quebec.

The same to Captain Pearson, R.N. Transports with German troops on board to proceed up the St. Lawrence as far as possible. Recruits for the Brunswickers to be landed at Three Rivers. No delay to be allowed. 578

July 12,
Quebec.

The same to Brigadier Maclean. Respecting the forwarding of corvée men to General Burgoyne. The retreat of the rebels from Ticonderoga may cause a change. Preparations to be made for forwarding the Chasseurs to Lt. Colonel St. Leger. 580

July 12,
Quebec.

Sir Guy Carleton to General Burgoyne. The rebel retreat from Ticonderoga. Arrival of artillery, stores, &c. Has only sent forward necessities till he hears further from him (Burgoyne). Has stopped issuing passports for vessels to Europe. Respecting corvée men. Has referred Captain Lutridge's request for leave to return to his ship to General Burgoyne. 582

July 12,
Quebec.

The same to Captain Lutridge. Has referred his application to General Burgoyne and Captain Pearson. Should he leave, depends on him to put the ships on the lake in an efficient state. 584

July 14,
Quebec.

The same to Captain De Peyster, Michillimakinak. That he is still to remain at his post, although he has obtained the majority in his regiment. 585

July 14,
Quebec.

Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Brigadier Maclean. That an efficient officer be sent with the Chasseurs as far as Oswego, to direct them in the management of the batteaux. 587

July 14,
Quebec.

The same to W. Barr, Hospital Purveyor. That it is best for him to take the duty of ordering fresh provisions for the Hospitals. 586

- 1777
July 14, Quebec. Foy to Lieut. Barnes, A.Q.M.G., Montreal. Respecting repairs of roads. The accounts of M. Foretier to be certified and forwarded. Page 589
- July 14, Quebec. The same to N. Day, Commissary General. Regulations for transport of provisions. The list of all people employed by him to be sent. 590
- July 14, Quebec. The same to Lt. Colonel Bolton. That Major De Peyster is not to be removed from Michillimakinak. Arrival of part of the additional company to go up with the Chasseurs. Resignation and appointment. The flight of the rebels from Ticonderoga; leave artillery, &c., behind. Capture and destruction of vessels. 591
- July 14, Quebec. The same to Captain Fraser, Indian Superintendent. Mr. W. Caldwell allowed to change from serving under Colonel Butler to serve under him (Fraser). 593
- July 14, Quebec. The same to Colonel Butler. That Mr. Caldwell has received permission to join Captain Fraser. 594
- July 14, Quebec. The same to Colonel Butler. Sums of money advanced to officers of Indian Department. 595
- July 14, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean. To assist Mr. Caldwell to get off from Lachine with despatches; also circular to officers of posts as far as Niagara. 596
- July 15, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean, to Mr. Goddard, and, in French, to Mr. Foretier. Respecting the distribution of Indian presents. 598
- July 16, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to General Burgoyne. Recommending Mr. Henri de Deschambault, a volunteer. 602
- July 18, Quebec. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Brigadier Maclean. Respecting the fixing of a rate for transportation services. The payment of bateau men. 603
- July 18, Quebec. The same to Captain Marr, Engineer. Respecting the employment of Mr. Bell. Approves of draining at Isle aux Noix. Repairs to barracks at Pointe au Fer and Rivière LaColle. 605
- July 18, Quebec. The same to Major Kingston, D.A.G. Respecting certain promotions and the neglected state of artillery. The clothing of regiments is in Quebec. General Burgoyne to direct what is to be done with it. Application of officers to join their regiments. 607
- July 19, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to General Burgoyne. Cannot send a garrison to Ticonderoga from Canada. Lord George Germaine's orders imperative. That Minister's measures strange and incomprehensible. His (Carleton's) desire to resign. The delayed transports ready to sail. General account of things shall be sent at once. 609
- July 20, Quebec. The same to General Burgoyne. Introducing the Count of St. Aulere, recommended by Lord Weymouth. His surprise at the recommendation. 612
- July 20, Quebec. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Brigadier Maclean. That the officers now in Canada belonging to the 2nd Battalion be ordered to join it. 613
- July 21, Quebec. The same to officer commanding at Niagara. To place such men at Fort Erie, &c., as the exigencies of the service require. Monthly return of the regiment and list of officers to be sent. 614
- July 21, Quebec. The same to Colonel Butler. Indian presents to be sent up to him. 615
- July 21, Quebec. The same to Captain Butler. Rangers serving with Indians. Acknowledging receipt of letter respecting orders from Mr. Guy Johnson; when his father, Colonel Butler, gets near General Howe he is to obey his orders. 616
- July 21, Quebec. The same to Mr. Barr, Hospital Purveyor. That Mr. Day may issue the fresh provisions to the hospital. 617

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July 21,
Quebec.
Foy to Mr. Day, Commissary General. To send returns to the Treasury; returns of flour purchased and in hand, and to issue fresh provisions to the hospitals. Page 618
- July 22,
Quebec.
The same to commanding officer at Nouvelle Beauce. Indian or Canadian scouts to be accompanied by a proportion of regulars. Reports to be sent to Commander-in-Chief of what is discovered. 619
- July 24,
Quebec.
Sir Guy Carleton to General Burgoyne. Captain Gardner has sailed with a well armed and fast transport. His news of events will probably be the first to reach. 620
- July 24,
Quebec.
The same to General Phillips. M. St. George cannot be spared from the duty of collecting and forwarding corvées; to appoint an officer to superintend the corvées with the army. 621
- July 24,
Quebec.
Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Brigadier Maclean. To investigate complaints as to distribution of provisions in the Indian villages. 622
- July 24,
Quebec.
The same to Mr. Barr, Hospital Purveyor. Approves of him going for a time to Ticonderoga. 623
- July 24,
Quebec.
The same to Brigadier Maclean. That immediate preparations of boats, &c., be made at Sorel and St. John's, to send the additional companies of the seven British regiments to join Burgoyne. 624
- July 24,
Quebec.
The same to Brigadier Maclean. Respecting allowance to men at carrying places; the batteau service, &c. M. St. George cannot be spared to General Phillips. A suitable person to be sent. Captain Macdougall to take charge at Sorel of transport, &c. Militia deserters; those inciting them to be sent down in irons. Two men to be demanded from the parish to which they belong for each deserter, and the deserters to be taken prisoners. The petition against Mr. Belletre. Case of DePraby wounded at the Allen affair. The settlement of claim for horses deferred. 625
- July 28,
Quebec.
Sir Guy Carleton to General Burgoyne. To send back Colonel Carleton, Quarter Master General, and assistants. Batteaux must remain at Quebec, Sorel and St. John's. The remaining surgeons ordered to the army to be sent back to Canada as speedily as possible. 629
- July 28,
Quebec.
Edward Foy, D.A.G., to N. Day, Commissary General. Payment of transports. The distribution of provisions. As many as can be spared of commissaries, &c., to be sent to General Burgoyne. 632
- July 28,
Quebec.
The same to Brigadier Maclean. Respecting the irregular demand for additional surgeons from Canada for General Burgoyne's army. 634
- July 28,
Quebec.
The same to Lieut. Barnes, A.Q.M.G. To examine into the distance, numbers of men, &c., required at Soulanges portage and the state of transport of provisions from Lachine upwards. 635
- July 31,
Quebec.
The same to Brigadier Maclean. People in towns to be taken for corvée as seldom as possible, and to be paid. Boats to be brought back from Deer Island; Colonel St. Leger not to interfere. Disapproves of Mr. Cole's conduct at St. John's in removing a surgeon's mate; will take sharp measures in future. He may encamp his troops, but so as to be ready. 637
- July 31,
Quebec.
The same to N. Day, Commissary General. He is to notify Captain Potts at Deer Island of the distribution to be made of provisions. Warrants enclosed; all superfluous persons to be struck off department. 639
- July 31,
Quebec.
The same to Captain Potts, Deer Island. Proceedings approved; orders for distribution to be sent by Mr. Day. Colonel St. Leger not to interfere, and is to be answerable for the arms he has taken

- 1777 of his own authority. To look after necessary repairs at Oswegatchie. Page 640
- July 31, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to M. Tonnancour (in French.) His representation that persons threaten to attack his right to land of which he has lost the title. He need not annoy himself about it. 642
- July 31, Quebec. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Mr. Rumsey, Storekeeper, Quebec. To deliver to Mr. Tonnancour gun powder for Three Rivers. 643
- August 6, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to General Riedesel (in French.) Will give every assistance possible in forwarding recruits and stores. Will allow him to exchange soldiers of whom he seeks to get rid with those left in Canada. 645
- August 4, Quebec. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Brigadier Maclean. That Sir Guy Carleton did not blame him about the surgeons sent to Ticonderoga. 644
- August 7, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to General Burgoyne. The additional companies to start on the 12th. Lieutenant Irving desires to rejoin his regiment. 647
- August 7, Quebec. The same to General Burgoyne. Will send forward artillery and stores; scarcity of boats. Mr. Day may go up to form magazines, but must return as soon as possible. 649
- August 7, Quebec. Edward Foy, D. A. G., to Lt. Colonel Sutherland, 47th. That Lieutenant Irving may withdraw his resignation and rejoin his regiment. 651
- August 7, Quebec. The same to N. Day, Commissary General. That he may proceed to join the army under command of General Burgoyne. That returns of the state of the commissariat have not yet been sent in. 652
- August 11, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to Brigadier Maclean. That corvées are, as far as possible, to cease till after harvest. 654
- August 11, Quebec. The same to M. Longueuil and M. Tonnancour (in French). The arrival of 400 Canadians for corvée out of 800 to be explained. Corvée to cease during the harvest, but the indulgence not to extend to deserters. 655
- August 11, Quebec. The same to the Hereditary Prince of Hesse (in French). Testimonial to the good qualities of the Hessian troops. 657
- August 14, Quebec. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Mr. Jordan, Paymaster General. How the troops are to be paid. 659
- August 14, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean. Respecting arms and clothing ordered for the Provincials by General Burgoyne. Passports for Mr. Medcalfe and party. 660
- August 14, Quebec. The same to Mr. Goddard. Respecting Indian goods and their distribution. 661
- August 16, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to General Burgoyne. Approves of his operations. His demand for garrison at Ticonderoga is practically complied with, but the conduct of the war being taken out of his hands he cannot assist fully. Corvée to cease during harvest. Arms of the provincials ordered. Promotions. Will keep captain Foy till his (Carleton's) term of service is up. 662
- August 16, Quebec. Same to the same. That he wishes to leave for home when he can; desires to have all accounts settled, and therefore requests that Colonel Carleton, the Q. M. G., be sent to him. 666
- August 16, Quebec. The same to General Phillips. His (Phillips') proposal about artillery cannot be complied with. All the troops to be under General Howe, when a junction is effected. The necessity of having artillery in Canada, &c. 667
- August 17, Quebec. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Major Kingston, D.A.G. The clothing ordered for Ticonderoga has gone up with a detachment. Sends

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- August 17,
Quebec. copy of a despatch concerning recruits. Memorials for promotion, &c., with details. Page 669
- August 18,
Quebec. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Lt. Colonel Sutherland. Respecting certificates for deceased officers leaving widows. 673
- August 18,
Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean. Permission given to exchange inefficient men in the regiments with the army for the best in the detachments in Canada. German detachment at L'Assomption not to take provisions from the people, but to be supplied from the King's magazines. The establishment of a post between Montreal, and the army referred to General Burgoyne. Corvée work. 674
- August 18,
Quebec. The same to Mr. Jordan, Paymaster General. Mr. Foretier to be paid his full claim. How the warrant is to be drawn. 677
- August 21,
Quebec. The same to Captain Marr, Engineer. Accounts will be settled when certified. Barracks, store houses, &c., to be covered before the bad weather. Men on corvée not to be paid, except artificers engaged on their proper work. 678
- August 21,
Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean. Sir Guy Carleton is concerned at the return of the Indians. To find whether the report of their conferring with the rebels be true. To consult with Père Huguet, the Jesuit. Assistance to be given Messrs. Macomb and Pollard, traders to the upper posts. A soldier in prison on a charge of murder to be sent to Quebec. 680
- August 21,
Quebec. The same to Père Huguet, Sault St. Louis (in French.) To ascertain the cause of the dissatisfaction of the Indians with Burgoyne's army. 682
- August 21,
Quebec. The same to Lt. Colonel Mackenzie, 31st. Leave of absence to Captain Pilot. 683
- August 21,
Quebec. The same to Captain Barnes, A.Q.M.G. Certain irregularities in regimental payments not to be allowed. 684
- August 24,
Quebec. The same to Captain Pearson, R.N. The reasonableness of providing a convoy for the trade of the Province of Quebec to Great Britain. 685
- August 25,
Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean. The inhabitants of L'Assomption to be paid for provisions to the soldiers in money, or preferably in kind, if they will accept it. Sheds for provisions to be erected by engineers. Approves of steps taken regarding Indians. Fresh provisions for the hospitals and the issue of spruce beer. 686
- August 25,
Quebec. The same to Captain Marr, Engineer. Orders to build sheds for provisions at Chambly, St. John's, &c. 688
- August 25,
Quebec. The same to N. Day, Commissary General. His accounts to be transmitted to the Treasury. The bad state of the flour casks, &c. Oxen for hospital at Ticonderoga. Cannot furnish another corvée; that must be left to General Burgoyne, but to call on vessels for men. Respecting sheds for provisions. 689
- August 25,
Quebec. The same to Captain Wemyes, 20th. To come to Quebec to answer complaints against him. 691
- August 28,
Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to Brigadier Maclean. The Indians to receive presents on their return from the army. He is to attend with all officers in Montreal at the Council, where presents are to be given and their services acknowledged. They are to be asked to return next year. 692
- August 28,
Quebec. The same to Mr. Goddard. Instructions as to delivery of presents to the Indians, &c. 693
- August 28,
Quebec. The same to Mr. Foretier (in French). Respecting presents for the Indians. 695

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 September 1, Quebec. Edward Foy, D. A. G., to Brigadier Maclean. A priest for the Indians applied for to the bishop. Irregularities in pay lists to be amended, &c. Page 696
- September 1, Quebec. The same to N. Day, Commissary General. Temporary warrant sent. 698
- September 2, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to Lt. Governor Abbot. Respecting money to be paid M. des Ruisseaux. 699
- 8 5, Quebec. Edward Foy D.A.G. to Brigadier Maclean. M. des Ruisseaux to be furnished with orders for assistance to the commanders of posts on his way to Vincennes. 700
- September 5, Quebec. The same to Colonel St. Leger. He having fallen back from the Mohawk, Niagara to be strengthened by the return of Captain Lernoult, &c. His Excellency has not power to approve of his (St. Leger's) appointment as brigadier. 701
- September 5, Quebec. The same to Captain Lernoult, 8th. To return to Niagara, stopping at Deer Island to secure all stores, &c., and sending down Captain Potts and detachment to Oswegatchie. 702
- September 5, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean. Forwarding orders to Colonel St. Leger and Captain Lernoult (see 701, 702) to provide for part of detachments joining General Burgoyne. The supply of camp equipage lost. 703
- September 5, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean. Steps taken to conciliate Indians. Proceedings at a Council held with them by Sir Guy Carleton, at which they gave the strongest assurances; they are to return next year in greater numbers, &c. 704
- September 5, Quebec. The same to Messrs. Todd and MacGill. That Captain Lernoult has had orders to secure at Deer Island and forward to its destination the merchandise, &c., there. 706
- September 8, Quebec. The same to N. Day, Commissary General. Instructions as to supply of provisions for the army. 707
- September 8, Quebec. The same to N. Day. Enclosing temporary warrant. 710
- September 8, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean. Respecting the men of the 26th. Survey on damaged provisions. 711
- September 8, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean. To furnish the Indians, besides the presents, with other things they may stand in need of. Medal applied for by M. des Ruisseaux to be given to an Indian at Vincennes. 713
- September 8, Quebec. The same to Lt. Colonel Carleton. All corps serving together to take an equal share of duty. Disapproves of the conduct of the 31st at St. John's. 714
- September 8, Quebec. The same to Colonel Mackenzie. Expressing Sir Guy Carleton's displeasure at the distinction between the 29th and 31st in carrying on the garrison duties at St. John's. 716
- September 8, Quebec. The same to Lt. Colonel Carleton. Respecting Mr. Foretier's accounts, &c. Warrant for survey on damaged provisions. 717
- September 10, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to Lord Howe. Recommending Mr. James Peevey and Mr. John Meares officers in the Triton armed vessel, on Lake Champlain. 718
- September 11, Quebec. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to N. Day, Commissary General. Provisions to be sent immediately to the army under General Burgoyne, and supplies to be laid up at St. John's. 720
- September 11, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean. That Mr. Day has been instructed to forward provisions to General Burgoyne's army. Approves of his remaining at Montreal till Col. St. Leger passes. Respecting Indians with Colonel Butler. 721

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September 15, Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Lt. Colonel Bolton. Leave of absence granted to La Force, and Mr. Bouchette appointed to command the Seneca instead. The stationing of vessels on Lake Ontario left to him (Bolton). Page 722
Quebec. 723
September 15, The same to Captain LaForce. Leave of absence granted. 723
Quebec. 724
September 15, The same to Brigadier Maclean. Respecting promotions, &c. 724
Quebec. 725
September 15, The same to Brigadier Maclean. The supply of deficient camp equipage to Colonel St. Leger. Lieutenant Maclean, prisoner with the rebels, to obtain the first vacant company; respecting other promotions, &c. 725
Quebec. 726

REGISTER OF LETTERS FROM SIR GUY CARLETON, 1776 TO 1778, VOL. 2.

B. 40.

B.M., 21700.

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July 25, Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Drummond and Jordan. Requisition for money for the expenses of the troops. 32
Quebec. 33
August 28, Same to the same. Requisition for money for the expenses of the troops. 33
Quebec. 34
September 15, Sir Guy Carleton to General Burgoyne. Additional supplies of provisions ready at St. John's for the army. The resolution of the Indians to keep large bodies with the army. The Five Nations will also send men. Every thing ready for Colonel St. Leger. Will give Burgoyne every assistance possible should emergency arise. 1
September 15, Sir Guy Carleton (no address). That he has sent Beating orders to Colonel Butler and instructions to raise a corps of Rangers to serve with the Indians (orders &c. are appended). 3
Quebec. 3
September 16, Sir Guy Carleton to Lt. Col. Bolton, Niagara. Indian presents sent to be distributed to keep the Indians in good humour. Capt. Lernout ordered back to Niagara in consequence of Lt. Col. St. Leger's retreat from the Mohawk. Butler to raise Rangers and proceed to join General Burgoyne. 8
September 16, Edward Foy, D.A.G. to Lt. Col. Bolton. Allowance to an old Seneca Chief. 11
Quebec. 11
September 16, The same to N. Day, Commissary General. Rum to be sent to Niagara and Detroit for distribution among the Indians. 12
Quebec. 12
September 18, The same to M. Tonnancour. Captain Wemyss has gone to St. John's; the charges against him at Three Rivers will be investigated. 13
Quebec. 13
September 18, The same to Brigadier Maclean. Respecting blankets for Canadians with General Burgoyne. Sir Guy Carleton is to proceed to St. John's and Isle aux Noix by Montreal. The three regiments at Sorel to be in readiness for immediate march, as well as detachments. 14
September 18, The same to N. Day, Commissary General. Approves of taking two months additional provisions from Quebec and Three Rivers to aid the supply across the lake. More may be taken, as victuallers have arrived (duplicated at page 20). 16
Quebec. 16
September 21, Sir Guy Carleton to Captain Pearson, R. N. Captain Lutridge to be, if possible, ordered back (duplicated at page 21). 17
Maskinongé. 17

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 September 21, Maskinongé. Sir Guy Carleton to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Attack by rebels at Portage Sugar Loaf Hill and capture of men of the 53rd. Garrison at Mount Independence summoned; feared that the craft on Lake George had fallen into their hands. Lt. Governor Hamilton ordered to his post, &c. (duplicated at page 22). Page 18
- September 21, Maskinongé. The same to Brigadier Maclean. Lt. Col. St. Leger's corps to be forwarded at once. Desires to meet all the Indians at St. John's that can be collected. The movements of Captain French. All spare boats to be sent to Sorel to move troops. 19
- September 23, Chambly. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Lt. Col. French. To halt at Cumberland Head if this letter reach in time; if not, at Sandy Bluff, recalling advanced troops and waiting Lt. Col. St. Leger and Sir John Johnson's troops and German Chasseurs. 23
- September 23, St. John's. Sir Guy Carleton. Instructions to Brigadier Maclean; ordered to the relief of Ticonderoga. 24
- September 24, St. John's. The same to Capt. Pearson, R.N. The distressed situation; if the two vessels should fall into the hands of the rebels the force would be disarmed. An officer and as many seamen as possible to be sent at once. Captain Stark's fear of the ships falling into the enemy's hands. They could be destroyed. 26
- September 24, St. John's. The same to Lt. Col. Bolton. That all ships on the upper lakes be properly manned and armed. The dispute at Detroit between Lt. Governor Hamilton and the commanding officer. Capt. Lernout to return to that post. 28
- September 24, St. John's. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Capt. Potts. Oswegatchie to give Capt. Bouchette every assistance in arming the Seneca. 30
- September 24, St. John's. The same to Capt. Bouchette (in French). Is astonished he has got no further than Montreal. He is to get on board his vessel as speedily as possible, to have her armed and completed. 31
- September 24, St. John's. The same to Major Nairne, Royal Highland Emigrants. To halt his men for rest; to detach four companies to Chambly. Boats will be ready to transport men to Isle aux Noix. 34
- September 25, St. John's. Sir Guy Carleton to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Mr. Bentley's claims. Not to return to the upper country without security. No news from Ticonderoga. To press forward seamen for the Royal George. 35
- September 26, St. John's. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Capt. Barnes, A.Q.M.G. The guns, stores &c., to be forwarded to the Seneca. DuHamel to take charge of them. 36
- September 26, St. John's. Sir Guy Carleton to Lt. Governor Hamilton. The conduct of the war on his (Hamilton's) frontiers placed in his own hands, as by letter from Lord George Germaine. Respecting the naval department. Orders given that no vessels be allowed on the lakes except in the King's service. Regulations as to freight. The unfortunate turn of affairs has hastened his (Hamilton's) return. 37
- September 26, St. John's. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Encloses orders for Major Dundas. Barrack Master wanted for St. John's and Isle aux Noix. 39
- September 26, St. John's. The same to M. Tonnancour (in French). The troops at Yamaska and St. Francis to send out scouting parties to the head of these rivers, accompanied by militia. 40
- September 28, St. John's. Sir Guy Carleton to Lt. Governor Cramahé. Mr. St. Aulere to have some money. Dispatch for Lord George Germaine to be copied and sent in duplicate. (See also p. 50). 41
- September 28, St. John's. The same to Captain Pearson, R.N. Rebels retired from Ticonderoga; it is feared they have made themselves masters of

- 1777 Lake George. Asks for as many officers and seamen as can be spared. (See also p. 44 and 51). Page 42
- September 28, Edward Foy, D.A.G., to officer commanding six companies of the St. John's. Royal Highland Emigrants. To march to St. John's. 43
- September 28, Sir Guy Carleton to Brigadier Maclean. The rebels retired from St. John's. Ticonderoga; have captured vessels on Lake George. To afford every assistance to Brigadier Powell to recover possession of that lake, &c. 45
- September 29, The same to Brigadier Powell. Orders to Brigadier Maclean St. John's. after relieving his (Powell's) garrison to return to Canada, leaving Lt. Col. St. Leger to obey General Burgoyne's orders. Brigadier Maclean to assist in recovering command of Lake George. Canadian artificers taken prisoners by rebels. Difficulty of sending additional corvées. Investigation must be made into conduct of the affair. The course to be adopted to prevent armed vessels falling into enemy's hands. All artillery, &c., not wanted, to be sent back to Canada. 46
- September 29, The same to Brigadier Maclean. That the two armed vessels St. John's. are to be destroyed should the garrison be forced to capitulate. 49
- September 30, The same. Order that Ursule Le Blanc or Babuty shall St. John's. occupy a new house, her own having been destroyed when the rebels besieged the place. 52
- October 1, The same to Major Kinnear, 7th Regiment, N.Y., and Major St. John's. Gordon, 26th Regiment, N.Y. That had the men been under his command he would have remitted stoppages, in consideration of the work they had done during the siege of St. John's. 53
- October 1, Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Lt. Col. Carleton. Pressing demand for St. John's. provisions at Ticonderoga. The necessity for having the battery repaired. Smart action at Still Water, with large loss of life on both sides, when, it appears, Phillips commanded. 73
- October 2, Sir Guy Carleton to Brigadier Maclean. To remain with 31st St. John's. and artillery, to assist Brigadier Powell with the necessary work. Seamen on the way up to secure the navigation on Lake George. 55
- October 2, Edward Foy, D.A.G., to M. Longueuil (in French). All Canadian St. John's. deserters to be sent to Isle aux Noix. 56
- October 2, Sir Guy Carleton to Brigadier Powell. Does not believe in the St. John's. report of an action being fought. Caution to be observed to guard against surprises. To obey Genl. Burgoyne's orders implicitly. Is pushing on provisions, seamen, &c. 71
- October 3, Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Major Nairne. Sending back returns for St. John's. correction. 57
- October 3, The same to Lt. Governor Cramahé. List of Canadians on St. John's. corvée across the lakes. To be exempted from corvée and receive \$4 each at Quebec 58
- October 3, Sir Guy Carleton to M. Tonnancour (in French). In place of St. John's. reporting people who should be arrested, he would prefer that they should be reported as put in irons. 59
- October 3, The same to Capt. Graves, R.N. Instructions to have vessels St. John's. armed and equipped to re-establish communication on Lake George and to resist sudden attacks of the enemy. 60
- October 4, The same to Brigadier Powell. Capt. Graves sent up to take St. John's. charge of the armed vessels on the lakes. Brigadier Maclean to assist. The care of the landing at the end of Lake George (see also 80). 62
- October 4, Same to the same. Everything demanded will be sent. Batteaux St. John's. will be provided. 63

- 1777
October 6, Montreal. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Capt. De Peyster, Michillimakinak and to Lt. Colonel Bolton. A detachment to be sent yearly to the Grand Portage to protect traders whilst they transact their business (see also p. 77). Page 64
- October 7, Maskinongé. The same to Lt. Col. Carleton. A detachment may be sent to Sorel. The one to St. John's need not be sent, as the 62nd is already on the way there. Clothing for detachments may be taken from the regimental stock at St. John's. 66
- October 7, Maskinongé. The same to Naval Storekeeper, St. John's. A petty officer to take care of sick seamen at Montreal. Steps to be purchased for seamen. 68
- October 13, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to Brigadier Maclean. Under the circumstances, will grant leave to absence. To put in writing everything connected with affairs of the regiment. 69
- October 13, Quebec. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Brigadier Maclean. Respecting clothing for the troops; approves of what is done about the detachment. Is considering Capt. Pearson's proposals about seamen. Allowances may be made for corvée men. 81
- October 16, Quebec. The same to Brigadier Maclean. Acknowledging letter. 83
- October 16, Quebec. The same to the Provost Martial. Deschamps, Postmaster at Repentigny, to be released. 84
- October 19, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to Brigadier Maclean. To proceed on the service with the utmost expedition. To pay every attention to the state of the armed vessels, so as to secure the lakes. (see also 85). 78
- October 19, Quebec. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Brigadier Maclean. Mr. Frost had orders to supply the wants of seamen at the hospitals. To supply anything he neglects. Captain Lutridge and Colonel Carleton to repair to St. John's. 86
- October 20, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to Brigadier Maclean. The post marked out in Brigadier Powell's demands is now of the utmost importance. 88
- October 20, Quebec. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Brigadier Maclean. Notice to be given to Brigadier Powell of the intention to possess Chimney Point. Precautions to prevent the letter with this message falling into the hands of the rebels. 91
- October 20, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to Col. Claus, Indian Superintendent. Respecting demands for money for Indian Department, and how these demands are to be met (see also 96). 92
- October 20, Quebec. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Lt. Col. Bolton. Promotions. If there is time, officers to be sent on the recruiting service. 94
- October 20, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to Brigadier Maclean. In case of illness Colonel Carleton to take his place. 95
- October 20, Quebec. The same to Lt. Col. Carleton. Instructions in case Brigadier Maclean should not be able to command the expedition to Chimney Point. 93
- October 21, Quebec. Edward Foy to Captain Lutridge. That he is to dispose of the officers sent to serve in the naval armament on Lake Champlain. 99
- October 23, Quebec. Sir Guy Carleton to Lt. Col. Bolton. Respecting money for Indian Department. The command of the naval department on the upper lakes. Resignation and appointment. 100
- October 23, Quebec. Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Major Butler. No blank commissions will be sent for troops raising; commissions will be made out when properly certified. Cannot give more than local rank to Mr. Bird. 102

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- 1777
October 23, Edward Foy, D.A.G., to Captain Grant, commanding armed
Quebec. vessels on the upper lakes. Respecting officers for the naval depart-
ment. 103
- October 23, The same to Col. Bolton. That His Excellency has appointed
Quebec. Captain Stephen Watts to the vacant company in the 8th. 104
- November 3, The same to N. Day, Commissary General. To compare the pro-
Quebec. visions furnished to Ticonderoga and General Burgoyne's army with
the report from Brigadier Powell. To supply all demands and to
ascertain the exact state of supplies at Ticonderoga, &c. 105
- November 3, The same to Mr. Goddard. Mohawks and other Indians of the
Quebec. Five Nations who have come with their families to Canada are to
be looked after and supplied. Duplicate returns of distribution of
Indian goods to be sent. 107
- November 3, Sir Guy Carleton to Col. Carleton, Q.M.G. The proposed distribu-
Quebec. tion of troops in winter quarters. 109
- November 3, The same to Col. Claus. Can say nothing about allowances to
Quebec. Indian Commissaries. Orders been given to take care of the Five
Nation Indians coming to Canada. 111
1778.
July 24, The same to the Prince of Hesse (in French). That he has
Quebec. recommended the German troops to the care of his successor, who
will show every consideration for them. 112
- July 26, The same (no address), and to Mr. Day. That Mr. Boutillier's
Quebec. accounts for oil cloth are to be settled (two letters). 113-116
- No date, The same. Memorandum for General Haldimand, respecting
(About July). claim by Captain Grant for expenses connected with vessels on
the upper lakes. 118
- August 3, General Haldimand to Lord Balcarras. Respecting gratuities to
Quebec. subalterns and non-commissioned officers of the Battalion of Gren-
adiers. 126
- No date. Sir Guy Carleton. Schedules of letters and papers, returns, &c. 128
- General Haldimand to Genl. Phillips. First pages at 124, 125. The
convention kept by the British and disregarded by paroled prisoners
being taken a second time; prisoners sent to New York for release
having seized the ship and taken her a prize. The convention not
the least regarded by the enemy. 75-76 and 124-125

ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL HALDIMAND, 1778.

B. 41.

B. M., 21,701.

- 1778
April 15, Instructions to Haldimand as Governor in Chief, Quebec. 1
St. James.
The provisions for the support of the Government is given at. 52
- April 15, Orders and Instructions to Haldimand, in relation to the laws
St. James. concerning trade and navigation. 55
- 1779
March 29, Additional instructions to Haldimand, as Governor in Chief of
St. James. Quebec. 91
- May 16, Additional instructions as to the administration of law. 93
St. James.

LETTERS FROM GENERAL HALDIMAND TO LORD GEORGE GERMAINE
AND THE TREASURY, 1777 TO 1779.

B. 42.

B. M., 21,702.

- 1777
September 20, London. General Haldimand to Lord George Germaine. The necessity of providing supplies for the Indians for the next campaign. Page 1.
- 1778
January 7, London. W. Knox to Governor Haldimand. Enclosing Act for detaining persons charged with high treason in the colonies 70
- April 22, London. General Haldimand to Lord George Germaine. Asking that the Lords of the Treasury may send a supply of provisions to Canada by the fleet just leaving. 3
- April 27, Portsmouth. The same to the same. Is ordered to embark; non-arrival of transport with stores. Necessity of dispatching her and reinforcements without delay. 4
- July 25, Quebec. The same to the same. Has been installed into the civil and military government of the Province, Sir Guy Carleton transferring papers, &c. For state of Province must refer to him. The dangers arising from want of communication with Europe; still ignorant of affairs to the southward. Has purchased a rebel privateer taken by the Triton, to be used as an advice boat, and asks that the commander of the fleet be instructed to send information of the doings of the rebels. Proposes that a light well armed vessel be despatched from Europe with mails to Quebec every month or six weeks. Has assisted Count St. Aulaire to go to Europe. Applications for letters of marque; has no authority to grant them. 6
- July 25, Quebec. The same to the same. The Province open to attack from the rebels, and if troops withdrawn from the southward the rebels will send all their forces here. The fortifications of Quebec rotten. With the exception of the clergy, noblesse, and some bourgeoisie, the Canadians not to be depended on. The Indians must be secured at any expense. Many favourers of rebellion still in the country. The advantages of the rebels in a winter campaign, owing to the inexperience of the troops in such warfare. Large reinforcements must be sent to repel attacks and secure the Canadians, who may be of great use. Jealousies among the rebels, restrained by common interest; may break out if peace restored. Advantage of using Canadian militia; restoring the old noblesse; preserving distinctions of rank, to secure internal tranquillity. Canadian troops might be usefully attached to British regiments. Proposes to strengthen defences of the avenues into the Province, St. John's, Cataraqui, Oswego, Niagara, &c. The state of the navy, &c. 10
- July 26, Quebec. The same to Secretary Robinson, Treasury. That he has drawn for his civil salary. 18
- July 27, Quebec. John Coffin to General Haldimand. Memorial asking that he be relieved, by the payment of losses sustained by the invasion of the Province, with schedule. 21
- July 27, Quebec. General Haldimand to Secretary Robinson. Enclosing memorial from Mr. John Coffin, and strongly recommending his case to the Treasury. 19
- July 28, Quebec. The same to Lord George Germaine. Reported evacuation of Philadelphia and retreat of the troops. Road reported to be in progress to admit of invading Quebec. Rebel sympathisers among the Canadians. Asks about his commission as General. 27
- July 28, Quebec. The same to Secretary Robinson. The necessity of supplies of money being sent to carry on the war. The expenses at Detroit.

GERMAINE

I., 21,702.

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1778

Arrival of store ship. Sir Thomas Mills' account cannot be investigated, owing to pressure of other affairs. Leave of absence. Page 24

August 23,
Little
Mecatina.

James Collins to Mr. Grant. Rebel placard issued by the master of the Cumberland privateer, as justification for destroying fishing stations. 59

September 8,
Montreal.

Grand Jurors. Two presentments, one against Lt. Governor Hamilton, of Detroit, for sanctioning, and the other against Philip Dejean, of Detroit, for committing illegal acts whilst acting as Judge there. 36

October 24,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Secretary Robinson. That a proportion of one-half of the flour required for the army should be sent from Europe. Provision ships ought not to leave Britain later than the end of March or beginning of April; and the second fleet in July. 29

October 25,
Quebec.

The same to Lord George Germaine. Transmits presentment of the Grand Jury of Montreal. Lt. Governor Hamilton's position at Detroit. Probable course of those going home asking repeal of the Quebec Act. Refused to recommend Mr. Finlay to the office of Superintendent of Post Roads. Respecting the appointments held by Mr. Burke and the claims of the Seminary. Has attended first of all to the security of the Province, and hopes care will be taken in all appointments. 32

October 27,
Quebec.

The same to the same. Recommends the appointment of Mr. Samuel Holland to the Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Johnson. 51

November 7,
Quebec.

The same. Proclamation prohibiting the exportation of wheat, flour or biscuit. 76

November 9,
Quebec.

The same to Secretary Robinson. Transmitting accounts to, and advising that Bills of Exchange have been drawn on the Treasury, with schedule of the latter. 52

November 19,
Quebec.

The same to Lord George Germaine. Destruction of fishing stations on the north shore and Labrador by a rebel privateer. The necessity for proper protection. The attempts of the rebels to produce a treasonable feeling among the Canadians. Proposes redoubts at the Gut of Canso. 56

November 19,
Quebec.

The same to Lord Sandwich, Admiralty. The depredations of rebel privateers in the St. Lawrence and lower coasts, and suggestions for preventing them. 61

November 20,
Quebec.

The same to Lord George Germaine. Enclosing petition from the merchants of Montreal for steps to be taken to improve the post houses. Does not recommend it. Petition is appended. 66

1779
June 1,
Quebec.

The same to Secretary Robinson, Treasury. That he has filled up a vacancy in the Customs caused by death. 69

June 8,
Quebec.

The same to the same. Transmitting accounts and Bills of Exchange. Lists of these appended. 71

No date.

R. Littleworth. Account of repairs to the ship General Thomas, for damages when detained at Quebec in 1775. 74

LETTERS FROM LORD GEORGE GERMAINE TO GENERAL HALDIMAND
1777 TO 1779. VOL. I.

B. 43.

B.M., 21703.

- 1777
August 7,
London. Lord George Germaine to General Haldimand. That he has been appointed Governor of Quebec. Page 1
- August 20,
Yverdun. General Haldimand to Lord George Germaine. Accepting the office of Governor of Quebec. 2
- September 19,
London. Lord George Germaine to General Haldimand. Official intimation of his appointment to the Governorship of Quebec. He is to sail by H. M. ship Huzzar. 3
- September 19,
London. The same to the same. That Mr. Fraser, one of the Judges who had been taken prisoner by the rebels, is reinstated as Judge. To make arrangements that one of the new subjects shall occupy a seat on the bench in Quebec and Montreal. 6
- 1778
January 10,
London. The same to the same. Letters of marque will probably bring rebel prisoners into his Government. To keep the crews of armed vessels prisoners till they can be sent to England. Crews of rebel traders not pressed, may be set at liberty. 7
- March 11,
London. The same to the same. The King's disposition to bring about a reconciliation with the revolted colonies. Bills for this purpose assented to, and copies are to be circulated in the rebel colonies and among their troops. 8
- March 19,
London. The same to the same. The King's message and address in reply from both Houses in reference to the offensive proceedings of the Court of France. To take every measure to protect the navigation and commerce of Canada. 10
- April 2,
London. W. Smith and others to Lord George Germaine. Petition for the repeal of the Quebec Act of 1774, presented by merchants and inhabitants of Quebec then in London. 13
- April 10,
London. Captain Foy to W. Knox, Under Secretary of state. Respecting stores to be sent out to Canada; the necessity for fortified places &c. 18
- April 15,
London. Lord George Germaine to General Haldimand. Mr. Frazer to succeed Mr. Owen (invalided) as one of the Judges at Montreal. 27
- April 15,
London. The same to Lord Townshend. Desiring to obtain the opinion of the Board of Ordnance as to the necessity of building a Citadel in Quebec. 39
- April 16,
London. The same to the King. Recommending disallowance of an Ordinance "respecting the distribution of the estates and effects of persons" leaving the Province of Quebec. 11
- April 16,
London. Lord George Germaine to Governor Haldimand. That reinforcements of German troops are to be sent to Canada; Canadian troops to be raised. Instructions as to repelling attacks, &c. 28
- April 16,
London. The same to the same. Enclosing note from Lord Amherst respecting disposal of detachments in Canada. 32
- April 18,
London. The same to the same. Enclosing Acts of Parliament. 34
- April 22,
London. Knox, Under Secretary, to Governor Haldimand. Enclosing invoices of Indian presents. 35
- May 12,
London. Ordnance Board to Lord Townshend. Recommending that the Commander-in-Chief in Canada erect a Citadel in Quebec. 41
- May 14,
London. Lord Townshend to Lord George Germaine. Enclosing report from the Board of Ordnance. 40
- May 15,
London. Knox, Under Secretary, to Governor Haldimand. That packages left behind have been sent by another ship. 37

See pg 230

1777
May 15,
London.May 19,
London.June 3,
London.July 1,
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London.

HALDIMAND	1779	
M., 21703.	May 15, London.	Lord George Germaine to Governor Haldimand. Enclosing correspondence as to erecting Citadel at Quebec, with instructions to carry the decision into effect. (Correspondence in pages 39 to 41).
t he has been	May 19, London.	The same to the same. Intimating the disallowance of an Ordinance respecting the distribution of the effects of debtors, with Order in Council.
Page 1	June 3, London.	The same to the same. Enclosing the King's speech.
cepting the	July 1.	Enclosing Acts relating to America.
2	August 5, London.	The same to the same. Authorising the issue of letters of marque for seizing and destroying the ships and vessels belonging to the French King.
al intimation	August 7, London.	The same to the same. To prevent assistance from being given to the French, and to keep prisoners all the men captured from the enemy.
e is to sail by	September 2, London.	The same to the same. Pleased at his safe arrival. Awaits information regarding the Province, and encloses memorial from Simon Fraser. Petition appended.
3	December 2, London.	The same to the same. Encloses King's speech and addresses in reply.
e Judges who	1779	
s Judge. To	January 23, London.	The same to Sir Henry Clinton. Officers of Provincial corps to take rank with British officers; to receive gratuities for wounds; hold permanent rank in America. Preference in choice of officers to be given to natives. Additional bounty on enlisting.
ccupy a seat	January 23, London.	The same to the same. Plans for the year's campaign. To bring Washington to a decisive action or drive him to the high lands of New York or Jersey. The benefits of this. Expeditions to be sent to New England coasts and Chesapeake Bay. Suggestions for the work to be done in Virginia and Maryland.
6	February 16, London.	Samuel Peters to Lord George Germaine. The claims of Colonel Peters for raising Provincials; for money expended, &c.
probably bring	February 26, London.	Lord George Germaine to General Haldimand. Birth of a Prince.
ews of armed	March 3, London.	Knox, Under Secretary, to General Haldimand. Enclosing Gazette with account of the success in Georgia and at the Island of St. Lucia.
ews of rebel	March 3, London.	Lord George Germaine to Sir Henry Clinton. The division in Congress and the decline in its authority with the active prosecution of the war, lead to hope for reconciliation. The steps towards that end to be taken with Vermont.
7	March 31, London.	Knox, Under Secretary, to General Haldimand. Extraordinary Gazettes, with accounts of success in Pondicherry, in the East Indies, and St. Lucia, in the West Indies.
bring about a	March 31, London.	Lord George Germaine to General Haldimand (private.) Recommending Colonel McLean of the Highland Emigrants.
this purpose	April 1, London.	The same to Sir Henry Clinton. Reinforcements to be brought from the West Indies; plan of operations in the West Indies. Nova Scotia has not been disturbed and not likely to be. Project for taking possession of Maine. Exchanged troops to be sent to Quebec.
colonies and	April 6, London.	Knox, Under Secretary, to General Haldimand. Respecting Indian presents.
8	April 10, London.	Lord George Germaine to General Haldimand. The arrival of provision ships at New York and Halifax, instead of Quebec, will not, he hopes, cause inconvenience to troops in Canada. Communications
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- 1779 approved of by the King. Despatches intercepted. The successes at Otter and Onion Rivers would hamper the rebels. Designs against Niagara and Detroit not likely to be successful so long as the Six Nations are faithful. Joseph Brant made a colonel of Indians for his services, &c.; Major Butler's conduct and that of his son approved. The success of Lt. Governor Hamilton and Colonel Bolton on the Illinois. Sir Henry Clinton been informed that it is intended to attack the sea coast of the revolted Provinces; this will prevent their sending assistance to Washington. Expectations as to result of operations of Sir H. Clinton. The attack on Maine to be assisted by a force from Canada. Stores, clothing, &c., sent out. Reinforcements. His commission as General signed. Negotiations to be opened with Vermont. French designs. Page 114
- April 16, London. Lord George Germaine to General Haldimand. The removal of Chief Justice Livius by Sir Guy Carleton annulled and Mr. Livius restored. Additional instructions sent. One provides that all members of the Legislative Council are equally members of the Council of State; the other that every instruction respecting their duties is to be communicated to the whole body and entered in the Council books. The establishment of small debt courts; the appointments of magistrates and other matters of domestic management recommended, but all Acts to be passed deliberately. The law officers will give every assistance. The presentment of the Grand Jury against Lt. Governor Hamilton and Mr. Dejean of Detroit not warranted; care, however, to be taken to prevent irregularities. Designs of the French to send a force to the St. Lawrence. Report of Privy Council on the case of chief Justice Livius, (entering into minute details), and three sets of additional instructions are appended. 63
- April 16, London. The same to the same. The application of Mr. Finlay to be appointed Superintendent of Posts, and that the postmasters may have the exclusive right of letting post horses to travellers. Refers it to him for decision. The necessity of communication being established between him and Sir H. Clinton at New York. Encloses correspondence, memorials, &c., respecting conveyance of mails. 95
- April 16, London. The same to the same. Respecting the purchase of Messrs. Greenwood and Higginson's seigniory. Mr. Deschambault and his wife to receive a pension. Recommends Mr. Dupré to be made a Councillor. Mr. Burke's grievances. 110
- April 16, London. The same to the same. The Royal Highland Emigrants to be put upon the establishment of the army and numbered the 84th. The companies to be increased from 50 to 70, the additional numbers to be raised in America. 113
- April 17, London. The same to the same. The case of Lieutenant John McLean, of the 84th, recommended for consideration. 137
- April 19, London. The same to the same. Certain claims to be settled. The appointment of Mr. Fraser as Judge in the District of Montreal; his salary and position. Claim of Colonel Peters for reimbursement appended. 138
- June 2, London. Knox, Under Secretary, to Governor of Quebec. Enclosing letter from the Treasury that directions have been given to provide for the prisoners of war. Letter accompanies this. 144
- June 17, London. Lord George Germaine to General Haldimand. Declaration of war by Spain (translation enclosed 148 to 152). Hostilities to begin at once. Letters of marque to issue. 146
- June 17, London. The same to the same. In consequence of the hostile proceedings of the Spanish Court, orders are given to attack New Orleans. To reduce the Spanish posts on the Illinois, &c. 153

1779
June 26,
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July 8,
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July 8,
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1779
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August 2,
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August 19,
London.

October 8,
London.

December 2,
London.

December 4,
London.

December 11,
London.

Knox, Under Secretary, to General Haldimand. Enclosing Acts relating to America. Page 154

Lord George Germaine to the same. Canada unmolested and parties have checked the rebels. Governor Hamilton's successes in the Illinois country. Indians scouring the Ohio and Wabash country. Rebels from Virginia and Pennsylvania deserted their posts. Brant on the Susquehanna and Delaware. Successes at Oswego and back. Refusal to deliver troops by the Convention of Saratoga. Will send German troops. Effect of the successes on the rebels. 155

The same to the same. Recommending the Comte du Prê for seat in Legislative Council. 158

The same to the same. To appoint Peter Livius to be Chief Justice of Common Pleas for Montreal. Mandamus appended. 162

The same to the same. Enclosing amendments to the Civil Courts in the Province of Quebec. 165

The same to the same. The capture of his despatches. Arrival of merchant ships in the St. Lawrence. Impatient to hear report of expedition under Haldimand to Oswego, to oppose Maxwell. 166

Knox, Under Secretary, to the same. That all supplies have been sent for the army. 160

Knox, Under Secretary, to the same. Receipt of despatches; sloop sent as convoy for the victuallers to Canada. 168

Lord George Germaine to the same. Supplies sent out. Failure of Lieutenant Governor Hamilton's expedition. Judicious steps of Haldimand in reinforcing the upper posts. Sir H. Clinton's operations on the North River will prevent attack on Canada. Major Carleton's success on Lake Champlain and Butler's success in Cherry Valley will distress the rebels. The expense of operations in distant posts. The necessity of caution in appointments to Council. Approves of formation of a company of artificers. Satisfaction at his conduct as Governor. 169

The same to the same. Armed ships sent out with supplies of all kinds. Sir Henry Clinton reports that there is no prospect of an attack on Canada, in consequence of movements on the North River. Between 90 and 100 sail of French and Spanish ships near Plymouth. Sir Charles Hardy expected to attack them. 174

Knox, Under Secretary, to the same. That he has transmitted an answer to the French Declaration of War. 177

Lord George Germaine to Colonel Stuart. To watch the Mississippi; Colonel Hamilton at Detroit to communicate with him. Indians to be employed. 123

The same to General Haldimand. Transmitting King's speech and addresses in reply. 178

The same to the Treasury. With lists of camp equipage and necessaries for troops and new levies in North America. 124

LETTERS FROM LORD GEORGE GERMAINE (SECRETARY OF STATE)
1780—1782. VOL. II.

B. 44.

B.M., 21704.

1780
February 15,
Whitehall.

March 1,
Whitehall.

Knox to Haldimand. Circular enclosing the account of the destruction of the Spanish fleet. 2

Same to same. Circular respecting the victories of Admiral Sir George Rodney. 1

1780
March 2,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand. Despatches 21 to 54 received. The "Union" store ship captured by Paul Jones, sent to Bergen and released by the King of Denmark is daily expected. Hopes that Clinton will send a detachment to replace the one which met with disaster, although from the largeness of the force and other causes he does not apprehend danger to Canada, especially as Clinton's operations to the southward must keep the rebels employed. The success of the fleet and the defeat of the French and rebel forces at Savannah must damp their hopes and repress the desire of the inhabitants in the cause of Congress. Report enclosed on Twiss' plan for raising a corps of artificers. Page 3

The report from the Board of Ordnance follows rejecting the scheme. 6

March 17,
Whitehall.

Same to same (No. 23). It was fortunate that the despatches giving complete information of the military state of the Province had arrived safely. The reason for giving military rank to Indian superintendents and of making the Lieut. Governors of posts in Canada commandants of the troops sent to them. The cultivation of lands round the posts is also under charge of the latter. The failure of crops last year makes it more difficult for the rebels to invade the Province. Sullivan and Gates had joined Washington, and their combined force did not exceed 8,000 men; the time of many of these had expired on the first of the year. New levies not to be had, owing to the depreciation of paper money. Attention to the upper posts not to be abated; their value. A post to be established at Oswego, but not to the lessening of troops in the lower posts of the Province. Allowance to the sister of Joseph (Brant) approved of. The purchase of Sorel recommended; its importance. The stoppage of arms and ammunition to the upper country justified; impartiality towards all traders necessary. Finlay's proposal as to posts properly refused. The proposal to send Savoyards to the vacant cures; desires to know the incomes of these. The vast importance of drawing over Vermont. The means of accomplishing it; the inducements to be held out to volunteers. The rank and pay of Johnson's corps to be preserved. Allowance may be made to Lieut. Col. Maclean in lieu of pay as brigadier whilst he was absent from Canada. The commission of Governor does not confer the power of pardon for high treason. A *not. pros.* may be entered in the case of the 200 Canadians, and the facts transmitted, so that a pardon may be issued. The wreck of the Viper; the arrival of La Valinière and Voyer, the former since dead, the latter released. Prisoners must not be sent home without proof of disaffection; prisoners from the revolted Provinces cannot be treated as prisoners of war, but as charged with high treason, so that full proof is necessary. Lieuts. Schank and Chambers promoted. Respecting the jurisprudence of Canada. 8

March 17,
Whitehall.

Same to the same (secret). The late naval successes have changed the enemy's plan of invading the Kingdom; they are determined to push the war into America; to guard against surprise and hold Quebec till succours can arrive, for which to apply to Admiral Arbuthnot and Clinton. Measures for sending speedy intelligence to these two officers of the appearance of an enemy's fleet. To keep up constant communication by land and water with the Commander-in-Chief. 20

March 20,
Whitehall.

Knox to the same. Circular with the success of Admiral Parker's fleet in the West Indies, and of that under Digby on his return from Gibraltar. 22

1780
March 2,
Whitehall.

April 4,
Whitehall.

April 8,
Whitehall.

April 8,
Whitehall.

April 8,
Whitehall.

April 13,
Whitehall.

April 21,
Whitehall.

May 4,
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May 19,
Whitehall.

May 19,
Whitehall.

May 20,
Whitehall.

July 22,
Whitehall.

August 8,
Whitehall.

1780
March 24,
Whitehall.

Thomas de Grey, jr., to General Haldimand. Recommending Captain John Mackinnon, formerly commanding a company of volunteers.

Page 23

April 4,
Whitehall.

Germaine to the same (No. 24). The impropriety of unfurnishing Britain of troops. Reinforcements will, however, be sent by Clinton as soon as the navigation opens. Supplies sent according to requisitions for 5,500 and 3,000 Provincials. The foreign troops cannot expect the same indulgence, especially as they will undertake nothing not strictly military. Hopes that the presents given them last year will make them more pliant. The commander of the Anhalt-Zerbst sensible of the King's kindness. Cannot at present send out a Major General. The enormous expenses at the upper posts.

April 8,
Whitehall.

Knox to the same. With invoices of Indian presents.

April 8,
Whitehall.

Invoice of guns from W. Wilson follows.

Germaine to the same (No. 25). The delay in despatching the victuallers.

April 8,
Whitehall.

Same to the same (secret). Information respecting the fleet preparing at Brest. Graves, with a reinforcement of 8 ships, to join Arbuthnot at New York, so as to be able to watch the French fleet, which is to be intercepted or followed. Change of plan at Brest. Five ships with troops for Chesapeake Bay.

April 13,
Whitehall.

Same to the same (private). Respecting the appointment to the Staff of Captain William Cullen, recommended by the Lord Advocate of Scotland (Hon. Henry Dundas).

April 21,
Whitehall.

Same to the same. Recommending to his attention Captain O'Connell going with Brunswick recruits to Quebec.

May 4,
Whitehall.

Knox to the same. Enclosing an Act of Parliament and extract of a letter from C. Sower, jr., to Joseph Galloway, late Speaker of the Assembly, Pennsylvania.

The extract (letter dated 14th December, 1779) gives a statement by Philip Shepherd, a loyalist of Virginia, of the number and feeling of the loyalists there; of the proceedings of the rebels, &c.

May 19,
Whitehall.

Germaine to the same. Relative to a claim made by Lieut. Schatch, for engineering service at St. John's.

May 19,
Whitehall.

The relative papers dated in 1775 follow.

May 20,
Whitehall.

Same to Governor of Quebec. Official circular respecting instructions to ships of war, letters of marque, &c.

July 22,
Whitehall.

Same to the same. Official circular, with Acts of Parliament relative to the trade of Quebec.

August 8,
Whitehall.

Same to Haldimand. Recommending Capt. Green.

Same to the same. Despatches received; the effect on the rebels of the suspicion that Clinton was about to attack the South preventing an attack on Canada. The recovery of South Carolina will prevent an attack from Virginia or Pennsylvania; believes Oswego can be established without molestation. Rebel accounts of unopposed incursions by Sir John Johnson and others. French fleet for Boston; the St. Lawrence expedition being given up, considerable detachments should be sent to the frontiers to facilitate Clinton's operations. If Vermont people could be induced to put themselves under the King's protection, it would be of most essential service. Strong reproof of his (Haldimand's) conduct in detaining and opening letters, which he attempts to justify. Such a thing cannot be permitted. (This refers to correspondence of Col. Guy, Johnson with

- 1780 Germaine. Letters relating to it are in B. 107, at pages 72 and onwards.) Page 46
- August 11, Lord George Germaine to General Haldimand. The appointment of Major General Clarke to the Staff in Canada. He is bringing out the Brunswick and Anhalt-Zerbst recruits. 51
- Whitehall. Return of these recruits, dated 27th May, follows. 51a
- August 11, Germaine to Haldimand. Leave of absence to George Pownall and Finlay. 52
- Whitehall.
- August 14, Knox to the same. With warrant for the annuity of £200 a year to Mr. and Mrs. Dechambault or survivor. 53
- Whitehall.
- October 4, Germaine to the same. With additional instructions to the masters of ships bearing letters of marque, &c. 54
- Whitehall.
- October 4, Same to Governor of Quebec. Official notification of the birth of a prince. 55
- Whitehall.
- October 4, Same to the same. Circular relative to the subsistence of prisoners of war and mode of keeping the accounts. 56
- Whitehall.
- November 9, Reports from the office of sick and wounded seamen (58). Forms for subsistence of prisoners and mode of keeping accounts follow (60). 61
- Whitehall.
- December 20, Germaine to Haldimand. The King's speech and addresses at the opening of Parliament. 61
- Whitehall.
- December 20, Same to the same. Declaration of war with Holland. 62
- Whitehall.
- 1781
- March 20, Same to the same (No. 29). Despatches received; his demands will be complied with. 64
- Whitehall.
- March 21, Same to the same (No. 30). That Cramahé is to come to England, his presence being necessary to the passing the accounts of the Province. 65
- Whitehall.
- Letter from Sir Thomas Mills, with reference to Cramahé and the accounts is appended; dated 19th March. 66
- April 2, Same to the same. On the request of Murray, Solicitor General of Scotland (67a) Ensign Kennedy, of the 34th Regiment, is recommended for promotion. 67
- Whitehall.
- April 7, Knox to the same. With invoices, bills of lading for Indian presents, by the Swan and Jupiter. 68
- Whitehall.
- April 12, Germaine to the same (No. 31). Store and provision ships ready for sea. Arrangements for convoy; not to wait for foreign recruits; they are to proceed in transports by the north sea direct for New York; those for Canada to be sent on, but no attack on it expected, as the rebels and French have enough to do. The fleet from Brest under DeGrasse has proceeded to the West Indies; after leaving supplies there, which are much wanted, DeGrasse will probably go to North America. Not likely that Rodney and Arbuthnot will allow him to do anything on that Continent against the King's possessions. The defensible state of the Province and of Quebec leave little fear of an attack. On the contrary, assistance may be sent to reduce the Eastern Provinces. The King's approval of his measures. The hopes of Ethan Allen, and the people of Vermont coming in; is not without hopes also of the numerous friends at Albany joining and that the whole district will return to obedience. The conduct of Sir John Johnson and Major Carleton approved; will recommend Johnson's corps to be placed on the establishment. Respecting stores sent and the ordinance to prevent exportation, which is legal. Respecting the services and enormous expenses of the Indian Department. How supplies should be applied for, so as to be under control. The propriety of cultivating the lands in the upper posts. The loss of the armed snow with Colonel Bolton, Lieutenant Colleton and so many brave men, is a misfortune. The advantageous

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1781

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April 16,
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May 4,
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May 4,
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May 24.

July 25,
Whitehall.

July 26,
Whitehall.

May 31,
Whitehall.

purchase of Sorel; how the superfluous land should be disposed of. How he may be relieved of the burden of prisoners. A special Hospital for the garrison at Quebec not wanted. Page 72

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 32). The King's approval of his conduct as Commander-in-Chief gives great concern to him in withholding approbation from him as Civil Governor. Censure of his disol-
dience in not communicating to the Council his instructions, although twice ordered to do so. No complaints have been received as to partiality in matters of trade. Applications for Savoyard priests. No application from the Ursuline Nuns. The report of Allsopp's behaviour will be kept in reserve. 81

Same to the same. Asking that Captain Willoc be continued in his former situation with his former allowances. 85

Same to the same (secret). The instructions sent by the French King to de Lucerne to induce Congress not to attack Canada till the King's troops are driven out of the thirteen Provinces. He (Haldimand) is to cooperate with Clinton, and to use every means to bring in Vermont, cut off communication between Albany and the Mohawk, and prevent Washington receiving supplies by the Hudson. 86

Extract to Clinton of 2nd May follows. 87

Knox to the same. Order confirming Ordinances. 88

Order follows. 89

Germaine to the same. Respecting Ordinances. 91

Documents follow at 92, 94, 96, the latter memorandum respecting forestallers. 103

Same to the same (private). The benefits Pollock would derive from his (Haldimand's) good disposition towards him. Asks leave for his (Germaine's) nephew Battersby to come home, so that he may be ready for promotion. 103

Same to the same (No. 33). Victuallers ready for sea. Despatches 83 to 88 received, with report of the undisturbed state of the Province and the satisfactory measures for subsistence. Admiral Edwards has had the whole of the outward bound victuallers collected at St. John's to be sent to the St. Lawrence with company. No attack to be made on Canada. A considerable force on the frontiers would be the surest means of giving efficacy to negotiations with Vermont; nothing should be omitted to attach that people to His Majesty, and no expense will be regretted. The boundaries agreed to by the New England Provinces and New York, on which Congress were willing to acknowledge Vermont as a separate State. The increased demands of the Vermont leaders have broken off negotiations, affording good reason to believe that the leaders wish to close with him (Haldimand); would agree to the extension of the boundaries as the means of cutting off the communication between the Eastern Provinces and Canada. The desperate state of the rebels, as shown in the intercepted letters of Washington and Lafayette. (Washington's letters in the *Annual Register* for 1781, Vol. 24, at p. 256. It and many other intercepted letters were published in the *New York Gazette* for 4th April, 1781.) DeGrasse to sail from the West Indies in August; Rodney apprised of it. Washington's plan of attacking New York extravagant. The large force there under Clinton. That and the reinforcements arriving should give confidence to all inclined to the King's Government, and he trusts will have a proper effect in Vermont. 105

Knox to the same (most secret). The French Court has refused to send any more troops. Rochambeau placed under Washington's

- 1781 orders, but no detachments are to be made from his troops. All the force to be concentrated on the North River; the fleet go to Boston; the precautions on Rhode Island. Proposal to send the French troops to Virginia by sea rejected by the French Admiral. No attempt to be made on New York till after the arrival of DeGrasse, by which time Clinton will have a reinforcement of 6,000 men. No attempt will be made on Canada, leaving him (Haldimand) entirely master of his own operations, to act on the frontiers in cooperation with the Southern army. Page 110
- August 2, Whitehall. Germaine to the Governor of Quebec. Circular with King's speech on the prerogative of Parliament. 113
- September 1, Whitehall. Same to Haldimand. Circular respecting the capitulation of Demerara and Essequibo. 114
- December 5, Whitehall. Terms of capitulation to Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan follow. 115
- December 5, Whitehall. Germaine to the Governor of Quebec. With the King's speech, &c. 117
- 1782
- January 2, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 34). The fair prospect of Vermont being restored; has heard privately of the detachments at Crown Point and Sorel to protect Vermont from the resentment of Congress. The bad effects of the misfortune to Cornwallis; steps to be taken to restore confidence to the Vermonters by spring; he should be able to have a larger body of troops than Washington can spare against them. Assurance repeated that expense will not be grudged. 118
- January 2, Whitehall. Same to the same. The uneasiness of the loyalists at the distinction between them and the King's troops in the capitulation by Cornwallis. Public orders by Clinton, that in no surrender should a distinction be made between them. The King's further assurance on the subject. 120
- January 16, Whitehall. In Germaine's letter of this date were enclosed demand, dated Quebec, October 1781, for shipwrights' tools for the Naval Department, Quebec. 122
- No date. Return of stores wanted in the Q.M.G.'s Department in Canada, for 1782. 124
- Quebec, 5 October 1781. Return of barrack bedding wanted for 1782. 125
- January 20, Whitehall. Enclosed in Knox's letter of this date. Estimate of the cost of the several demands for the Indian presents for Canada for 1782. 126

LETTERS FROM ENGLISH MINISTERS, 1782 to 1784.

B. 45.

B.M., 21705.

- 1781
- June 26, London. Lord North to Sir Henry Clinton. Recommendation of the case of Mr. Cuyler, delivered to General Haldimand, 11 January 1783. 63
- October 22, Quebec. Doctor Kennedy to Mr. Adair. Respecting the hospital at Quebec (see pp. 19, 20). 36
- 1782
- January 24, London. Lord George Germaine to the Treasury. The proposed changes in the management of Indian Affairs. 24
- February 11, London. W. Ellis to Governor Haldimand. That he has been appointed Colonial Secretary. 1

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1784.

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- 1782
February 25,
London. Robert Adair to the Secretary at War. Relative to the hospital
at Quebec (see pp. 19, 20). Pages 31 and 34
February 27,
London. Post Master General to Mr. Ellis. Respecting the applica-
tion of Mr. Finlay to be appointed Superintendent of the Provincial
post houses, with memorial from Mr. Finlay attached. 2
March 4,
London. Sir C. Jenkinson to Mr. Ellis. Relative to discontinuance
of hospital at Quebec (see pp. 19, 20). 33
March 15,
Whitehall. Mr. Ellis, to Governor Haldimand. Demands for supplies
complied with. Sir John Johnson appointed Superintendent of
Indian Affairs. 5
March 16,
London. William Pollock to Governor Carleton. Concerning the pay of
his office (see pp. 7 to 10). Has obtained warrants for his (Haldi-
mand's) pay and arranged for future payments. Political news. 11
March 23,
London. Mr. Ellis, to Governor Haldimand. Mr. Joshua Winslow
appointed Deputy Paymaster at Quebec. Suggests his appointment
to the Council. 6
March 23,
London. Knox to Governor Haldimand. That the Treasury Board desire
that Mr. Pollock is to receive as Clerk of the Crown, &c., at Quebec,
the same emoluments as his predecessor, Mr. Gordon, pointing out
the best mode of doing so. Letter from Treasury annexed. 7
March 30,
London. Lord Shelburne, to Governor Haldimand. Notifying his
appointment as Colonial Secretary. 14
April 17,
London. Treasury to Under Secretary Knox. Concerning the manner in
which Governor Haldimand shall draw bills on the Treasury 15
April 17,
London. Treasury to Under Secretary Knox. The manner in which they
desire requisitions and bills should be drawn by General Haldimand,
confirming letter of 1st January 1782, enclosed. 27
April 21,
London. Lord Shelburne, to Governor Haldimand. Strongly recom-
mending Colonel Hope to the office of Quarter Master General. 16
April 22,
London. The same to the same. Notifying the appointment of Sir John
Johnson as Indian Superintendent, with instructions; he is to have
the rank of Brigadier General in Canada. Treasury restrictions on
drawing bills. Special hospital at Quebec to be closed. Refers com-
plaints for explanation. To conciliate the Canadians. Respecting
the application of Mr. Finlay to be appointed Superintendent of
Posts and its previous rejection. The appointment of four Savoyard
priests to fill vacant benefices in Canada. 17
April 22,
London. The same to the same. French fleet preparing in Brest for Ame-
rica. Fleet cruising to prevent their getting to sea. The greatest
vigilance recommended, should they succeed in getting to Canada.
Fast cruizers to be fitted out to watch the enemy. The policy as to
the Indians. How the people of Vermont are to be dealt with.
American prisoners of war in Great Britain and Ireland to be sent
out for exchange. The same policy to be followed in Canada. Should
Canada become involved in war, Sir Guy Carleton may have to take
command. Should this happen Haldimand will have leave of absence,
retaining his commissions. 38
The same to the same. Granting leave of absence. 45
Knox, Under Secretary, to the same. Sending invoices of Indian
goods. 43
Lord Shelburne, to the same. Lieutenant Governor Hamil-
ton, of Detroit, to succeed Cramahé as Lieut. Governor of Quebec,
and Major Kay (Hay) to succeed at Detroit. The claims of Mr. Cald-
well. 46
W. Pollock to the same. Respecting his office in Quebec. Has
been appointed first clerk in Lord Shelburne's office. 48

- 1782
July 10, London. Townshend, to Haldimand. Notifying his appointment as Colonial Secretary. Page 49
- July 17, Quebec. Governor Haldimand to Lord Shelburne. Acknowledges despatches relative to preparations of the French, and that he has taken the precautions ordered. Is collecting the prisoners of war for exchange. Thanks for the consideration extended to him in respect of the command. Will proceed to Europe if Sir Guy Carleton requires to take his place. 50
- July 31, London. Townshend, to Governor Haldimand. Expedition to the West Indies from New York; scarcity of shipping there; transports, &c., to be sent from the St. Lawrence. 53
- July 31, London. The same to the same. The alarming reports of Canada in previous letters; the better reports by Captain Robertson; the success at Oswego; hopes measures for defending Detroit will be not less successful. The successes in the West Indies under Lord Rodney. Respecting the drawing of bills. The motives for replacing him by Sir Guy Carleton. 54
- September 6, New York. Sir Guy Carleton to the same. Approves of his course with the Vermonters. The cruelties committed by the Indians. Not likely that he will come to Quebec. 57
- September 11, London. Townshend, Secretary, to the same. Transmitting instructions. 58
- October 19, London. The same to the same. Colonel Barry St. Leger to be Brigadier General. 59
- October 26, New York. Sir Guy Carleton to the same (in cypher). Potter's expedition laid aside. French encampment at Verplank broken up and Washington's preparing to break up. 60
- November 1, The same to the same. Has abandoned purpose of coming to Canada. French separated from Americans and gone to Connecticut. Col. Carleton going to Canada. 60
- November 12. The same to the same. Arrival of transports from Quebec. French troops to embark for the West Indies. 61
- December 7, London. Townshend, to the same. Transmitting King's speech and addresses in reply. 62
- December 28, London. Knox, Under Secretary, to Evan Nepean. Detailing explanation of the system of purchasing Indian goods, in answer to the charge made against him (Knox), with certificates, explanatory letters, &c. 78
- 1783
No date. No name (in French). Complaint of the tone of superiority used in Colonel Carleton's letters. Apparently has reference to letter from Carleton at page 57. 56
- February 14, London. Townshend, to General Haldimand. Transmitting articles of Peace with France and Spain and provisional Articles of Peace with the United States, Cessation of arms proclaimed. 65
- February 16, London. The same to Sir Guy Carleton. The efforts to be made to have the property of loyalists, confiscated in the United States, restored to them. 69
- February 28, London. The same to General Haldimand. Acknowledges despatches. The release of Hay, Cazeau, du Calvet and Pillon, guilty of treasonable conduct, recommended but not ordered. Provision for the refugee loyalists; list of them and of their losses to be made. Safety of Indian Superintendents to be secured and measures to be taken with the Indians. 66
- March 8, London. The same to the same. Asks for a list of those who should receive grants of the King's posts. 127
- March 15, London. Lord Sydney to the same. Leave of absence to Captain McKinnon of Butler's Rangers. 71

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- Sydney to the Governor of Quebec. Ordinance respecting the age of majority confirmed, with Order in Council. Page 72
Lord North to the same. That he has been appointed Colonial Secretary. 75
The same to Haldimand. Asking him to continue in his office in Quebec. Preparations to be made for withdrawing all foreign troops in Canada. The abuses in the Indian Department. 76
The same to the same. Transports for the conveyance to Europe of foreign troops. 95
The same to the Governor of Quebec. Decisions as to Ordinances transmitted. 96
House of Commons. Returns of Provincial corps in North America, and abstracts of orders to Governors for raising such corps. 98
North, to Governor of Quebec. Transmitting King's speech, with copy. 99
The same to General Haldimand. All vacancies in the artillery of second lieutenants to be filled up from the cadets at Woolwich. 102
The same to Governor of Quebec. The arrangements to be made for granting lands to loyalists and reduced soldiers, with instructions for carrying out these. 103
The same to the same. The recognition of the power of the Legislature of Great Britain being supreme over the Colonies, &c., does not extend to taxation. 111
The same to the same. Birth of a Princess. 113
The same to the same. Grants of land to reduced officers and soldiers. 114
The same to General Haldimand. Arrangements for peace establishment, reduction of the 1st Battalion of the 84th Regiment. Satisfaction at Haldimand retaining command in Quebec. Reduction of Provincials. List of officers to be sent. The selection of places for settlement of loyalists, and disbanded troops. Settlement with the Indians and provision for their future. No help can be given to the people of Vermont since the signing of the Treaty of Peace. His conduct in sending French priests to Europe approved. Appointments in Council. The utility of opening a safe communication with Nova Scotia. 115
The same to the Governor of Quebec. Treaties of peace with France, Spain and United States signed. 121
The same to the same. Further respecting treaties of peace. 122
The same to the same. Copies sent of the treaties of peace. 123
The same to the same. With copies of the King's speech and addresses in reply. 124
The same to the same. Printed copies sent of Treaty of Peace with the United States. 125
Lord Sydney, to the same. Notifying his appointment as Home Secretary. 126
The same to the same. Enclosing the King's speech. 128
The same to Haldimand. Approves of his conduct with respect to French priests attempted to be introduced into the Seminary. The refusal of the Government to allow priests from countries con-

1784

- needed with the Bourbons to come to Canada, and the reasons. Priests from Savoy to be sent. No hasty action will be taken in repealing the Quebec Act, or restricting the powers of Government. No clause will be inserted in the commercial treaty with the United States that will prejudice the remaining Colonies. The posts in the United States will not be evacuated till the Articles of the Treaty of Peace are complied with. The management of the Indians; the advantage to the United States of treating them with kindness. If treated otherwise, an asylum is open for them on British territory. Articles for them and for loyalists shipped. Baron de Steuben's offer to purchase military stores to be refused. The difficulty of deciding with respect to Vermont. The propositions of the people to remain British subjects to be transmitted. Settlement of claims. Providing for loyalists. Mr. Cuyler's merits. Fortifications at Montreal. Pay of disbanded Provincials. Temporary arrangements to be made for care of stores. Page 129
- April 10, London. Sydney to Haldimand. Granting leave to come to England; Lieutenant Governor Hamilton to take charge in his absence. The King's satisfaction at his conduct. 138
- April 14, London. The same to the same. Surplus timber at Quebec may be sent to Gibraltar. 140
- April 14, London. Evan Nepean to the same. Presents for Indians and tools and implements for loyalists have been shipped. 141
- April 18, Gravesend. Alexander Davison to the same. Thanks to the General for having recommended him to be appointed one of the Legislative Council of Quebec. Is employed to ship Indian presents. 143
- May 5, London. Lord Sydney, to the same. Barbary passes to be returned and new ones issued. Proclamation and Order in Council attached. 145
- May 25, London. The same to the Governor of Quebec. Announcing the signing of the definitive Treaty of Peace with the United States. 157
- May 31, London. The same to the same. Enclosing King's speech and addresses in reply. 158
- June 4, London. The same to Haldimand. With letter from Count d'Adhemar, and description, asking for information respecting François E. Guigbord, a recruit who went from Paris to Canada in 1759. 159
- June 4, London. The same to the Governor of Quebec. Enclosing letter from the Treasury and the minute in reference to Governors and Commanders-in-Chief abroad drawing for expenses not previously authorised. 162
- June 7, London. The same to Haldimand. Petition from Mr. Cuyler and other loyalists to obtain grants of land in Cape Breton complied with. Instructions for their removal to that place and facilities for their settlement, together with provisions, &c. List of names of petitioners and number of families follows. 167
- June 8, London. The same to the same. Leave of absence to Sir John Johnson. Reductions to be made in all branches of the civil and military departments. 172
- June 22, London. The same to the Governor of Quebec. Transmitting Order in Council relative to trade between the Colonies and the United States. 173
- July 7, London. The same to Haldimand. Investigation into the case of Solicitor General Williams. Haldimand's want of confidence in Attorney General. Charges should be specified. 174
- August 2. The same to the same. Respecting Ordinances. The answers to Governor Clinton and Chittenden respecting the evacuation of forts approved of. The post of Loyal Block on Lake Champlain not to be given up. To enter into no dispute with Vermont or neighbouring States. 176

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LETTERS FROM THE TREASURY, 1777-1785. VOL. I.

B. 46.

B.M., 21706.

1776
March 20,
London.
March 29,
London.

Treasury to Commissary Day. Instructions for the discharge of his duty as Commissary General of the army in Canada. Page 44

The same to General Burgoyne. States the amount furnished for extraordinaries; the advances made to foreign troops; the necessity for making early requisitions, and of keeping distinct accounts between ordinary and extraordinary expenses. Contract made to provision 12,000 troops in Canada. All provisions to be sent out till Canada secure. The distress at Boston was caused by failure to make proper returns; supply of rum contracted for. Commissariat appointed for Canada. Light draught armed vessels chartered. 2

May 1,
London.

The same to General Carleton. Clothing for Brunswickers. Details of light armed vessels chartered. 12

June 20,
London.

The same to the same. Satisfaction of hearing of the safety of Quebec and arrival of specie; additional specie sent out and to be sent. Not to draw bills except on urgent necessity. Provisions will also continue to be sent. 16

June 20,
London.

The same to the same. Warrants issued to defray the expenditure for the civil establishment of Quebec. Revenues to be applied in the first place to this purpose; bills to be drawn on the Treasury for the deficiency. Warrant for Holland's pay. Patent offices abolished. Revenues to be collected. 20

September 18,
London.

The same to the same. Bills for expense of Civil Government accepted. Approve of promise to have accounts of extraordinaries properly controlled; owing to large claims, additional funds sent for these and for subsistence. Respecting provisions sent. Trusts that fresh provisions will be obtained in the Province. Doubts of being able to obtain provisions in Ireland. Sour krout and garden seeds sent out; spruce beer to be prepared. Barrack furniture also sent. 22

1777
March 26,
London.

The same to same. Enclosing duplicates. Naval force approved and stores ordered. Armed vessels on the upper lakes. The contracts by Mr. Blackburn for the service. Provisions for 20,000 men to be sent; vessels taken up for the service. A second fleet to be sent in July. How returns are to be made. Complaints from store ships of delay. Orders respecting Indian presents. Respecting cash transactions. Recommendations for appointments. 30

March 26,
London.

The same to the same. Statement of pay drawn by Commissaries. 46

March 26,
London.

The same to the same. Respecting contracts for rum. 47

March 27,
London.

The same to the same. The £50,000 sent with General Burgoyne to be used as a military chest for the army. The next remittance to be used for the army in Canada or for detachments. 48

March 27,
London.

The same to the same. Enclosing Commissary Day's instructions about 4,000 men will be left in Canada for next winter; to provide flour for them. 49

March 27,
London.

The same to Commissary Day. The improper delivery of provisions owing to his want of arrangement. The vagueness of his accounts. Details of articles must be given. Arrangements must be made for conveying provisions to the army and protecting them. Provisions sent for 12,000 men and (except flour) for 8,000 more. The flour to be purchased for these in the country. The enormous purchaser of flour and bread. Better arrangements must be made for rations. Must explain the necessity for drawing £70,000. 51

1777
April 29,
London.

Treasury to Sir Guy Carleton. Sums for ordered for the extraordinary expenses and subsistence of the army. List of victualling ships which have sailed. Further supplies to be sent immediately. Page 60

May 9,
London.

The same to the same. Respecting the payment of salaries to Provincial officers. 62

May 12,
London.

The same to the same. To give orders for issuing the pay for full establishment of the Brunswick corps. 63

September 20,
London.

The same to General Haldimand. Enclosing correspondence with Generals Burgoyne and Carleton and Commissary Day. (This correspondence will be found under its proper head). 63

1778.

March 9,
London.

The same to Sir Guy Carleton. Respecting pay of the Commissary for mustering foreign troops, and his deputies, &c. 64

March 10,
London.

Captain Foy to under Secretary Knox. Supply of Indian goods. Ordnance supplies for Quebec and upper posts. Field artillery cannot be dispensed with; statement of weight of artillery most suitable. There should be two complete companies of artillery for Canada and five to be in readiness for the field. Besides provisions for the army there should be supplies for refugees, Indians, &c. The necessity for fortified places in Canada. Suggestions regarding them and description of the works required at Quebec; the Chaudière and St. Francis Rivers require covering by forts. St. John's demands more attention and Isle aux Noix should be fortified. Of the upper posts, Oswegatchie should be changed to Deer Island; Niagara and Detroit require fortifying with care. Michillimakinak of importance, and the Grand Portage on Lake Superior. 65

April 13,
London.

Board of Trade. Recommend disallowance of Quebec Ordinance "concerning the distribution of the estates and effects of persons leaving the Province without paying their debts." Instructions have been given to General Haldimand regarding amendments to various Ordinances, &c. 79

April 16,
London.

Treasury to Sir Guy Carleton. Commissioners to investigate the losses sustained by individuals in the Province of Quebec by incursions of the rebels in 1775. 77

April 16,
London.

The same to the same. Contract has been entered into for provisions for twelve months ending June 1779. 78

April 26,
London.

The same to the same. Respecting the payment of the salaries of Attorneys General and Judge of the Province of Quebec. 81

April 27,
London.

The same to the same. That the application of Madame Lanau-dière for remission of the *droits de quint* cannot be granted, as her claim for compensation for losses will be brought before the Commission. 82

April 28,
London.

The same to General Haldimand. That additional supplies of provisions for Canada will be got ready and sent at once. 83

May 12,
London.

The same to the same. In respect to the claim of the master of the ship General Thomas for demurrage and repairs; the claim for demurrage is to be paid, the other to be investigated. Petition and other documents attached. 85

July 3,
London.

The same to the same. Ordering payment of amount for off reckonings of the Royal Highland Emigrants. 90

July 3,
London.

The same to the same. Desiring his opinion as to the claim of Lieutenant John Curling. Claim and copy of commission attached. 91

July 3,
London.

The same to the same. Directing him to pay Mathew Johnson, Lt. Governor at the Illinois, his salary. 95

August 7,
London.

The same to the same. That assistant Commissary Gordon, a paroled prisoner of war, is to be reinstated and his pay continued from the time he was taken. 96

1777
October
London.

December
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1778
February
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March 2
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extrord-	1778	Mure, Son & Atkinson to the Treasury. Respecting the claims of	
ictuallin	October 24,	midshipmen serving on the lakes. The accounts for victuallers not	
nt immo-	London.	yet settled.	Page 97
Page 60	December 22,	Treasury to General Haldimand. That contract has been entered	
salaries to	London.	into with Sir William James for supply of provisions. Copy of	
62	1779	contract enclosed.	100
ne pay for	February 6,	The same to the same. Directing how the expense for providing	
63	London.	clothing and accoutrements for the King's Royal Regiment of New	
ence with		York is to be met.	111
his corres-	March 21,	Mure, Son & Atkinson to the Treasury. The five armed vessels	
	London.	in the St. Lawrence. The disagreeable state of the accounts. Claims	
Commis-		made upon them. No charge has been taken of supplies for these	
64		ships by any Government officer. The vessels being now of no	
an goods.		more use than other small craft, should be sent home, and ask that	
artillery	March 21,	the accounts be audited at Quebec.	113
artillery	London.	The same to the same. Calling attention to the case of Mr.	
les provi-		Parker Harrison, sent out in command of the Ceres, but employed	
Indians,		on the lakes.	116
ggestions	March 25,	Treasury to General Haldimand. Authorising him to clear the	
t Quebec;	London.	1st Battalion Royal Highland Regiment, agreeably to the terms	
orts. St.		stipulated for raising it.	112
fortified.	March 30,	Commanders of the Navy to the Treasury. (Extract). That ships	
er Island;	London.	will be provided for sending provisions to New York and Canada	
imakinak		in July, and notice will be given to the Admiralty for convoys.	
65		(This is apparently an error; <i>Commanders for Commissioners</i> , com-	
Ordinance	March 31,	mitted by the clerk making the original extract).	118
f persons	London.	Treasury to General Haldimand. Referring memorial of John	
structions		Lees of Quebec, praying to purchase or lease a house there, with	
ments to		memorial.	119
79	March 31,	The same to the same. Transmitting from Lt. Colonel Allan	
igate the	London.	Maclean copies of original Beating orders for the 1st Battalion	
by incur-		Royal Highland Emigrants, as part of the papers for clearing that	
77		regiment.	122
for pro-	March 31,	The same to the same. Instructing him to settle for the off	
78	London.	reckonings of the Royal Highland Emigrants.	123
e salaries	April 1,	The same to the same. Instructing him to settle the claims of	
81	London.	Mure, Son & Atkinson relative to the armed vessels in the St.	
e Lanau-		Lawrence, and to decide as to the employment or disposal of these	
d, as her		vessels, with copy of the letter to Messrs. Mure & Co.	124
the Com-	April 2,	The same to the same. He is to examine and settle accounts of	
82	London.	Mr. Hugh Finlay, Post Master General.	127
ies of pro-	April 3,	The same to the same. To reduce, if possible, the number of	
83	London.	artificers serving in Canada.	128
master of	April 5.	The same to the same. Approving of the purchase of a house	
claim for		in Montreal for the Governor.	129
ition and	April 6,	The same to the same. That Mr. Coffin's claim must be con-	
85	London.	sidered with those of others. May, however, advance him £100.	130
nt for off	April 7,	The same to the same. That £30,000 have been sent out for	
90	London.	the extraordinary services of the army.	132
claim of	April 8,	The same to the same. Transmitting orders respecting the	
ached. 91	London.	supply of provisions for Canada. The Commissioners of the	
Johnson,		Navy will in future take charge of the transport service.	133
95		The enclosures are to Messrs. James & Co., to and from Commissary	
ordon, a		Gordon; to and from the Commissioners of the Navy.	133
continued	April 10,	The same to the same. Referring to him the claim of Mr. Burke,	
96	London.	Clerk of the Courts of Montreal, for compensation for losses.	143

1779			
April 21, London.	Treasury to Haldimand.	That Chief Justice Livius, restored to his office, is to receive his pay for the time he was suspended.	Page 149
July 28, London.	The same to the same.	That orders have been given to pay Mr. Owens, Judge in Common Pleas, Canada, his first year's salary, unpaid owing to a mistake.	150
July 30, London.	The same to the same.	Appointment of Charles Nichols as waiter and searcher at Quebec. Major Holland to be Master Master of German troops (see also 176).	151
July 30, London	The same to the same.	Instructing him to pay the claim of Messrs. Mure, Son & Atkinson for service of armed vessels in Canada.	152
July 30, London.	The same to the same.	To investigate and settle the claims of the contractors for surplus flour (over their contract) furnished on requisition.	154
July 30, London.	The same to the same.	Notifying cash sent by contractors and amounts paid for bills drawn from Quebec. Hon. John Cochran appointed contractor's agent. Provisions sent and to be sent. If flour wanted above contract quantity, new contract to be entered into. Memorial from Messrs. Harley and Drummond as to change of agent, and from the flour contractors, referred to in this letter, are appended.	156
July 30, London.	The same to the same.	Specie sent; the care to be taken in respect to the accounts, and to the balances in the hands of the remitters' agents; as also that the different accounts shall be kept separate. The dispatch of provisions and the arrangements to be made for supplies, for issue, &c. Recommends him to form a plan for settling the accounts of the upper posts.	163
August 27, London.	Sir Guy Carleton to the Treasury.	Relative to memorial of the agent of the 31st Regiment (see pages 177 to 179).	180
September 3, London.	Treasury to General Haldimand.	Transmitting memorial from the agent of the 31st Regiment for consideration and decision.	177
September 3, London.	The same to the same.	Referring claim of Messrs. Wallace & Co. for the hire of their ship Dublin, for consideration and report.	181

LETTERS FROM THE TREASURY, 1780-1783. VOLUME II.

B. 47.

B.M., 21707.

1780			
March 23, London.	Admiralty to T. DeGrey.	Transmitting petition of Lieutenant McQuarrie of the armed sloop "Sorel." That he has no claim, the vessel belonging to Canada.	2
March 24, London.	T. DeGrey to the Treasury.	Enclosing petition from Lt. McQuarrie.	1
April 18, 19 and 28, London.	Treasury.	Minutes of the Board as to the supply of provisions to Canada.	3
July 13, Quebec.	General Haldimand to Sir John Johnson.	Authorising him to raise a second battalion.	10
July 15.	Treasury to General Haldimand.	Authorising him to pay Captain M. Johnson his salary as Lt. Governor of the Illinois.	11
July 17.	Same to the same.	Warrant to be issued to pay Sir John Johnson the off reckonings, so as to enable him to provide clothing and	

- 1780
 July 22. Treasury to Haldimand. That instructions have been given to forward provisions and specie. Page 8
 August 25, London. The same to the same. To consider and report on the memorial of Lieutenant McQuarrie enclosed. 12
 December 13, London. Board of Trade to General Haldimand. The appointment of members of the Board of Trade. 13
 1781
 February 17, London. Treasury to the same. Advising that a contract for provisions has been entered into. 16
 February 28. Same to the same. The exorbitant charges of the upper posts must be checked. 18
 April 5, London. Same to the same. To examine claim for off reckonings by Sir John Johnson for the 1st Battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York and to issue warrant for the same, with memorial enclosed. 19
 April 10. Board of Trade to the same. Respecting Ordinances, &c.: 1. That the Legislative Council with the Governor have power to fix a price for wheat and flour. Suggests that a proclamation should prohibit the exportation of these articles when the price exceeds the regulation. 2. Approve of the regulation of fees in civil cases. The Attorney General has no cause to complain. The regulations should be made permanent. 3. Expressing disapprobation of his not communicating to the Council the instructions he was desired to communicate to that body. Part of the instructions designed to prevent the abuse of choosing a select number from the Council under the name of a Privy Council. 21
 July 4, London. Treasury to General Haldimand. Referring for consideration and report memorial of the father of Lieutenant Curling for his pay. Memorial and commission enclosed. 23
 July 13. Same to Messrs. Harley & Co. Instructing them to send out specie to Quebec. 30
 July 14. Same to General Haldimand. Specie ordered to be remitted. Disapprove of drawing bills of exchange. 33
 August 2, London. Same to the same. Further relative to the claims of the late Lieutenant Curling. 34
 August 27. Same to the same. Desiring him to send in detail account of the revenues in Canada for the previous six years. 35
 December 10, London. Same to the same. That certain payments to Mr. Owens, Judge of Common Pleas, and Mr. Dunn, for repairs to Chateau St. Louis, &c., are not to be charged again. 36
 1782
 January 19, London. Treasury. Copy of contract with John Whitelock for supply of provisions for 1,250 troops in Canada. 37
 January 29. Same to General Haldimand. Transmitting copy of contract with Sir W. James for supplying provisions to troops in Canada 44
 March 26, London. Same to the same. Enclosing minutes of orders given to send barrack bedding, &c., to Canada. 53
 March 30. Same to the same. Enclosing minute of the 18th March (pp. 58, 59), relative to the appointment of Sir John Johnson to be Indian Superintendent, and regulations for obtaining and issuing Indian presents. 56
 March 30. Same to the same. That orders have been sent as to the drawing of bills; the purchase of the seigniority of Sorel, and the remittance by the Collector of Customs of money in his hands to the Deputy Paymaster General. 58
61

- 1783
March 30. Treasury to General Haldimand. To investigate and settle demand by Assistant Commissary Clark for money to meet some demands of the convention army. Page 62
- April 26. Same to the same. Notifying the appointment of Jonathan Clark as extra Deputy Commissary till he shall succeed to a vacancy as Deputy. 63
- May Same to the same. Transmitting minute as to the practice of granting Bills of Exchange on partial credit, and prohibiting its continuance. 64
- July 14, London. Same to the same. Enclosing minutes in reference to the dangerous mode of drawing bills; and to explain this mode and the enormous amounts drawn. 38
- July 26. Same to the same. Enclosing letter, &c., from the Navy Board, relative to returns of provisions in store, to be complied with. 69
- August 24, London. Same to the same. Enclosing documents respecting the claim of Lieut. Falconer for a report as to his services. (The documents are: Petition of Mr. Falconer; letter from Mures, Atkinson & Mure, 10 August 1782; Commission to Lieutenant Falconer, 2 August 1776; and letter from him, 17 August 1782). 72
1783.
January 2. Same to the same. Respecting the enormous sums drawn for without advice. Explanations wanted. 80
- February 7. Same to the same. No Indian presents to be bought in Canada; the abuses in the Department to be stopped and a strict investigation as to the previous purchases to be made. 83
- February 7. Same to the same. Mr. Cochrane, the remitters' agent, superseded. To draw directly on Messrs. Harley and Drummond, but only if absolutely necessary; to obtain all the money possible from Mr. Cochrane from money already drawn by him. 86
- February 17. Same to the same. Mr. Gordon is to examine and settle Mr. Cochrane's accounts with Messrs. Harley and Drummond. Recommends him to receive assistance to this end. 87
- April 30. Same to the same. Enclosing Auditor's report of 15th April 1783, on claim for salary by Major Holland, and papers relative thereto. 88
- July 4, London. Same to the same. Referring the question of Attorney General Monk's fees for his consideration and decision, with Mr. Masere's report. 104
- August 28. Same to the same. Disapprobation of his manner of drawing bills on credit. Will not interfere with his law suit with Mr. Cochrane, as it is of no public interest, the contractors for remitting being bound to the public. No specie will be sent. Deputy Paymaster General will receive instructions to draw for the necessary sums. 94
- September 24, Quebec. Commissariat. Returns of flour, beef and pork in store at Quebec. Surplus flour to be sent to Halifax. 97
- November 20. Paymaster General to the Treasury. Respecting the balance at Quebec and Montreal. He has withdrawn his Deputy from the latter place; his balances to be transferred to Quebec. 99
- No date. Merchants to the Treasury. Praying that no specie be sent to Canada, as the merchants there can supply what is wanted for bills on the Treasury. 103
- Attorney General Monk. Case attached to letter from the Treasury to General Haldimand, with tables of fees and petitions attached. (The beginning is misplaced, p. 103 should be p. 107.) 107
- December 15. Treasury to General Haldimand. Approving of his having refused to accept the bill drawn by Lt. Governor Sinclair of the Illinois for goods. 100

1783
December 15.

Treasury to Haldimand. Approving of the report, by the Paymaster General (see p. 99). To give Mr. Winslow, Deputy Paymaster at Quebec, every assistance. Page 101

1785
May 27,
London.

Board of Trade to General Haldimand. Summoning him to meet the Board of Trade in reference to a petition from Mr. Shoolbred and Messrs. Fiott and Pipon, concerning their grant of land in Quebec. 29

LETTERS FROM THE WAR OFFICE, 1778-1786.

B. 48

B.M. 21708.

1778
April 17,
War Office.

Lord Barrington to Haldimand. That his pay as Inspector General of the Forces in the West Indies is to cease whilst he is in command in Quebec, but to be resumed should the other appointment cease. 1

October 27,
War Office.

Same to the same. That he sees no reason to change the succession in the 53rd Regiment made by Sir William Howe, whilst the regiment was in the Quebec district. 2

October 27,
War Office.

Same to the same. That he is to hold the rank of General in America, the commission dated 1st January 1776. 3

1779
March 12,
War Office.

C. Jenkinson to the same. Ensign Sutton, in consequence of his sufferings, is to receive the pay of ensign in the 47th till the commission shall be filled up. 4

April 5.
War Office.

Same to the same. Desiring that an investigation be made into the representation of Col. McLean of the Royal Highland Emigrants, that officers promoted to another corps drew pay from both, their successors also drawing pay. 5

April 5,
War Office.

The extract from Col. McLean's letter on the subject follows. 6
Same to the same. That the corps of Royal Highland Emigrants is to be placed upon the establishment as a British regiment. Commissions have been signed. 11

April 12,
War Office.

The establishment, showing total of 1,230 officers and men, follows. 12

Same to the same. Forwarding return of camp equipage, also an invoice of clothing for the troops of Hanau. List of Commissions sent. That of Capt. Gamble, as major, to be subject to Haldimand's approval. 13

April 22,
War Office.

(List of promotions follows). 14
Same to the same. Each battalion of the Royal Highland Emigrants to be augmented by two hundred men, recruited in North America. The rates for levy money to be fixed by the Commanders-in-Chief. (The corps became the 84th). 15

1780
March 2,
War Office.

(Warrant for the same follows). 17
Same to the same. Acknowledging letters. Details of promotions. Approves of sending home invalids. 20

March 8,
War Office.

Same to the same. With list of promotions. 23

April 15,
War Office.

Same to the same. Respecting arrangements for officers drawing their pay in England. Who are entitled to do so. 24

May 2,
War Office.

List follows. 26
Same to the same. Promotions transmitted by him (Haldimand) have been approved of. Extract from Lord Amherst as to super-

1780	numenary officers in the battalion of Highland Emigrants. Major Nesbitt, 31st, allowed to sell.	Page 27
	Extract from Amherst.	28
May 25, London.	Jenkinson to Haldimand. Introducing Captain O'Connell.	29
June 29, War Office.	Same to the same. With list of regiments for which clothing has been sent.	18, 30
	(List follows, signed Richard Bailey, Capt. 62nd Regiment).	19, 31
July 17, War Office.	Same to the same. With list of promotions.	32
October 20, Three Rivers.	Barr to Adair. Report on the supply of medicines required.	47
	(See Adair's letter, 8th January 1781.)	
December 21, Whitehall.	Lord George Germaine to the Secretary at War. Medicine for the General Hospital, Quebec, to be sent.	44
1781		
January 8, London.	Adair to Jenkinson. Reasons why there should be only one General Hospital instead of garrison hospitals; incloses Mr. Barr, the Purveyor's, report.	46
January 10, War Office.	Jenkinson to Lord George Germaine. Asking if besides the medicine for the general service, that asked for by Dr. Mabane, for the use of the garrison at Quebec, shall be sent.	45
January 24, Whitehall.	Germaine to Secretary at War. Does not see any public utility in continuing a garrison hospital at Quebec.	48
March 20, War Office.	Jenkinson to Haldimand. Promotions approved of. Relative to two foreign officers sent home prisoners. No word of the "Empress" transport, which left New York in November 1779. The vacancies by the loss of the officers on board may be filled up. Clothing for the regiments.	35
March 20, War Office.	Same to the same. Invoice of medicines sent.	37
	(Invoice follows.)	37a
March 21, War Office.	Same to the same. With list of promotions.	38
March 24, St. James.	Mutiny Act.	39
March 30, War Office.	Same to the same. The garrison hospital of Quebec to be discontinued. Leave of absence to Ensign Farley, 44th.	43
	The correspondence respecting the hospital follows. The letters are calendared by their respective dates.	
March 31, War Office.	Same to the same. Regiments not able to complete the ten service companies to 570 effective rank and file to be reduced to 56 per company. The 29th, 31st and 84th to be reduced accordingly.	49
	(State of the establishment follows).	50
May 15, War Office.	Same to the same. With warrant for holding Courts Martial.	51
August 8, War Office.	Same to the same. That letters, returns, &c., of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, have been sent to Lord George Germaine.	52
August 8, War Office.	Same to the same. With list of promotions.	53
	List follows.	54
August 15, War Office.	Same to the same. With warrant establishing regulations with respect to clothing and regimental appointments.	56
	List of Staff and other officers on the returns of General Haldimand for 1781.	62
1782		
March 15, War Office.	Jenkinson to Haldimand. Acknowledging returns and sending extract regarding the pay of officers not on the regular establishment.	63
March 18, War Office.	Same to the same. Lord George Germaine approves of drafting the 47th Regiment, as he thinks best, the 53rd to remain in Canada. Leave of absence to Lieut. Innis. List of promotions sent has been	

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nts. Major	1782	approved of by the King. Judgment suspended on the successions in the 84th. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the 47th to be sent home.	Page 33
Page 27		(There is a duplicate of this letter at its proper place, page—).	65
28	March 18,	Jenkinson to Haldimand. That the order to reduce regiments not able to raise 70 men per company (see 31st March 1781, p. 49), is to be enforced.	67
nell. 29	War Office.	State of new establishment of the 29th, 31st and 1-84th.	68
ch clothing		The same of the 44th.	69
18, 30	March 21,	Jenkinson to Haldimand. With list of promotions.	70
ent). 19 31	War Office.	List follows.	71
32	March 26,	Same to the same. Relative to clothing for the troops.	74
quired. 47	War Office.	Thomas Townshend to the same. Col. McLean, 84th, to be continued on his allowance as brigadier during his absence in Europe, that being caused by public business.	76
bine for the	April 10,	Same to the same. With returns of camp equipage, &c., shipped.	77
44	War Office.	(The returns will be found at page 79 to 85).	78
e only one	April 15,	Same to the same. With list of promotions.	86
Mr. Barr,	War Office.	Same to the same. With invoice of medicines.	87
46		Same to the same. Promotion of Lieutenant Aldworth, 34th.	87
s the medi-	April 18,	General H. S. Conway to Sir George Yonge. Opinion as to the right of officers to serve in the line or in garrison, according to rank.	88
ane, for the	War Office.	Memorandum of field artillery for the defence of Canada.	89
45			
ic utility in	April 30,	Sir George Yonge to Haldimand. With circular respecting mustering and muster rolls.	90
48	War Office.	Same to the same. With circular respecting muster rolls.	91
Relative to	May 6,	(Circular follows, dated 16th December 1783; an evident error; the year should be 1782).	92
"Empress"	War Office.	Same to the same. Acknowledging despatches. Appointments approved of and accounts arranged. Respecting order as to staff officers commanding posts, &c. (See General Conway's letter of 16th August 1782, p. 88). Blank commissions for ensigncies by purchase may be issued.	94
e vacancies	August 16,	Same to the same. Respecting claim by Captain Neil McLean, 84th, for pay from Captain Nodder's appointment till the bill for the purchase become payable. Capt. McLean has an undoubted right to it.	97
othing for	London.	(A duplicate of this, but signed R. Fitz-Patrick, is at page 98).	99
35	No date.	Same to the same. That the allowances to the commandant and barrack master at Oswegatchie are to be transferred to the same officers at Carleton Island.	100
37		Same to the same. With list of promotions.	101
37a	1783	R. Fitz-Patrick to the same. Order to disband the 84th and reduce other regiments. Men to be discharged, and passages provided. Discharged men to be reengaged (if willing) to complete the peace establishment of the regiments, a bounty of five guineas to be paid them on being attested. Other arrangements.	104
38	January 3,	(Plan of the new establishment follows.)	106
	War Office.	(Proclamation for reduction).	
39	January 7,	Same to the same. Arrangements for the Commander-in-Chief and staff, &c., on the peace establishment in Canada. Haldimand	
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1783	may retain command, or is allowed to resign, if his health or private affairs require this. In the latter case, Lieut. General Clarke is to succeed. St. Leger to be continued brigadier. Hospital and other appointments. Page 113	
July 3, Horse Guards. &c.	Board of General Officers. Report on the price of commissions, 122	
July 18, War Office.	Fitz Patrick to Haldimand. Arrangements for carrying into effect the parliamentary bounty of one shilling a day to sergeants. 115	
August 5, War Office.	Same to the same. Measures to be taken to place officers charged with capital crimes in secure custody; report on the subject from the Board of General Officers. 117 (Report, dated 11th July 1783, follows). 118	
August 22, War Office.	Same to the same. Promotion of Major General Clarke to be Lieutenant General, on 20th November 1782. 126	
August 26, War Office.	Same to the same. Enclosing orders relating to the prices of commissions, which are to be carried into effect. 127 (Orders, dated 14th August 1783, follow). 128	
No date. War Office.	Form to be made use of by officers when they apply to their respective commanding officers for leave to sell their commissions. 132 Form for leave to exchange. 134 Prices of commissions. 137	
October 1, War Office.	Fitz-Patrick to Haldimand. Sending printed lists of the prices of Commissions, &c. 138	
November 24, London.	General Conway to Fitz-Patrick. The brevet rank of Captains Wiseman and Baird, 53rd, having been given in error is to be cancelled. 139 (At page 169 is a duplicate of this letter, dated 22nd November 1784; a palpable error).	
1784 January 7, War Office.	Yonge to Haldimand. Circular as to mustering the forces. 140	
January 20, London.	W. Fawcett, Adjutant General. Contingent men to be added to the strength of the regiment. 141	
February 5, War Office.	Yonge to Haldimand. List of promotions not yet laid before the King. The cancellation of the brevet majority of Captains Wiseman and Baird. 142	
February 9, London.	Colonel Maclean to Yonge. Respecting his claims for command money and the delays of agents. 144 (Extract of letter referred to in preceding, from Mathews to Lt. Col. Dundas, dated 4 Sept. 1783, follows). 145	
February 11, War Office.	Yonge to Haldimand. The pay of Major General Powell to be made up from the date of his commission. 143	
February 20, War Office.	Same to the same. With the new regulations as to contingent men. 147 (Circular referred to follows). 148	
February 27, War Office.	Same to Lieut. General Clarke. That orders have been given as to his allowances, &c., as Lieut. General. 150	
March 3, War Office.	Same to Haldimand. List of promotions has been approved of. 151	
March 19, War Office.	Same to the same. Acknowledging returns of officers commanding the upper posts from June 1780 to June 1783. Irregularities in accounts and in the issue of warrants. 152	
March 20, War Office.	Same to the same. Leave of absence to Captain John Scott, 53rd. 155	
April 22, War Office.	Same to the same. Leave of absence to Lieut. Wingrove, of the 34th. 155	
June 11, War Office.	Same to the same. Regulations as to promotions and successions in time of peace. 156	

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1788 April 29 War O	
1777 January London.	
1778 April 29 London.	
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1784		
June 29, War Office.	Sir George Yonge. Circular to agents. Officers absent from their regiments without leave to receive no pay without directions from the War Office.	Page 157
July 1, War Office.	Same to Haldimand. With circular to agents as to the pay of absent officers.	160
August 4, War Office.	Same to the same. Acknowledging letters.	161
August 4, War Office.	Same to the same. The arrangements to be made for mustering the forces consequent on the reduction of the Deputy Commissary of Musters.	162
	(A copy of the original warrant for mustering, dated 8th January 1768, follows).	164
December 16, War Office.	Fitzpatrick. Circular with rules as to muster rolls of regiments.	170
1785		
January 5, War Office.	Yonge to Lord Amherst. Each company of the 60th to be reduced from 48 to 42 privates; also one drummer per company to be struck off.	172
March 4, London.	Haldimand to Yonge. Remonstrating against the appointment of Mr. Rainsford to be barrack master at Quebec, he having previously appointed Mr. Chandler.	173
March 5, War Office.	Yonge to Haldimand. Allowing the sale of Captain Wood's company under the circumstances.	174
May 6, War Office.	Same to the same. Requesting information as to the posts requiring commandants and barrack masters, and the rate of pay that should be allowed for Cataraqui.	176
	(Return of officers at the upper posts follows).	177
June 30, War Office.	Same to the same. The allowance to commandants at the upper post are intended as bounty to military officers. The allowance at Detroit is, therefore, to be paid to Captain Bennet and not to Mr. Hay, Lieut. Governor.	178
September 8, War Office.	Same to the same. Desires explanation as to the application for surgeon's pay made by Mr. Fisher for the garrison of Quebec, no communication having been received of Mr. Mabane's resignation.	179
September 13, War Office.	Same to the same. Further respecting Mr. Mabane and Mr. Fisher.	180
September 21, War Office.	Same to the same. Notifying the appointment of Mr. James Fisher as surgeon to the garrison of Quebec.	181
1786		
April 29, War Office.	Same to the same. That to make up to him for the loss of the post of Inspector General of the Forces in the West Indies, he is to receive the pay of Lieutenant General of four pounds a day.	182
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LETTERS TO GENERAL HALDIMAND FROM THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY AND ORDNANCE, 1778-1785.		
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B. 49.		B. M. 21709.
1777		
January 27, London.	Lord George Germaine. Instructions given with a commission for seizing the ships, &c., belonging to the rebellious colonies, &c. 28	
1778		
April 28, London.	Admiralty to General Haldimand. That he is empowered to grant letters of marque to vessels to seize the ships of the revolted Colonies and those trading to them, with warrant and Act of Parliament attached.	

- 1778
No date. Admiralty to Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. Form of warrant to issue commissions to private ships of war. Page 38
- No date. Same. Standing interrogatories to be administered to commanders, &c., on board of vessels seized as prizes. 42
- August 5. Royal Warrant to the Admiralty. Authorising the issue of letters of marque, &c., to seize French ships. 55
- August 15. Admiralty to General Haldimand. Warrant for issuing letters of marque. 53
- 1779
April 13. Same to the same. With additional instructions for the masters of privateers. 58
- June 23. Royal Warrant to the Admiralty. Authorising the Courts of Admiralty to adjudicate on prizes taken from Spain. 61
- June 23. Royal Warrant. Authorising the issue of letters of marque, &c., against Spanish ships, &c., with instructions appended. 63
- June 23. Royal Warrant. Instructions to masters of letters of marque against the King of Spain. 70
- June 24. Admiralty to General Haldimand. Authorising him to grant letters of marque against Spain. (Two documents.) 80
- June 24. Same to the Vice Admiralty Court, Quebec. Authorising it to adjudicate on prizes. 84
- August 7. Same to General Haldimand. Acknowledging the inadequacy of the naval force for the St. Lawrence; the pressing calls elsewhere would not admit of more. A ship of 24 guns sent to winter. Invasion of Britain by France expected and an action for the sovereignty of the seas against the combined French and Spanish fleets. 86
- November 1, Rainham. Lord Townshend to General Haldimand. That he will be ready to advise as to the propriety of forming a corps of workmen for Canada, securing the defences, &c., when the subject is referred to him. 87
- November 30, London. Same to the same. Renews the statement that he will give his opinion as to the corps of workmen for Canada, when it is referred to him. 88
- December 15, London. Same to the same. Arrival of field train. Lt. Colonel McBean's abilities satisfactory. Happy to find proposal for Citadel at Quebec not laid aside; regrets bad state of tools sent; others will be supplied. The proposal for artificers a new one; must only take the King's pleasure thereon; will see that officers get promotion; improper succession. 89
- 1780
January 8, London. Admiralty to the same. To instruct masters of letters of marque not to molest for four months the ships of Holland. 91
- February 22. Board of Ordnance to Lord Townshend. That the raising of another corps of artificers for Canada cannot be sanctioned. 93
- March 27. Lord Townshend to General Haldimand. Arrival of brass pieces. Is pleased at the ability, &c., of Colonel McBean and Captain Twiss. Has tried to obtain all that the General asked. Movements of officers. Miners embarked. Report of ordnance on artificers sent (see pp. 93-94). 95
- April 8. Admiralty to General Haldimand. Forwarding commission, for Lieutenants Chambers and Schank. 97
- April 8. Same to the same. The reasons for the promotion of Lieutenants Chambers and Schank. 98
- April 27. Navy Board to the same. With copy of letter to the Commander-in-Chief of H.M. ships in Canada, respecting convoy. 99
- December 1. Admiralty to the same. Transmitting instructions to commanders of ships of war, privateers, &c., to observe the treaty with Russia, by which trade with States at war with either of the two contract-

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December 15. ing powers is not to be hindered, except with regard to warlike sup-
plies. Page 101
Admiralty to General Haldimand. Acknowledging receipt of
certificates of oaths being administered to Captains Chambers and
Schank. 104
December 20. Royal Warrant to the Admiralty. To issue letters of marque
against the Dutch. 105
December 22. Admiralty to General Haldimand. Warrant to issue letters of
marque against the Dutch, with instructions to masters of priva-
teers, &c. 108
December 29. Royal Warrant to the ships of war, privateers, &c. That not-
withstanding the issue of letters of marque against the Dutch, their
vessels carrying goods from Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent
and Dominica, are to be considered neutrals for four months from
this date. 124
1781
March 2. Admiralty to General Haldimand. With additional instructions
for privateers, &c. 126
March 19, Lord Townshend to the same. Respecting Lieutenant Slack;
Blackheath. the stores complained of inspected. Corps of artificers not approved
of, but some miners to be sent. Concerning officers on the Staff,
&c. 129
March 23, Colonel Roy to General Haldimand. The trial of Lieutenant
London. Glennie; recommends the master of the Quebec trader to be em-
ployed with his ship should any be wanted. 131
March 31. Admiralty. Warrant to extend the time for treating as neutrals
the Dutch ships from Grenada, &c., with Royal Instructions
appended. 132
April 24. Admiralty. Warrant to letters of marque not to make any prizes
in the Baltic, with instructions attached. 137
June 23. Admiralty. Warrant extending the time for exemption of seizure
of Dutch vessels trading to Grenada, &c. 140
July 11. Admiralty. Sending additional instructions to exempt from
seizure seven Dutch ships (named) trading to Grenada, &c. 141
July 30. Navy Yard to General Haldimand. Acknowledging receipt of
timber; not to send more, as it is unfit for the King's service, with
report of test. 145
1781 (1782 ?)
March 1, Lord Townshend to General Haldimand. Ships ready to sail.
Blackheath. Hopes stores sent are suitable. Is earnest in sending plans for
defence of the Province. The appointment of officers of engineers
and artillery. 147
1782
March 10, Same to the same. Stores and intrenching tools sent. Scarcity
Blackheath. of engineers. Is glad the ordnance ships have arrived and that the
Citadel at Quebec will soon be completed. The manner of appoint-
ing officers in the artillery. 149
1785
February 4. Board of Ordnance to General Haldimand. Calling attention to
the excess of expenditure over Parliamentary vote for the Staff. Ask-
ing if a reduction cannot be made for the future. Proposed establish-
ment subjoined. 151
March 3. Duke of Richmond to the same. Will take the case of Mr. Robert-
son into consideration. 153
August 25, General Haldimand to Lord Howe. Recommending the case of
London. Surgeon Lernoult. Petition attached. 154
August 26. Lord Howe to General Haldimand. Returning Mr. Lernoult's
memorial and pointing out the steps to be taken to obtain admission
to the superannuated list. 157

LETTERS FROM THE ENGLISH MINISTERS, 1777-1784.

B. 50.

B.M. 21710.

1777.
September 19, Whitehall. Lord George Germaine to Haldimand (No. 1). That he has been appointed Governor-in Chief of Quebec. General remarks on the state of affairs. 1
- September 19, Whitehall. Same to the same (No. 2). That Mr. Fraser, one of the Judges of Montreal, having been carried off prisoner, is re-appointed. In order to make room for a Canadian, it being the King's desire always to have one Canadian on the Bench for each district, Mr. Southouse is to be removed to Quebec. 3
1778.
January 7, Whitehall. Knox to the same. Enclosing an Act relating to high treason in the Colonies. 219
- March 11, Whitehall. Germaine to the same. (Circular secret and confidential). Enclosing Acts intended to bring about peace, which are to be distributed among the rebel troops and wherever the authority of Congress prevails. 184
- March 19, Whitehall. Same to the same. Circular on the same subject as that of the 11th March. 186
- April 15, Whitehall. Same to the same (No. 3). (The year is given as 1777, but this is evidently an error). That Mr. Fraser has been appointed to the Bench of Montreal to succeed Mr. Owen, retiring from ill health. 5
- April 16, Whitehall. Same to the same. Instructions will be sent him. The security and defence of the Province the primary object of attention. Besides the 5,000 troops in the Province, an addition of about 1,200, including the Anhalt-Zerbets and recruits for the Brunswick Hanau. If necessary for offensive operations a corps of Canadians may be raised, not exceeding 1,000 men, to be taken for a limited time by corvée and relieved in the way most agreeable to the inhabitants. Military works to be erected, plans for which are being prepared by the Board of Ordnance. Means to be taken to discover the enemy's designs of attacking the Province, and to communicate with Sir H. Clinton. 6
- April 16, Whitehall. Same to the same (No. 5). To carry Lord Amherst's proposals into effect. 9
- April 18, Whitehall. Same to the same (No. 6). Enclosing Acts of Parliament, which are to be strictly observed. 9
- April 22, Whitehall. Knox to the same. Advice of Indian goods sent by the ship "Andrew." 220
- May 15, Whitehall. Same to the same. Goods short shipped by the "Andrew" sent by another ship. 221
- May 15, Whitehall. Germaine to Haldimand (No. 7). Respecting military works. 10
- May 19, Whitehall. Same to the same (No. 8). Disallowing the Ordinance for distributing the estates of persons leaving the Province without paying their debts. 11
- June 3, Whitehall. Same to the same. With copy of the King's speech on proroguing Parliament. 187
- July 1, Whitehall. Knox to the same. With copies of Acts relating to America. 188
- August 5, Whitehall. Germaine to the same. (Circular secret and confidential). Power to issue letters of marque against the French has been delegated to the Governors in the American Colonies. 188
- August 7, Whitehall. Same to the same. (Circular). Every precaution to be taken to prevent supplies being sent to the subjects of France, and all goods

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to be confiscated that are being carried out of the Province for that purpose.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 9). Acknowledging receipt of letters containing news of his arrival at Quebec. Means to be taken to procure the release of Simon Fraser.

Same to the same. Copies of the King's speech at the opening of Parliament.

Same to the same. Birth of a Prince.

Knox to the same. With Gazette, containing an account of the successes in Georgia and St. Lucia.

Same to the same. With Gazettes. Reduction of Pondicherry, in the East Indies, and of St. Lucia, in the West Indies.

Same to the same. Part of the Indian goods have arrived at New York and Halifax. Care taken in the selection of goods this year. In future patterns should be sent.

Germaine to the same. (No. 10). Letters sent by the "Warwick" failed to reach, as she had returned to England. The victuallers had reached New York and Halifax. Trusts the troops did not suffer from want of provisions. The King approves of the measures taken by him (Haldimand). The lost despatches were intercepted, but thrown overboard when the ship was taken. Success of the expedition against Otter and Onion Rivers; it will help to retard the attack on the Province. Sir H. Clinton has communicated the designs of the enemy; their anticipated attack by the Mohawk perhaps on Niagara or Detroit; is not apprehensive so long as the Six Nations remain faithful. Brant's activity and success give him a claim to every mark of regard; he has been appointed a colonel of Indians. The conduct of Major Butler and his son approved of. Flatters himself that Hamilton's expedition in the Illinois has been successful. Stuart has orders to support the Wabash Indians in that service. Sir H. Clinton has received orders to attack the sea coasts of the revolted Provinces. This will prevent an expedition to Canada or assistance to Washington's forces. He is to co-operate from Canada. Supplies of stores. Arrival at Portsmouth of Hanau Chasseurs. Encouragement to be held out to Vermont to return to allegiance. Projected French expedition up the St. Lawrence.

Same to the same (No. 11). Enclosing the papers relative to the removal of Chief Justice Livius, with order for his restoration to office. All the members of the Legislative Council to be members of the Council of State, and all instructions as to their conduct as a Legislative Council to be entered in the minute book. An Act should be passed for the recovery of small debts. To consider the question of appointing magistrates in the parishes or districts. He is to be careful not to multiply laws without evident necessity. The law officers of the Crown to give their best advice. Mr. Livius has given the most solemn assurance that he will give every assistance. The presentments of the Grand Jury at Montreal against Hamilton and Dejean expressive of greater jealousy than the transactions warrant. Stretches of authority only to be justified by necessity. The guilt of the condemned to be ascertained, and if confirmed a *not pros* to be granted, to stop further proceedings in the matter.

Same to the same (No. 12). Respecting the acquisition of the seigniories offered by Greenwood and Higginson. An allowance of £200 a year to be made to Mr. Deschambault and his wife. Mr. Dupré may be appointed to the Council when a vacancy occurs. The case of Mr. Burke.

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1779
April 16,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 13). Royal Highland Emigrants, two battalions, to be put on the establishment, and numbered 80th (84th?) Regiment; to be increased from fifty to seventy privates, each company, the augmentation to be levied in America. Page 30

April 16,
Whitehall.

Same to the same (No. 14). Mr. Finlay's application to be Superintendent of the Posts, and the postmasters to have the exclusive privilege of letting horses to travellers, left to his (Haldimand's) decision. The question of postal communication recommended for investigation. Wishes that direct communication between him and Sir H. Clinton could be found, the conveyance between New York and Halifax being tedious. If the Kennebec, or even Penobscot, is secured, a communication will be opened up to serve at all seasons. That is the principal motive of the expedition. 31

April 17,
Whitehall.

Same to the same. Amends to be made to Lieutenant Maclean, 84th, for having been passed over by the promotion of a junior officer. 195

April 19,
Whitehall.

Same to the same (No. 15). The accounts and case of Captain Samuel Mackay and Colonel Peters to be investigated. The allowance to Mr. Fraser, whilst a prisoner, to be continued till his commission as Judge take effect. 33

June 2,
Whitehall.

Knox to the same. Arrangements for the care of prisoners of war. 225

June 17,
Whitehall.

Germaine to the same. Declaration of war with Spain. Warrant for issuing letters of marque will be sent. 191

June 17,
Whitehall.

Same to the same. In consequence of the Spanish war, orders have been given to attack New Orleans and the Spanish posts in the Illinois, &c. 194

June 26,
Whitehall.

Knox to the same. Transmitting Acts relating to America. 225

July 8,
Whitehall.

Germaine to the same. Recommending the Comte du Pré for a seat in the Legislative Council, when an opportunity offers. 196

July 8,
Whitehall.

Same to the same (No. 16). Has the satisfaction to know that Canada has been unmolested during the winter, and that the enemy has received some checks. Hamilton's success on the Illinois; Joseph Brant's operations on the Susquehanna and Delaware; reported capture of Fort Stanwix. The chicane of Congress in withholding the troops of the Convention of Saratoga. Brunswick and Anhalt-Zerbst recruits embarked. Trusts he has raised a Canadian regiment and that Colonel Maclean and Sir John Johnson had completed their corps. Good effects of the recovery of Georgia and the success of the expedition to Virginia. The reinforcements of ships and troops will assure the loyal inhabitants that Great Britain does not mean to abandon America. Neither France nor Spain united can support the revolted Provinces. 35

July 19,
Whitehall.

Same to same (No. 17). Mandamus sent for the appointment of Peter Livius to preside over and be a member of the Court of Common Pleas of Montreal. 38

July 19,
Whitehall.

Same to the same, (No. 18). Instructions sent respecting the constitution of the Courts of Civil Judicature of Quebec. 39

July 19,
Whitehall.

Same to the same (No. 19). The capture of the "Two Brothers" and the loss of the despatches thrown over from her, as well as previous despatches sent by another ship. Triplicates to be sent in future. Is happy to hear through Sir H. Clinton that he (Haldimand) was at Oswego, and that the rebel General Maxwell's plans were foiled. 40

1779
July 30
Whitehall.

July 30
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1780
February
Whitehall.

March 1,
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March 2,
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 October 8, 1779
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 December 4, 1779
 Whitehall. 1779
 1780
 February 15, 1780
 Whitehall. 1780
 March 1, 1780
 Whitehall. 1780
 March 2, 1780
 Whitehall. 1780
 March 17, 1780
 Whitehall. 1780
- Knox to Haldimand. Despatches received. Enclosures missing. The "Convert" ordered to Cork to act as convoy for the victuallers. Page 42
 Same to the same. Despatches received; those sent previously have been lost. Stores sent out; the first provision fleet left Cork on the 30th of April. Further supplies will be sent to make up for the increased consumption. 226
 Germaine to the same (No. 20). The unfortunate effect of the miscarriage of previous despatches in the possible failure to send in time the articles wanted. Trusts that the large fleet of victuallers from Cork had reached. Failure of Hamilton's expedition. Trusts it will not have all the ill effects apprehended. The steps taken by him and Clinton remove apprehensions of an attack on Canada or Oswego. The success of Major Carleton on Lake Champlain, and of Butler at Cherry Valley, must be distressing to the rebels. Hopes that other expeditions will be sent out. The expense to be carefully watched. Holland appointed to the Council. Twiss authorised to form a company of artificers. Is pleased to hear from the merchants and others that his administration in Quebec gives great satisfaction to the people. 43
 Same to the same (No. 21). (This letter was not received till 3rd June 1780, the original being lost). The "Union" armed ship loaded and ready to sail. The owners have been paid a stated sum to spur them to exertion. The force under Maxwell to invade Canada has been ordered to join Washington to oppose Clinton. The fleet (90 to 100 sail) of the French and Spaniards is off the Ram Head near Plymouth. Hardy expected to follow them. The "Union" ordered north about to escape them. 43
 Knox to the same. With copy of answer to the declaration of war by France. 197
 Germaine to the same. With copies of the King's speech at the opening of Parliament, and the addresses in reply. 198
 Knox to the same. With Gazette containing Rodney's victories off the coast of Spain. 198
 Same to the same. Gazette, with further victories by Rodney. 199
 Germaine to the same (No. 22). Despatches 21 to 54 received. Attention has been given to the demands in them. The "Union" was seized by Paul Jones and taken to Norway, but released by the King of Denmark. Troops to be sent by Clinton to replace the reinforcement which met with disaster. Does not, however, see the necessity for so large a force in Canada, especially since the brilliant success of the fleet in Europe and the West Indies, &c. The proposal of Twiss for a company of artificers not adopted. 51
 Same to the same (No. 23). Despatches received. The decision on Campbell's claim to pay and to the command of the King's troops, from his commission of colonel of Indians, is judicious. The only reason for Indian commissions was to prevent subalterns in the King's regiments from assuming command of them in a joint expedition. Mr. St. Luc's claim no better founded. The reason for making Lieut. Governors commandants of posts; their duty to supervise the cultivation that may be undertaken round the posts. The failure of the crops must increase the difficulties of the rebels in the invasion of Canada. Clinton's operations should prevent them from sending troops to Detroit or Niagara. Washington's whole force does not exceed 8,000 men; the service time of one

1780

third of the men expired on the first day of the year, and no new levies could be raised, owing to the worthlessness of the paper currency. The attention to the safety of the upper posts not to abate. The provision for Joseph's sister (Brant) approved of. Purchase of the Sorel seigniorie recommended. The motives for stopping the large supply of arms to the upper posts by traders; the rule to be impartial. His refusal of Finlay's proposal as to the posts perfectly right. Lord Hillborough will write to Turin about Savoyard priests for Canada. The vast importance of drawing over Vermont. The inducements to be held out. The commission of Governor of Quebec does not entitle him to pardon treason. If convinced of their sincerity, he may pardon the 200 Canadians and transmit their names that a *not. pros.* may be entered. La Valinière and Michael Voyer prisoners sent to England, the former dead, the latter released from want of evidence. The inconvenience of sending prisoners without ample proof, as they cannot be held in England or prevented from going to France. Lowder and d'Abadie sent to Nova Scotia will be more secure. All prisoners from the revolted Provinces are committed as guilty of high treason, not as prisoners of war. Proof must therefore be sent. Lieuts. Schank and Chambers promoted. Will be glad to receive his ideas as to the jurisprudence of Canada; in the meantime the observance of his instructions, will bring out the real sentiments of the inhabitants.

Page 54

March 17,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (Secret). The late successes have led the enemy to push the war in America. To be on his guard and to apply to Vice Admiral Arbuthnot and Sir Henry Clinton for succour should Quebec be attacked. Light, swift vessels to be placed in the Gulf to watch. Constant communication to be kept up with the Commanders-in-Chief on the Atlantic. The Government is not inattentive to his safety.

200

March 20,
Whitehall.

Knox to the same. Gazette with Parker's successes in the West Indies and Digby's on the return with his fleet from Gibraltar. 199

March 24,
Whitehall.

Thomas DeGrey, jr., to the same. Recommending Captain John Mackinnon, who served at the Havana in the last war. 229

April 4,
Whitehall.

Germaine to the same (No. 24). It is not prudent to unfurnish Great Britain of troops; it is therefore hoped that Sir H. Clinton will have sent the reinforcements delayed last year. Stores, &c., sent. Foreign troops cannot expect indulgence at the King's expense, as they show repugnance to do anything not military. Hopes that the presents to the Anhalt-Zerbst troops will have good effect. Cannot yet send a Major General. The vast consumption of provisions at the upper posts has destroyed arrangement for reserve stores. 67

April 8,
Whitehall.

Same to the same (No. 25). The delay in the victuallers. Is sending off the few that are ready. 71

April 8,
Whitehall.

Same to the same. (Secret) The fleet at Brest for North America is not yet ready, but is expected to sail in a few days with twelve sail of the line, two fifty gun ships and 12,000 land forces; the destination is probably Boston. Admiral Graves with eight ships of the line ready to join Arbuthnot to watch the French fleet and follow it. P.S., that only five sail of the line are to go with convoy of the French troops, the rest for Chesapeake Bay or the Delaware. 210

April 8,
Whitehall.

Knox to the same. Indian presents sent, with remarks. 227

May 4,
Whitehall.

Same to the same. With copy of an Act. Extract of a letter relative to the state of the rebels, addressed to Mr. Galloway, formerly Speaker, Pennsylvania. 229

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October 1,
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October 4,
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November 9,
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December 20,
Whitehall.
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February 7,
Whitehall.
March 20,
Whitehall.
March 22,
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April 7,
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April 12,
Whitehall.
- Germaine to Haldimand. Instructions to men of war and priva-
teers are sent to him. 202
Same to the same. The claim of Lieutenant Schalk for services
on the works at St. John's, is referred to Haldimand for settle-
ment. 231
Same to the same. Sending Act relating to the trade of Ireland. 203
Same to the same. With additional instructions to letters of
marque. 263
See also 216
Same to the same. (No. 26). Is happy to find that the suspicion of
Clinton's movements had made the enemy call in their troops des-
tined for Canada. The reduction of Charlestown and the capture of
the rebel forces there and consequent recovery of South Carolina
will prevent an attack from the side of Virginia or Pennsylvania.
The total depreciation of paper money prevents the recruiting of
Washington's army, so that Oswego may be occupied without
molestation. Johnson on the Mohawk. The French designs on the
St. Lawrence abandoned; detachments to be sent to the frontiers
to cooperate with Clinton. The importance of Vermont. Germaine's
remarks on the extraordinary doctrine laid down by Haldimand
that he could keep back and open letters addressed to the Secretary
of State by the meanest subject. The particular case of Colonel
Johnson discussed. 72
Same to the same (No. 27). Major General Clarke appointed to
the Staff in Canada. 76
A duplicate of this letter not numbered. 212
Same to the same (No. 28). Leave of absence to Mr. George
Pownall. 77
Knox to the same. Transmitting warrant for the payment of
£200 yearly to Mr. Deschambault and his wife, or the survivor. 213
Germaine to the same. Regulations for the care of prisoners of
war. 204
A letter of the same tenour dated 4th October, at 214
Same to the same. Birth of a Prince on the 22nd September. 206
See also, 214
Same to the same. With the King's speech at the opening
of Parliament. 206
Same to the same. Warrant will be sent for the issue of letters of
marque against the States General (Holland). 207
Same to the same. With the King's messages to Parliament and
addresses in reply. 208
Same to the same (No. 29). Recapitulating the general subject of
his letters by the Orpheus and Garland which failed to reach. All his
demands will be supplied. 78
Same to the same (No. 30). Lieut. Governor Cramahé to come
to London respecting Sir Thomas Mills' (Receiver General)
accounts. 79
Knox to the same. With invoices, &c., of goods, arms and ammu-
nition. Reduction made in the immense demands for Indian goods.
The excess of Guy Johnson's demand over those of Mr. DePeyster,
&c. Details as to the arrangement of goods sent. 216
Germaine to the same (No. 31). Store and provision ships ready to
sail. They sail with the Newfoundland fleet, and if separated rendez-
vous at St. John's before venturing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
The German recruits to be sent by way of New York. The success

1781

in the south and the low state of Washington's army put it out of the power of the rebels to give Canada any disturbance, and Rochambeau thinks his troops few enough to defend his post. Anticipated movements of DeGrasse's fleet. The defensible state of Quebec and the Province render the proposed French designs by the St. Lawrence improbable. His (Haldimand's) prudence and diligence have been of essential service, so that the King looks forward to obtain important assistance from Canada. Advices from New York lead to the belief that Ethan Allen and the people of Vermont are taking judicious measures for a declaration in favour of Britain when the time comes to send in troops. Hopes that friends at Albany will join them. Sir John Johnson's corps to be placed on the establishment; his and Carleton's meritorious conduct. Fortunate arrival of victuallers, so many of the other convoy had been taken. Powers of the Legislative Council as to provisions, &c. Indian service some compensation for the vast expense. Respecting presents. The saving that would be effected by cultivating the land round the upper posts. The loss of the armed snow, with Colonel Bolton, Lieut. Colleton and other officers, is a great misfortune. The purchase of Sorel and the Island. The disposal of prisoners. Special hospital for the garrison of Quebec is not thought necessary. Page 80

April 12,
Whitehall.

Germaine to Haldimand (No. 32). Has approved of his military measures, but his proceedings as Civil Governor do not appear in the same favourable light. His disobedience in withholding from the Council the instructions he has received is reprimanded. No complaints of partiality on trade regulations have been received; the murmurs of the few who thought themselves aggrieved have been lost in the general approbation. The attempt to obtain Savoyard priests. The petition of the Ursulines when received shall have all proper support. Conduct of Allsopp. 89

May 4,
Whitehall.

Knox to the same. Order-in-Council confirming two Ordinances. 232

May 4,
Whitehall.

Germaine to the same. The French Court has given orders to M. de Lucerne to dissuade Congress from attacking Canada till the King's troops are driven out of the thirteen Provinces. He (Haldimand) may, therefore, send up a considerable force to Vermont to encourage Ethan Allen and the people to declare for the King's government, and cut off communication between Albany and the Mohawk. 209

May 24,
Whitehall.

Same to the same. Order-in-Council confirming Ordinance preventing the exportation of wheat, &c., and disallowing Ordinance as to forestallers. 232

May 26,
Whitehall.

Same to same (No. 33). The last of the victuallers for the season ready for sailing. The undisturbed state of the Province as shown by despatches received. News from Admiral Edwards that the whole of the outward bound ships were collected at St. John's to be sent under convoy up the St. Lawrence. To send a large force to the frontiers, so as to give efficacy for negotiation with Vermont. The negotiations of Vermont with Congress and the demands of its leaders as to boundaries seem to afford reason to believe they mean to close with him (Haldimand). The intercepted letters of Washington and Lafayette show the almost desperate state of the rebels; the only hope is in French help. Sir George Rodney to follow De Grasse's fleet. Washington's plan to attack New York. The strength of Clinton's force. Instead of besieging New York, Washington will probably find his force little enough to defend Hudson River. 93

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1781
May 31.

Knox to Haldimand. France has refused to send more troops. Rochambeau placed under Washington's orders, but no detachments to be made from his army. The French forces in a body to join Washington on the North River, but not to move till the fleet quits Rhode Island for Boston. The plan of campaign against Virginia abandoned and New York not to be attacked till after the arrival of DeGrasse from the West Indies. No attempt will be made towards Canada, so that he(Haldimand) is at liberty to carry on operations on the frontiers of the revolted Provinces. Page 233

August 2,
Whitehall.

Germaine to the same. With the King's speech on prorogation. 235

September 1,
Whitehall.

Same to the same. The Dutch colonies of Demerara and Essequibo under His Majesty's protection. They are to be treated on the same footing as other British possessions. 236

December 5,
Whitehall.

Same to the same. With copies of the King's speech and addresses in reply. 237

1782
January 2,
Whitehall.

Same to the same (No. 34). Is glad to hear of the negotiations with Vermont being in so fair a train. The misfortune to Cornwallis will, he is afraid, prevent the people there from declaring at present for His Majesty. A large force to be taken to protect Vermont, whose recovery is to be made a primary object of attention. 93

January 2,
Whitehall.

Same to the same. That no post, place or garrison shall be surrendered on any terms which might discriminate between the loyalists and the King's troops. 238

February 11,
Whitehall.

Wellbore Ellis to the same. Circular notifying his appointment to be one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. 239

March 15,
Whitehall.

Same to the same (No 1). Notifying his appointment. His (Haldimand's) despatches received. Supplies will be sent. Sir John Johnson appointed Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. 100

March 16,
Whitehall.

William Pollock to the same. Is gratified at his appointment, but believes he should obtain the £200 additional granted to his predecessor by Sir Guy Carleton. 240

March 23,
Whitehall.

Knox to the same. That Mr. Pollock is to receive the same salary as his predecessor, including the £200. 241

March 23,
Whitehall.

Ellis to the same. Appointment of Mr. Joshua Winslow to be Deputy Paymaster of the forces at Quebec, his loyalty at Massachusetts Bay having recommended him for the appointment. 243

March 30,
Whitehall.

Lord Shelburne to the same. His appointment as Secretary of State. 244

April 21,
Shelburne House.

Same to the same. Recommending Colonel Hope for the office of Quarter Master General should Sir Guy Carleton send for his brother. 245

April 23,
Whitehall.

Same to the same (No. 1). The appointment of Sir John Johnson and rules for conducting the Indian service. Sir John to be made a brigadier. The remitters' agent not to be ordered to grant bills on credit. The special hospital at Quebec to be given up. Desires an answer to certain complaints, and recommends him to secure the affections of the people by his administration. Mr. Finlay's application to be made superintendent of posts, and what was previously done. Messrs. Masson, Besson, Duclos, and Bosson, Savoyard priests, have arrived destined for Quebec. 101

April 22,
Whitehall.

Same to the same (No 2). Cramahé to be replaced as Lieutenant-Governor by Hamilton, and Hamilton by Hay at Detroit, from their general good character and hardships. His respect for Caldwell, but the promotion of Hamilton an act due to humanity. 111

1782
April 22,
Whitehall.

Shelburne to Haldimand (most secret). Fleet for America preparing at Brest. A squadron cruising off to prevent it from putting to sea, or to intercept them. If the enemy escape and reach Canada there is such confidence in his (Haldimand's) zeal and abilities that no doubt can be entertained of his success in repelling the enemy. So great is the determination to retain Quebec that Carleton himself is ordered to go there if necessary. Light, swift vessels to be appointed to watch the mouth of the river for the appearance of the enemy, as well as signals for the speedy conveyance of intelligence. In summer the fleet on the lakes will be a good guard, but the enemy's communications to be carefully attended to and Indians employed. His judicious course in not sending Indians to Vermont. No predatory excursions to be made on the frontiers of the revolted Provinces. The resolutions of Parliament on this subject. The course towards Vermont to gain it over. All American prisoners in Great Britain to be sent out for exchange. The same with those held in Canada. Should Carleton come to Canada, Haldimand to have leave of absence, retaining his appointments, warrant for which follows. Page 164

April 23,
Whitehall.

Knox to the same. That Indian presents have been shipped. He has rejected Pollard's proposal to lay on a profit on the price of the goods and divide it. Caution to be used in employing traders. 246

April 27,
Whitehall.

Pollock to the same. Regarding his office under Haldimand, and the additional pay. 248

July 10,
Whitehall.

Thomas Townshend to the same. That he has succeeded the Earl of Shelburne as one of the Principal Secretaries of State. 249

July 31,
Whitehall.

Same to the Same (most secret). That all the transports and victuallers in the St. Lawrence are to be sent to New York, to carry an expedition to the West Indies. 112

July 31,
Whitehall.

Same to the same. Alarming accounts of Canada removed by subsequent despatches. His Majesty pleased at the establishment made at Oswego; approbation of the conduct of officers and men. The late successes in the West Indies, &c., not to occasion him to be less on his guard against the enemy. The motives for appointing Sir Guy Carleton to the command at Quebec. The King's high opinion of Haldimand's merits. 113

September 11,
Whitehall.

Same to the same. Transmitting additional instructions. 116

October 19,
Whitehall.

Same to the same. Col. Barry St. Leger to be Brigadier. 117

December 7,
Whitehall.

Same to the same. With copy of the King's speech and addresses in return. 250

1783
February 14,
Whitehall.

Sidney to the same. With the preliminary Articles of Peace with France and Spain and the provisional Articles with the United States of America, signed on the 30th November. Proclamation for a cessation of arms, and also for the suspension of hostilities with the United Provinces of Holland. 250

February 16,
Whitehall.

Townshend to Sir Guy Carleton (Enclosed in letter of 28th February). Washington's proposals regarding the loyalists. He (Carleton) to do everything possible to have their properties, &c. restored. 121

February 28,
Whitehall.

Same to Haldimand. The imprisonment of Hay, Cazeau, DuCalvet and Pillon was expedient at the time, but the King doubts if it be longer necessary; His Majesty's desire for cordiality between British subjects and the people of the United States leads him to desire the enlargement of all whom it was necessary to secure, but

1783	details must be left to him (Haldimand). Arrangements for the settlement of loyalists. To act towards the Indians as seems best, in view of the peace. Page 117	
March 15, Whitehall.	Lord Sidney to Haldimand. Captain McKinnon, of Butler's Rangers, to have sick leave. 124	
April 1, Whitehall.	Same to the same. Authorising the Ordinance to fix the age of majority. 124	
April 2, Whitehall.	Lord North to the same. That he has been appointed one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. 251	
April 10, Whitehall.	Same to the same. The King's sense of Haldimand's zeal in not returning to Europe last fall; His Majesty wishes him still to remain till matters are settled and arrangements made for a peace establishment. Arrangements to be made for the recall of all foreign troops. The abuses in the Indian Department referred to the Treasury. Necessity of continuing supplies to the Indians. 125	
April 16, Whitehall.	Same to the same. Victuallers gone to Quebec to be used for the transport of the returning foreign troops. 128	
May 12.	Same to the same. Respecting Ordinances, and the necessity that will arise for changes in civil government, owing to the different situation of affairs in Quebec. 129	
June 16, Whitehall.	Same to the same. With King's speech at the close of the Session. 252	
July 21, Whitehall.	Same to the same. Arrangements to be made for settling loyalists and disbanded soldiers in Quebec. How lands are to be granted in Sorel, and to what class. 133	
July 22, Whitehall.	Same to the same. All vacancies in the Royal Artillery to be filled up by cadets from Woolwich. 132	
July 24, Whitehall.	Same to the same. Enclosing declaration to be taken by grantees of land. The Act of Parliament of 1778 restrains Great Britain from imposing taxes, &c., in the Colonies, except for the regulation of trade, and the produce of these to be disposed of by the Provincial Assemblies. 136	
August 7, Whitehall.	Same to the same. Birth of a Princess. 252	
August 7, Whitehall.	Same to the same. How lands are to be granted to the commissioned officers of provincial corps. 133	
August 8, Whitehall.	Same to the same. Measures for a peace establishment. The 84th and Sir John Johnson's two battalions of Provincials to be disbanded. The names of the officers of these corps, with all information, to be sent, so as to provide for their relief. The land to the eastward of the St. Lawrence, bounded south and west by the revolted Colonies, a good place for a settlement for defensive purposes. The Bay of Chaleurs eligible for loyalists. Approbation of Johnson being sent to Niagara and Holland to inspect Cataragui, as well as the attempt to get the Mohawks to settle on the north of Lake Ontario, where they might carry on their hunting. Royal Artillery for reliefs in Canada to be sent by Carleton. Questions as to the assistance to be given to Vermont settled by the Provisional Treaty. The removal of French priests approved of. Priests from Savoy will be engaged. Mr. George Davison appointed to the Legislative Council. Relative to the proposed communication with Nova Scotia. 139	
September 7, Whitehall.	Same to the same. Arrival of the preliminary articles of peace with the States General, signed at Paris, 20th August, and definitive treaties with France, Spain and the United States of America, signed on the 3rd instant. 253	
September 23, Whitehall.	Same to the Governor of Quebec. Arrival of the ratification of the definitive treaties of peace between Great Britain, France and Spain. The ratification of the preliminary articles of Peace with	

- 1783 the States General (Holland) not yet arrived in Paris. Copies of both sent. Page 161
 North to Haldimand. With copies of Treaties of Peace. 256
- October 8, Same to the same. With copy of King's speech and addresses in Whitehall. reply. 257
- November 11, Same to the same. With copy of Treaty of Peace with the Whitehall. United States of America. 257
- December 5, Sydney to the same. That he has been appointed Secretary of Whitehall. the Home Department 254
- December 23, Same to the same. With copy of the King's speech on closing Whitehall. Parliament. 255
- 1784 Same to the same. The imprudence of M. Montgolfier and M. Brasier, with respect to the two French priests. The ill effects of a repetition. The proposals of Messrs. Adhemar and DeLisle to take out ecclesiastics liable to the same objection, but they may take all the priests necessary from any country unconnected with the House of Bourbon. The best way to secure the attachment of the Canadians is to prevent communication with France. The four Savoyard priests expected and will be sent immediately. Mr. Pownall's arrival with petition for the repeal of the Quebec Act, and provisions in room thereof. The subject will not be hastily decided on. No commercial treaty will be made with the United States detrimental to the Colonies. His refusal to give up the posts to Baron de Steuben approved of. Their retention will have a good effect on the Indians. The interests of the people of America dictate that they should treat them with kindness, but if they (the Americans) pursue a different course the Indians will find an asylum in His Majesty's dominions. Difficulties as to dealing with the State of Vermont. Commissioners to be sent to investigate accounts. Claim of the Commissioners for the Chief Justiceship. Plan approved of for settling loyalists at Catarqui. Mr. Cuyler's wishes as to settling Cape Breton will be forwarded, if the settlement of the island should be thought advisable. There is no doubt he (Haldimand) will be reimbursed for expenses connected with the loyalists. Hopes that the term for their applications for relief will be extended by the new Parliament. The alterations proposed to the fortifications of Montreal will be considered. Claim of DeCreuzbourg of the Hesse Hanaus. The question of half pay for the provincial corps. Every attention shall be paid to Sir John Johnson's claims, Promotion of Dr. Fisher *vice* Mabane, and of Jessup's brother *vice* Jessup, approved of. 148
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- May 5, Same to the same. Regulations for the return of old and issue of Whitehall. new passes for trading ships. 255
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1778-1785.

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B.M. 21711.

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April 28.

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May 12.

July 3,
London.

July 3.

July 3.

August 7.

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June 29.	Same to the same. List of regiments for which clothing has been sent.	79	
July 15.	Treasury to the same. Authorising him to pay salary to Captain Johnson as Lt. Governor at the Illinois.	43	
July 17.	War Office to the same. That list of promotions has been sent.	80	
July 17.	Treasury to the same. To settle for the off reckonings of the King's Royal Regiment of New York.	43	
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1781			
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March 21.	Same to the same. With list of promotions.	83	
March 30.	Same to the same. That the garrison hospital at Quebec is to be closed. Leave of absence granted to Ensign Farley.	84	
March 31.	Same to the same. That regiments not able to bring their numbers per company up to the regulation are to be reduced to 56 per company. List of new establishment added.	85	
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May 15.	War Office to the same. That he has been authorised to hold Courts martial.	89	
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73	August 27.	Treasury to the same. Return asked for of the revenues of	
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79		of general staff sent.	158
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45	Quebec.	Convention Army.	165
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153		in the army.	164
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154		Quebec may charge certain sums paid since closing his accounts,	
155		care being taken that they are not subsequently charged.	54
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82	March 21.	Same to the same. List of promotions sent.	95
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56 per	March 30.	Treasury to the same. Orders transmitted respecting the drawing	
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for the		payment over by the Collector of Customs of funds in his hands.	58
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49		Indian affairs has been adopted.	59
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89		receive his pay as brigadier during his absence in Europe, having	
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April 30.	War Office to the same. Advice that invoices of medicines are sent.	101	
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January 3.	War Office to General Haldimand. Act for settling with troops according to muster rolls to be strictly observed.	103	
April 2.	Same to the same. Despatches received. His order respecting staff officers not taking command of posts without a letter of service referred to General Conway. No action taken. No objection to granting blank commissions for ensigncies, but no date to be inserted.	1	
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April 8.	Same to the same. Allowance for Commandant and Barrack Master at Oswegatchie transferred to Carleton Island.	106	
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	February 11.	Same to the same. Major General Powell to receive the difference of pay between his present rank and that of brigadier.	118
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	March 3.	Same to the same. Promotions approved.	120
	March 19.	Same to the same. Remarks on the returns of officers commanding the upper posts of Canada, and the warrants for their allowances, &c.	121
	April 22.	War Office to General Haldimand. Leave of absence to Lieutenant Wingrove.	129
	June 11.	Same to the same. Promotions in times of peace to be through the recommendation of the colonels of the regiments, except in special cases.	126
	July 1.	Same to the same. Respecting officers absent without leave, &c.	130
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	(1784?) July 18.	Same to the same. Additional provisions for the sergeants of the army.	127
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	August 4.	Same to the same. Acknowledging letters.	124
	August 4.	Same to the same. Approving of discontinuing Deputy Commissary of Masters. How the duties are to be discharged in peace.	125
	August 26.	Same to the same. Regulations for the sales of commissions to be enforced. Officers offending to be dismissed.	128
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	March 5.	Same to the same. Sanctioning the sale of Captain Wood's commission.	131
	March 20.	Same to the same. Leave of absence to Captain Scott.	123
	May 6.	Same to the same. Respecting the officers required for posts in Canada and the rates of pay.	132
	June 30.	Same to the same. The allowances to Commandants of posts intended as bounty to military officers and not to civilians. Instructions to carry out the rules.	133
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	September 13.	Same to the same. Desiring to know positively whether Mr. Fisher paid Mr. Mabane a sum of money for the surgeoncy of Quebec.	135
	September 21.	Same to the same. Notifying the appointment of Mr. Fisher to be surgeon of the garrison of Quebec.	136



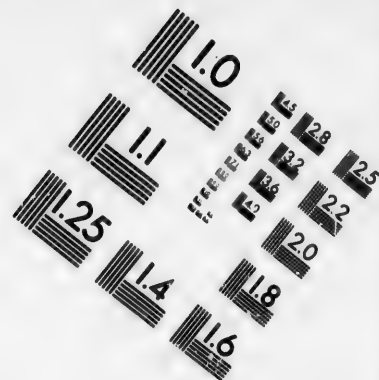
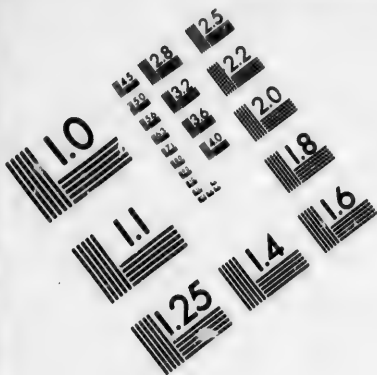
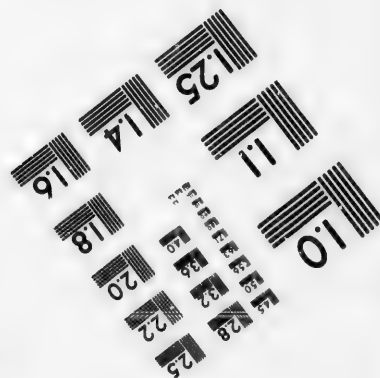
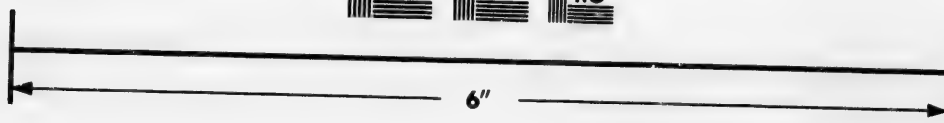
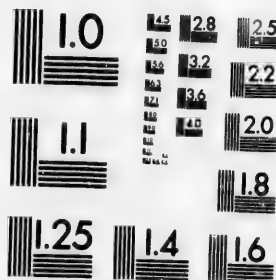


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LETTERS FROM THE TREASURY, 1783-1786.

THE BOARD OF TRADE, 1780-1781.

THE ORDNANCE, NAVY AND ADMIRALTY, 1779-1782.

B. 52.

B.M., 21712.

1779
August 7,
Admiralty.

Lord Sandwich to Haldimand. Regrets the inadequacy of the naval force in the St. Lawrence, in consequence of the many demands elsewhere for naval support. A ship of 24 guns will be sent for the winter to replace the "Viper." Invasion from France expected; on the eve of an action for the sovereignty of the sea against the combined fleets of France and Spain. Page 68

November 1,
Rainham.

Lord Townshend to the same. Can express no opinion as to Captain Twiss' plan for a corps of workmen for the service of Canada until the question is referred to him. 60

November 30,
London.

Same to the same. That when called on for an opinion respecting the corps of artificers for Canada, he will give it as explicitly as he did about a citadel for Quebec some years before, of which nothing was heard afterwards. 61

December 15,
London.

Same to the same. Field train received. Is pleased that Lt. Col. McBean gives satisfaction. Is happy to find that the plan for a citadel at Quebec is not laid aside. Orders will be given to send proper tools in room of the wrong ones sent. Will lay the proposal for a company of artificers before the King. Promotions in the ordnance service. 61

1780
April 8,
Admiralty.

P. Stevens (*sic*) Secretary, to the same. In accordance with his request, the Lords of the Admiralty have promoted Lieutenants Schank and Chambers to be Masters and Commanders in the Navy. 69

April 27,
Navy Office.

Commissioners of the Navy. Transports with provisions to be returned as rapidly as possible, so as to allow the service to be carried on efficiently. 71

December 13,
Whitehall.

Lords of Trade and Plantations. Official notice of their appointment. 49

December 15,
Admiralty.

Stephens to Haldimand. Acknowledging receipt of certificate that the usual oaths were administered to Captains Schank and Chambers. 72

1781
March 19,
Blackheath.

Townshend to the same. Respecting Lieutenant Slacke and the stores sent out. The corps of artificers not allowed; some miners to be sent; movements of officers. 65

March 22,
London.

Colonel Roy to the same. The case of M^r. Glennie; the sentence of the Court Martial reversed. Recommending the employment of the "Quebec" Captain Inglis, should a ship be required for the King's service. 67

April 10,
Whitehall.

Lords of Trade to the same. With remarks on. 1. The ordinances as to forestallors; 2. That for the regulation of fees; and 3. The opinion of the Legislative Council on His Majesty's additional instructions for the regulation of Courts of Justice. Remarks by the Lords or his (Haldimand's) conduct in withholding from the Council certain articles of instructions. The remarks are detailed, and extend to a considerable length. 50

July 30,
Navy Office.

Navy Board to the same. That the timber sent from Quebec is not fit for the King's service. No more to be sent. 79

September 1,
Blackheath.

Townshend to the same. Ship with stores ready to sail. Has done only his duty in seeing that stores sent were of superior quality.

- 1781 His earnestness in seconding work for the security of the Province. The difficulty of finding suitable engineers to replace Captain Marr and Lieut. Slack. The promotion of Mr. Cox. How promotions are to be made. Page 72
- 1782 Townshend to Haldimand. Stores and intrenching tools ordered. Slack has inspected them; he goes to Canada. The number of engineers taken prisoners. Is glad of the arrival of ordnance ships, and that the citadel will soon be completed. The melancholy turn of affairs in America. No appointment to the artillery to be made by Commanders-in-Chief, as that would defeat the purposes of the Royal Academy. 75
- March 10, Blackheath. Same to the same. Arrival of brass ordnance. Remarks on the appointment of engineer, &c. Miners embarked. 76
- August 24, Rose to the same. Transmitting copies of claim made by Lieutenant Falconer for services in the Polly, and other vessels in 1776, and following years, for investigation. 14
- 1783 Same to the same. That besides the £50,000 and the £100,000 drawn as advised, Messrs. Harley and Drummond have presented bills for £221,588, 13s. 2d. drawn for by Mr. Cochrane. Haldimand will be held personally responsible for requisitions not essentially necessary for the public service. To exact the immediate repayment of bills drawn on credit. 1
- January 27, Treasury. Same to the same. Respecting the accounts of Sinclair at Michilimakinak, and sending instructions as to the purchase of Indian presents. Specie will probably be sent out by the first ship of war going up the St. Lawrence. 6
- February 7, Treasury. Same to the same. The credit given to Cochrane has been withdrawn by Harley and Drummond. They wish Haldimand to draw direct till their new agent arrives, but he is not to do so, but to get all the money he can from Cochrane's over draughts. In no case to draw bills without receiving the money. 9
- February 17, Treasury. Same to the same. Accrediting Gordon to act as agent for Harley and Drummond in room of Cochrane. 11
- April 30, Treasury. R. B. Sheridan to the same. Transmitting complaint of Major Holland that he has not received his salary for 1766, although charged by Sir Thomas Mills, Receiver General; with remarks by the Auditor. 12
- July 21, Treasury. Same to the same. Mr. Masere's report on the claim for fees made by Mr. Monk, Attorney General of Quebec. He thinks they were legally charged, but that as the grants of land were word for word the same, he should have made an abatement. Papers transmitted. 13
- August 28, Treasury. Richard Burke to the same. The Lords of the Treasury disclaim all responsibility for the law suits against Cochrane or for any losses that may be incurred by drawing bills on credit. The Deputy Paymasters will receive directions to draw for such sums as may be wanting. Casual and territorial revenues to be applied to Civil Government of Quebec. 15
- December 15, Treasury. Sheridan to the same. The Treasury Board approve of his refusal to accept the bills drawn by Sinclair from Michilimakinak. 37
- December 15, Treasury. Burke to the same. Respecting the balances in the military chest at Quebec and Montreal. The amount at Montreal to be transferred to Quebec. 39
- 1784 Rose to the same. That he may settle for such amount of the bills drawn by Sinclair as may appear to be reasonable and for proper services, leaving the rest in the same condition as now. 18
- January 7, Treasury.

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- 1784
January 27, Treasury. Rose to Haldimand. That the Lords of the Treasury cannot consider the claims for losses by the invasion of Canada by the rebels in 1775 and 1776. 20
- February 29, Treasury. Same to the same. Remarks on the account of the Receiver General, and instructions as to the preparations of his accounts. 21
- March 17, Treasury. Same to the same. Loyalists to be victualled, and at what rate. The number given to Quebec by Carleton's returns is 417 men, 257 women, 244 children over and 263 under 10, 147 servants, a total of 1,328. There will still be a large surplus of flour and pork after meeting all demands, which should be removed to Halifax for the loyalists in Nova Scotia. 22
- March 31, Whitehall. Same to the same. Vessels have been taken up to convey the surplus flour and pork to Halifax. 26
- April 7, Treasury. Same to the same. That Twiss has asked that his name be discontinued in the accounts of the engineers, and that his vouchers are ready. All other accountants to transmit vouchers. The large amounts still unaccounted for, of which a list is given at the end. 27
- April 19, Treasury. Thomas Steele to the same. That one-half of the salary payable to Mr. Livius be paid to the gentlemen executing in his absence the office of Chief Justice. 29
- May 1, Treasury. Same to the same. Sir John Johnson's claims for off reckonings to be examined and settled for. 41
- May 15, Treasury. Same to the same. The expense of the Commissariat Service. Questions as to the best way of dealing with the subject of providing the troops. 29
- June 1, Treasury. Rose to the same. Vouchers of Capt. Foy, Principal Barrack Master, to be sent over. All the public accountants to be sent over as soon as possible. 32
- June 8, Treasury. Same to the same. Concerning the accounts of Messrs. Taylor and Forsyth, and the proceedings with regard to them. Further information as to the reason for appointing two boards to investigate the accounts, and also the ground for withholding £1,999 13s. 1d. from Col. Johnson. 33
- 1785
February 26, Treasury. Steele to the same. That the Board will hear Messrs. Strahan and Ellis regarding the claim against Sinclair. 42
- March 10, Treasury. Same to the same. The casual and territorial revenues at Detroit being for the civil government of the Province, the claims of Messrs. Hamilton, Lernoult and DePeyster cannot be allowed. 43
- July 30, Treasury. Same to the same. The Board desires information regarding a claim of 25 guineas for carrying despatches from Plymouth to London. 44
- November 9, Treasury. Rose to the same. Asking explanations of claim by Daniel Bliss for payment of salary as Barrack Master at Niagara. 45
- November 14, Treasury. Steele to the same. Comptroller of the army accounts has called attention to a balance in his hands. 46
- November 16, Treasury. Rose to the same. Attention has been directed to the cases of loyalists serving in the northern district during the late war; report and opinion wanted on their claim to rank and half pay. 46
- 1786
April 13, Treasury. Steele to the same. The balance due by him (Haldimand) of £2,643 11s. 0d. to be paid into the Exchequer. 47
- April 26, Whitehall. Evan Nepean to the same. Asking for an account of the number of loyalists. 47
- June 22, Treasury. Rose to the same. Requesting information respecting the refusal of bills drawn from Michillimakinak, as a fresh application has been made for a settlement. 48

1786
February
War Office
1786
March
London

1777
June 4,
London

1777
May 15,
Boston.

July 5,
War Office

1777
April 13,
St. James
April 15,
Whitehall

June 30,
St. James
September
Whitehall
October 1
War Office

1778
July 5,
War Office

LETTERS OF APPOINTMENT TO VARIOUS COMMANDS HELD BY GENERAL
HALDIMAND, 1763-1786.

B. 53.

B.M., 21713.

1762
February —
War Office.

Townshend to Col. Haldimand, America. That he has been promoted to be colonel by brevet. Page 1

1768
March 11,
London.

Lord Barrington to Brigadier General Haldimand at Pensacola. Has recommended Captain Marsh to Lord Hillsborough and Lord Granby. Has done him (Haldimand) ample justice with the King respecting the care of the troops in Florida. His Lordship's pleasure that the southern part of America is under Haldimand's care, although removed from a more agreeable part of the country, making him a meritorious sufferer for the public benefit. He may be assured that he will not be forgotten. 1

1773
June 4,
London.

Same to the same (private). His promotion the doing of the King alone, the removal of Major General Armstrong for that purpose being His Majesty's own thought. Nothing can be done for his service which was not well deserved. Not to omit the duties required of Foreign Officers to entitle them to naturalisation, &c. 3

1774
May 15,
Boston.

General Gage to the same. His unexpected arrival to take the government of the Province after a very quick passage. Respecting artillery and ammunition to be sent to Casco. William. Respecting regimental reliefs. To continue his duties as usual for a fixed period, for the better settlement of accounts. The clerk with office affairs to be then sent to Boston. Has found that the Governor, consignees (of tea) and commissioners had fled to the Castle (William) for protection, and that the Chief Justice and others were hiding from the mob. Ceremonious preparations for his (Gage's) reception. Town meeting to consider the Act, which puzzles them (the Act for closing the harbour of Boston). They have sent to the patriots of New York and Philadelphia to close up their ports also. If the trade of New York is ever removed to Amboy it will not return soon. 5

July 5,
War Office.

Barrington to the same. Acknowledgement of his service during the absence of Gage. He is to continue on the Staff of America. 9

1775
April 13,
St. James.

Royal Warrant granting Haldimand leave of absence. 26

April 15,
Whitehall.

Dartmouth to the same. Owing to the possibility of a conflict, which could only be conducted on the part of the King by a natural born subject, Haldimand is permitted to return to England, as otherwise the command would devolve on him in event of Gage's absence. 10

June 30,
St. James.

Royal Warrant for Haldimand's pay as Major General. 27

September 29,
Whitehall.

General Amherst to Haldimand. Notification of his appointment as Inspector General in the West Indies. 14

October 14,
War Office.

Barrington to the same. Acknowledgment of his services. The actual rebellion makes it necessary from constitutional reasons that the forces should be commanded by natives of Great Britain. As a proof of His Majesty's confidence, he is appointed Inspector General of the forces in the West Indies, with the pay of a Major General. 12

1776
July 5,
War Office.

Same to the same. That a warrant is to issue for £3,000 for his (Haldimand's) services as Commander-in-Chief in America. 15

- (Letter from Lord George Germaine to Lord Barrington, dated 28th June, with the reasons for the grant above mentioned, follows). Page 16
- 1777
August 7,
Fall Mall. Germaine to Haldimand. That he is to succeed Carleton as Governor of Quebec and Commander-in-Chief of the troops in that Province. 19
- August 8,
Kew. DeBude to the same (in French). The King's anxiety that he should enter on his duties before the river is closed with ice. The letter is chiefly taken up with friendly expressions. 21
- 1778
April 17,
War Office. Barrington to the same. The pay of Inspector General of the forces in the West Indies is to be discontinued only so long as he is in command at Quebec; when the latter ceases he is immediately to resume the former. 23
- 1788
April 29,
War Office. Sir George Yonge to the same. Has submitted copies of letters concerning his (Haldimand's) appointment to the Inspector Generalship of the West Indies, and its removal on his ceasing to command at Quebec. It will not be renewed in the meantime, but Haldimand's pay of Major General is to be continued in lieu thereof. 24
- July 8,
St. James. Warrant for payment of £3,033 17s; a gratuity for services in North America. 28

LETTERS TO THE MINISTERS, 1778-1780. VOLUME I.

B. 54.

B. M., 21714.

- 1778
June 30,
Quebec. General Haldimand to Lord George Germaine. Has arrived and taken the command of the troops, as well as assumed the government. 1
- July 21,
Quebec. Same to the Earl of Sandwich. That Mr. Chambers has been selected to succeed Captain Graves in command of the armed vessels on the lakes. Asks that the rank of master and commander be conferred on him, as an inducement to leave the service in the Royal Navy. Trusts that recommendations on similar promotions, made by Sir Guy Carleton, may have been complied with, seeing the importance of the lake service and the great promotions in the navy. 1
- July 25,
Quebec. The same to Lord George Germaine. Arrival and assuming the government. Points out the want of intelligence from abroad; the lies circulated, &c.; has purchased a vessel for a despatch boat, and suggests regular packets being sent out. Count St. Aulaire has been sent home. Applications for letters of marque; has no power to grant them. 291
- July 26,
Quebec. Same to the Treasury. With warrants issued for salaries of civil officers of the Civil Government. 307
- July 27. Same to the same. Recommending the case of Mr. Coffin and stating his services. 309
- July 28. Same to Lord George Germaine. Account of the evacuation of Philadelphia and the retreat of the armies. Scouts marking out a road from Albany to invade the Province. The state of Canadian feeling. Asks that his commission as General be sent out. 295
- July 29. Same to the Treasury. More specie required. Bills drawn from Detroit, and explanations. Arrival of victualler. Respecting Sir Thomas Mills' account. Leave of absence. 311

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1776
July 29,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Lord Barrington. Returns sent. Captain Foy accepts the office of Barrack Master General, instead of Adjutant General. Detachments draughted; officers, non-commissioned officers and drummers embarked for England. Rebel prisoners sent under guard to New York and Rhode Island. Invalids fit for garrison duty to be received as draughts. Invalids sent home. Clothing for Burgoyne's army.

Page 4

July 29,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Asks instructions as to the course to be followed in regard to commissions granted in the 53rd by Sir W. Howe, that regiment not having been under his command.

8

July 29,
Quebec.

Same to the same. That the commission of General in America has not been delivered to him (Haldimand). Requests it may be sent at the same date as those of Sir Guy Carleton and Sir William Howe.

9

July 29,
Quebec.

Same to Lord George Germaine. Submitting the request of Chief Justice Livius for access to public records, which was refused him, the case between him and Sir Guy Carleton being under consideration by the King.

10

July 30,
Quebec.

Same to Lord Barrington. Deserter to serve on the coast of Africa embarked.

11

August 4,
Sorel.

Same to Lord George Germaine. Sending account of expedition of Five Nation Indians and rangers under Colonel Butler against rebels on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and New York, and its success.

12

September 11,
Sorel.

Same to the same. Sending advice that the Illinois country and settlements upon the Mississippi have been overrun by rebel parties. Arrival of fleet in the river under convoy.

13

September 18,
Sorel.

Same to the same. Arrival of the Brilliant, but without bringing guns from Piacentia. Has kept the brass ordnance for Quebec, which can only be defended by a great superiority of heavy artillery.

14

September 25,
Sorel.

Same to the Admiralty. Acknowledging receipt of warrant for issuing letters of marque.

14

September 27,
Sorel.

Same to Lord Barrington. Has conferred the temporary rank of Major on Captains Nairne and Hughes in the Royal Highland Emigrants. No return of troops sent. Leaves of absence granted.

15 and 55

September 28,
Sorel.

Same to the Treasury. Acknowledging despatches; arrival of the victualler "Concord." Statement of bills drawn for the upper posts and for the military chest. Purchase of house at Montreal for the Governor, with reasons for the step. Arrival of victualler with despatches. Case of the ship General Thomas will be investigated.

17

October 1,
Sorel.

The same to Lord Barrington. Introducing Captain Watts and stating his case.

20

October 1,
Sorel.

Same to the same. Introducing and recommending Ensign Sutton.

22

October 10,
Sorel.

Same to Lord George Germaine. That he has transmitted particulars of the rebels having overrun the Illinois and settlements on the Mississippi, with orders issued thereupon.

23

October 12,
Sorel.

Same to the same. Acknowledging despatches. Will prepare plans for a citadel at Quebec, but the works on the frontier will not, with the force at his disposal, permit of more being done at Quebec this year. To carry on the work effectively in spring, reinforcements are needed.

23

1778
October 14,
Sorel.

Haldimand to Germaine. Has been, since his arrival, putting the frontiers in a state of defence. Post established on Carleton Island, at the entrance of Lake Ontario. Lieutenant Shanks sent up as Commissioner of Dock Yards, to survey and fix on harbours and build gun boats. Cataragui Island fixed on. Description of its situation, &c. Barracks, &c., in process of building on it, to be habitable by winter. Works also going on at Isle aux Noix, St. John's and Sorel. Vessels cruising on Lake Champlain to Crown Point. Loyalists in great distress, seeking refuge from the revolted provinces. Forming artillery companies. German troops beginning to recover health. Temporary promotions; has dismissed the old Indians to their homes, retaining 40 young men. Page 25

October 15,
Sorel.

Same to the same. The full determination of the rebels to take Canada. The necessity for defending the approach by Lake Champlain; to fortify Isle aux Noix and St. John's, the works at the latter place being miserable. Chambly only a fortified barrack, and scarcely defensible. The great importance of Sorel; the attachment and courage of its inhabitants; the necessity for strong works and troops there; recommends the purchase of the seignior and remittance of quit rents. Surveys proceeding to ascertain the secret paths used on the St. Francis by the rebels; proposes to establish a post there. Distribution of troops on the Chaudière and upper posts. Plans for destroying the harvests on the rebel frontiers on Lake Champlain, &c., and effect of operations. Has established a settlement of loyalists at Machiche. Providing winter quarters for the troops in the parishes. Plan for raising Canadian troops; necessity of the utmost caution in the present state of feeling; more troops needed. The state of the Brunswick troops. Fort required at Oswego, or will lose the Five Nation Indians. 30

October 24,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Pointing out the impropriety of Captain Pearson withdrawing all the ships of war; the evil effects of the swarm of privateers in the St. Lawrence being unchecked; the danger to Quebec and the whole Province, more especially since the French alliance. The state of the Anhalt troops, &c. Lieut. Governor Hamilton setting out on an expedition against the rebels on the Illinois. Active efforts of Butler's Rangers and Indians on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, the Jerseys and New York; the success greatly owing to Joseph Brant. Proposal of Colonel Rogers to raise a corps of loyalists rejected, for reasons given. Demands will be sent by next fleet; urging the necessity of sending provisions, troops, &c., early in the spring. 46

October 24,
Quebec.

Same to the Treasury. Statement of warrants and bills. Has made requisition for £130,000. State of provisions sent. 58

October 24.

Same to Under Secretary Knox. Indian presents received. His baggage arrived one box short. 57

October 25,
Quebec.

Same to Lord Barrington. Army returns sent with explanations of discrepancies. Embarkation of officers, invalids, deserters, &c. 59

October 26,
Quebec.

Same to Lord George Germaine. Enclosing jury presentments relative to Lt. Governor Hamilton's course, and defends his conduct. Mr. Finlay's plan for superintending post roads declined. Mr. Burke's leave of absence. Will investigate into the claims of the Seminary in respect of certain offices for which commission has issued to Mr. Burke. Will direct his whole attention to the security of the Province, and hopes that no employment will be given except to those who can be relied on. 297

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November
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March 2,
Quebec.

May 29.
Quebec,

June 1.
June 7,
Quebec.

- 1778
October 27, Haldimand to Germaine. Recommends that Mr. Samuel Holland
Quebec. succeed Mr. Johnson in the Council. 301
- November 9, Same to the Treasury. Accounts forwarded; reports of contin-
Quebec. gent expenses and note of bills drawn. 316
- November 18, Same to Lord George Germaine. Sudden rise of price of wheat
Quebec. in consequence of demand from New York. Means used to check
this. 302
- November 19, Same to the same. Destruction of fishing posts by privateer on
Quebec. the north coast and Labrador. The discontent caused by these
and other losses. Urges measures of defence to be taken by the
Admiralty. Proposed defences for the Gut of Canso. 303
- November 20, Samé to the same. Petitions forwarded relative to the establish-
Quebec. ment of post. 306
- November — Same to the Treasury. Representations as to supplies of flour
Quebec. &c. and how they should be sent. 313
- November 21. Same to Lord George Germain. Further about Governor Hamil-
Quebec. ton's expedition to the Illinois (see p. 51), and threatened attack on
Detroit. Attention called to the great expense at the upper posts.
The cause of this. Sends duplicates of demands for supplies, &c.
Will send a despatch vessel home under command of an officer of
the navy, who will inspect the stores supplied. All stores must be
sent early; is keeping the camp equipage and clothing sent for
Burgoyne's army. State of the provisions sent. Success of the
expedition towards Lake Champlain. It has destroyed four months'
provisions for 12,000 men; the rebels cleared out on both sides of
Lake Champlain from near Ticonderoga to Canada. Prisoners
taken, and list of names of a traitorous association. Has not yet
asked reinforcements from Sir H. Clinton; asks that British officers
be sent of higher rank than foreign officers. 61
- November 21, Same to the Treasury. Sends abstracts of warrants. Will send
Quebec. statement of bills drawn from the upper posts which exceed those
for the service of the army. The confidence he has in the honour
of the officers, and the difficulty of checking expenditure. The
supply of provisions not arrived. 72
- November 21, Same to Secretary Knox. Relating to the supply of goods for
Quebec. the Indians. 75
- November 21, Same to Lord Barrington. Army returns sent. Recommends
Quebec. A. Morrin for an ersigncy. 81
- November 22, Same to under Secretary Knox. Demand for material for batteaux
Quebec. and supply of blankets. 76
- November 24. Same to Lord Barrington. Invalids put on board of the Sorel to
1779. complete the complement of her crew. 82
- March 2, Same to Lord Geo. Germaine. Continued threats of the rebels
Quebec. to invade Canada. The hindrances. No late advices from the
upper posts, or of the Illinois expedition. Exchanged officers
and soldiers put into Halifax. Will order them to Quebec in
spring. The meeting of the Legislative Council; Ordinances con-
tinued. The necessity of restricting the range of subjects for dis-
cussion. 76
- May 29. Same to the same. The importance of the citadel at Quebec.
Quebec. Is sending Capt. Marr, Engineer, to England, with plans, &c. That
he is using means to prevent speculators raising the price of wheat.
Death of Captain Foy, his secretary. 82
- June 1. Same to the Treasury. Appointment of a Customs Officer. 319
- June 7, Same to Lord Barrington. Sending triplicates of despatches. Has
Quebec. sent invalids by the Retrieve. 84

1779
June 7,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Lord George Germaine. Threats of rebels during winter, and serious efforts in spring to invade Canada. The unfortunate result of Governor Hamilton's expedition to the Illinois, and its effect. Cannot give orders to restrict Indian expenditure. The exhausted state of the country; the necessity of sending supplies to the upper posts or abandoning them. The fear of scarcity in the lower country, and consequent disaffection. Urges need of supplies being sent out. Will try to counteract the present temper of the Canadians, but will establish martial law if necessary. Has refused licenses to Indian traders on account of the amazing quantity of arms, &c., they were taking to the upper posts. Prohibition of the export of wheat. The seditious behaviour of a cabal in Montreal has required examples to be made. It is more difficult to check this spirit now than it would have been in 1775. 85

June 7,
Quebec.

Same to the Treasury. The enormous expenses in the upper posts, and the causes. Specie required to prevent the expense of a low rate of exchange. The urgency for provisions; the supplies sent to the upper posts. The neglect of Mr. Callendar, the contractors' agent, to prevent a monopoly in flour. 92

June 8.

Same to the same. Forwarding accounts &c., and bills drawn. 319

June 15,
Quebec,

Same to Lord George Germaine. The case of Mr. Stiles killing a sailor whilst on press gang duty. 322

June 18.

Same to the same. Encloses letter to Lord North. 95

June 18,
Quebec.

Same to Lord North. The almost exhausted state of the stores of provisions for the defence of Canada. Suggestions as to the best arrangements for supply. 96

June 18,
Quebec.

Same to Lord Townshend. The temporary defence of Quebec, pending the building of a proper citadel. Asks for copies of Major Holland's plans prepared in 1762. Chief Engineer Marr will lay before his Lordship his proposals for the citadel; asks that Lieutenant Twiss succeed Captain Marr. Death of Captain Foy. Proposals for obtaining artificers for works at Quebec. 100

June 18,
Quebec.

Same to Lord Sandwich. The depredations of privateers last year. No ships of war yet arrived, and privateers again at work; vessel captured and fisheries plundered. The refusal of Captain Pearson to leave a ship of war. The inefficiency of the Viper. Apprehended loss of the Sorel. Trial of the master of the Viper for killing a sailor whilst pressing. 103

June 18,
Quebec.

Same to Lord Barrington. Leave of absence to Major Nesbitt. 106

June 18,
Quebec,

Same to Lord George Germaine. Proposals for a corps of artificers for the fortifications at Quebec. The efficiency of the Engineering Department; applies for two or three young engineers for duty in the distant posts. 106

June 18,
Quebec.

Same to Lord George Germaine. The rebel preparations for invading Canada; the disaffected feeling of the Canadians; reports of French assistance, &c. Any misfortune would raise the whole country in arms. French proclamations affixed to the church doors yet only one brought to the military authorities. The scarcity of provisions aggravates the danger. American privateers in the Gulph, the capture of vessels and destruction of fisheries left possible by want of ships of war. Gentlemen from Halifax arrived and report no hope of succour from there and no victuallers at Halifax. Repeats his urgent demands for provisions, &c. 109

June 18,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Dispatches sent by Captain Beacroft, of the 24th, who would report state of the advanced posts towards Lake Champlain. 114

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- 1779
 September 11, Haldimand to the Treasury. Recommending Mr. Judge for his
 Quebec. zealous labours about the armed victualler. Page 119
- September 13. Same to the same. Respecting artificers serving in Canada. 118
- September 13, Same to the same. Will take charge of the Treasury Briga.
 Quebec. The confused state of the accounts; will have them arranged for.
 Recommends the case of the midshipmen sent out by these vessels. 116
- September 13, Same to Lord Townshend. On the arrival of artillery, &c., is
 Quebec. sending home the heavy field train of artillery by armed victuallers.
 The good conduct and zeal of Colonel Macbean. The abilities of
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- October 25, Same to Knox. The safe arrival of Indian presents; the requisition for next year. 16 Quebec.
- October 31, Same to Germaine (No. 75). Calling attention to the necessity of Quebec. providing stores early in the season; how they are distributed, &c. 17
- November 20, Same to the same (No. 76). Non-arrival of the fleet, with the Quebec. exception of two small vessels. Loss of the new snow (Ontario) of 16 guns, on Lake Ontario, 40 seamen; Lieut. Col. Bolton, Lieut. Colleton of the Artillery, Lieut. Royce and 30 men of the 34th, and Capt. Andrews, the commander of the vessel, have all perished. Duplicates sent of despatches in care of Lieut. Caldwell, with orders to sink them in case of capture. The payment of Sorel, and purchase of an island depending on it. Wreck of three ships loaded with furs. 18
- November 20, Same to Treasury, with statement of bills drawn by the com- Quebec. manders of the posts. 22
- November 21, Two letters to the Treasury, advising that bills have been drawn, Quebec. and sending a list of warrants. 23
- November 21, Haldimand to Knox. Asking that 3,000 stand of arms be added Quebec. to the requisition of Indian presents, as Johnson's corps and the loyalists have been supplied. 23
- November 28, Same to Germaine (No. 77). Completion of the first Quebec. battalion Royal Regiment of New York; the second in a state of forwardness. The perfidy of the Oneidas. The ruinous situation of Sir John Johnson's private affairs, but he remains at his post, although he had received leave of absence. 26
- November 28, Same to the same (No. 78). The non arrival of the fleet. Ships have Quebec. been sighted off Cape Canceaux. When the fleets should leave England for the St. Lawrence. The success of privateers this year will encourage the rebels to have more on the banks and Gulf next spring. 24
- November 28, Same to the same (No. 79). Elaborate account of the state of Quebec. the Province of Quebec from a military and political point of view. 27
- November 28, Same to the same (No. 80). Recommending the Hon. John Quebec. Cochrane to be appointed to the Council. 32
- November 28, Same to the same (No. 81). Respecting the policy of giving the Quebec. merchants credit for bills of exchange. 32

- 1780
November 28,
Quebec. Haldimand to the Treasury. On the subject of credit for bills of exchange. Copy of this letter enclosed in that to Germaine (p. 32). 34
- December 3,
Quebec. Same to Germaine (No. 82). Confirmation of the loss of the Ontario, on Lake Ontario (p. 19) with Lt. Col. Bolton, &c. The attempt of La Balme on Detroit part of a general plan. The disloyal conduct of the Canadians in the upper posts; the necessity there of a strong force. The care necessary to be observed with respect to traders, and of making the Indians feel a dependence on the King for supplies. The certainty of abuse for the commanding officer who does his duty. 36
- 1781
June 10,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 83). The appointment of General Clark to the Staff. Is afraid that the despatches by the convoy put into Halifax have been lost or captured. Attributes, in the latter case, the misfortune to the ill-timed solicitude of the Quebec merchants to send letters by that route. 38
- June 11,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 84). Despatches received. Has signified to Pownall and Finlay that they have received leave of absence. 39
- June 12,
Quebec. Same to the Treasury. Calls attention to the effect of refusing partial credit on bills of exchange, and the injury that it would cause to the public credit. Has given orders to continue the practice till he hears further. 46
- June 13,
Quebec. Same to Germaine (No. 85). Acknowledging receipt of despatches. 39
- June 13,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 86). Despatches received. Cramahé will be sent to England, as ordered, to facilitate the passing of his accounts. 40
- June 13,
Quebec. Same to Pollock. Warrant received for paying to Deschambault and his wife, or the survivor, £200 per annum. Had already placed him on the pension list, according to the King's intention, on the death of Mr. Marthille, who had a pension of £200 a year. This letter is marked *not sent*. 48
- June 13,
Quebec. Same to Knox. Respecting the pension to M. Deschambault and his wife. 49
- June 14,
Quebec. Same to Pollock (private). Has received the warrant appointing him (Pollock) Clerk of the Crown in the Province. Congratulations. 48
- June 14,
Quebec. Same to Germaine (No. 87). Concerning the policy of granting credit for bills of exchange. Asks that some fixed system be adopted, to relieve him of great anxiety on this score. 40
- June 14,
Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 88). Sending a despatch prepared last November, but not sent owing to the detention of the ships by ice. The measures taken to prevent an attack on the Province. Detroit and the neighbouring Indian country menaced, as usual, by Virginians. Is unable to support at present the Indians in the field. Has urged their defending their own country. Is not yet able to give satisfactory accounts of the affair mentioned in letter No. 75 of 25th October. (This appears to refer to letter No. 74, B. 54, p. 398, relative to Vermont). The unfortunate references to it in the newspapers. The scarcity caused by victuallers having to put into Halifax last season. Rations to the troops must be reduced. The misfortune partly caused by Admiral Arbuthnot refusing convoy. The great want of provisions in the rebel and French armies makes him apprehend frigates will be sent out to pick up victuallers in the Gulf. 41

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July 8,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Knox. That he will use his good offices in favour of Pollock as Clerk of the Crown. Will see to the promotion of Ensign Battersby his (Knox's) nephew. Page 50

Same to Germaine (No. 89). Sending duplicates. No word of the Cork fleet, or victuallers from Halifax. Instead of reducing the rations, has purchased privately, but the price is rising fast. Is entirely ignorant of what is doing to the southward. Cannot risk sending plans of works, &c., but everything is carried on with diligence. 52

Same to the same (No. 90). Sends minutes of Legislative Council. Has apprehended several persons corresponding with Congress, Washington and La Fayette. Cannot discover the combination except amongst the lower order of French Canadians. Has, however, found a letter written in milk, giving evidence of having been composed by a person of more capacity than the lower class of Canadians usually have. DuCalvet arrested; evidence against him. Proclamation issued respecting provisions. The Bishop's good disposition. Addresses presented by the merchants of Quebec and Montreal printed in the Quebec Gazette. Performance of fealty and homage ordered by Carleton at the expiry of 1777, but extended to 31st December, 1778. Had received fealty and the register of the *Actes de Foi et Hommage*; their usefulness in showing the tenure of the seigniories. The religious communities, Jesuits excepted, admitted; presented their titles and offered *foi et hommage*. Titles returned, and they are to enjoy their estates. The nuns of the General Hospital and the Ursulines have been exempted from paying quint and other dues, on account of their poverty and their care of the sick. Asks that a decision be come to as to the disposal of the *quints, lods et ventes*, &c. (See ante p. 4). 54

Same to Townshend. Hopes that the supply of stores sent will reach safely. But for the purchase from the merchants of intrenching tools, the service would have been essentially retarded. Cannot trust the sending of plans of works by the vessels; hopes to have the detached forts in a tolerable state by autumn. Asks for an experienced engineer. Mr. Cox, son of the late Governor of Gaspé, appointed to succeed Colleton, lost in the Ontario. 51

Same to Knox. Is sending duplicates by different vessels. 64

Same to the Treasury. That he has made a requisition on Hon. J. Cochrane, agent for Messrs. Harley and Drummond, for £300,000 sterling, for reasons stated in a previous letter. 66

Same to Germaine. Arrangements with Chittenden and Ethan Allen for a cartel for the exchange of prisoners, to be made use of for negotiating for the reconciliation of Vermont. The interviews at Isle aux Noix between the secret agent and Ira Allen; the reserve of the latter set aside on the determination of having the matter settled, being expressed, Journals of proceedings enclosed. His suspicion of the motives of the people of Vermont in sending the flag of truce. Believes the people to be in heart inveterate rebels; the strength of the country they occupy has made him anxious to prevent the union with Congress they seem bent on. Has broken Major Carleton's ill advised truce. He still hopes for success from the candour of Allen's professions. Clinton's suspicions of Vermont; their giving up to Congress Col. Beverly Robertson's (sic) letters to Ethan Allen. The plausible reasons for doing so. 58

Same to Sir Grey Cooper, Treasury. That a warrant has issued in favour of Capt. Mathew Johnson, for his salary as Lieut. Governor

- 1781 of the Illinois from May, 1775, to May, 1781, for £1,200 stg., being at the rate of £200 a year. Page 63
- July 8. Haldimand to the Treasury. That he has drawn on them for £11,316 5s. sterling in favour of W. Grant, Deputy Receiver General, to defray the expenses of civil government. List of bills subjoined. 66
- Quebec. Same to the Secretary at War. Will defer sending army returns until the arrival of the convoy. Sends return of Sir John Johnson's first battalion, which it is for his interest to communicate as soon as possible. 68
- August 20, Same to Germaine (No. 91). English and Irish fleets arrived in the Quebec. St. Lawrence, by news from Bic. The relief this has caused to his anxiety. Action between two ships sent as convoy and French frigates. The convoy safe in Spanish River, but it was feared the *Jack*, a small armed ship, had been taken. Arrival of General Clark and family. 62
- September 8, Same to Knox. The chief part of the trade and Cork fleets in Quebec. harbour; the rest at hand. Arrival of Riedesel and the troops of convention, with four victuallers, which had failed to reach last autumn. 63
- October 9, Lists of bills of exchange for £6,592 10s. stg., in favour of W. Quebec. Grant, Deputy Receiver General, for the civil government of Canada. 76
- October 13, Haldimand to ————. The agent of the 84th Quebec. has protested bills for the subsistence of the officers. Will issue warrants till the matter is settled. Brigadier General Maclean to go to England to have the matter investigated. 83
- October 18, Same to Robinson, Treasury. The provisions advised as having Quebec. been shipped are arrived. The sum of £50,000 sterling of specie sent for Canada has been appropriated at Halifax. Is disappointed that it was not replaced by an equal amount. 113
- October 19, Same to Treasury. Has received copy of contract with Sir Wm. Quebec. James for supplying 15,000 troops in Canada with provisions. 77
- October 19, Same to Germaine. Will do what he can for Ensign Kennedy, Quebec. recommended by the Solicitor General of Scotland. All the vacancies in the 44th and 47th are filled up, and there are 49 ensigns in this army. 81
- October 20, The same to Knox. Has received invoices, &c., of Indian presents. Quebec. The considerable reduction made in the requisition defeats his attempts at saving, as the Indians must be supplied and the estimates sent home must be made up in the country from the traders. His earnest desire for retrenchment; the necessity of supplying the Indians. Carelessness in packing, and delays. Goods should be sent to Montreal in ships not drawing more than ten feet. 69
- October 20, The same to P. Stephens, Admiralty. Has received warrants Quebec. for issuing letters of marque, with instructions which shall be punctually observed. 77
- October 20, The same to Treasury. Sending Receiver General's account, Quebec. with report of a committee of the Council thereon. Has drawn for £6,582 10s. (see p. 76) for expenses of civil government. Proposes to change the days of settling to the 1st May and 1st October, so that the accounts may go with the letter of advice. Repeats his request for orders about the disposal of territorial and casual revenues (see *ante* pp. 4 and 54). 77
- October 20, The same to Treasury. Sending documents relative to the claims Quebec. made by Messrs. Mure, Son and Atkinson, for five armed brigs, engaged in 1776. 79

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- 1781
October 20.
Quebec. Haldimand to Knox. Transmitting requisitions from the departments, that for Indian presents excepted. Mr. Pollard can supply that want. Page 81
- October 20.
Quebec. The same to Jenkinson. Respecting the protested bills for the subsistence of the officers of the 84th; Maclean's leave of absence to get the matter settled. 84
- October 20.
Quebec. The same to Germaine. Wilcox continued in his former situation with the German troops. Will do what he can to serve Captains Green and O'Connell. 85
- October 20.
Quebec. The same to the same. Has received instructions as to the subsistence of prisoners of war taken at sea. The number is so inconsiderable as not to require a commissary's services. They have been placed under the direction of the commissary of prisoners for the Province. 86
- October 20.
Quebec. The same to the same (No. 93). Transmitting duplicates of the Minutes of Council. His anxiety for positive instructions as to the course he is to take with the agent for the remitters of public money. Remarks on the credit system for bills of exchange, and the inconveniences that may arise. The necessity of sending specie to save expense. The indifference of Harley and Drummond, provided they are themselves safe. Has no instructions as to settling for the Seignior of Sorel. Suggests that the Collector of Customs at Quebec should transfer the specie received for duties to the Receiver General. Has been indefatigable in checking the enormous expenses of the upper countries, but has not yet been successful. Discovery by the book-keeper of Forsyth & Co., at Niagara, that the amount against Col. Johnson was only £21,000, but that bills for the same to the amount of £35,000 had been drawn and paid. How the fraud, if proved, is to be punished. 87
- October 20.
Quebec. The same to the same (No. 94). Had received despatches of August, 1780, by Gen. Clark. Riedesel's arrival with the exchanged troops, his disappointment at finding himself junior to Clark. Riedesel, though hurt, has cheerfully returned to his former rank; his zeal and services. The commands of the two officers made as distant and distinct from each other as possible. Riedesel to command at Sorel. Rauschenplat has received orders to return to Germany. Recommends the promotion of his brother, Major Rauschenplat, to be Lieut. Colonel of the brigade. Besides the chaplain to the Anhalt-Zerbst Regiment, two others came with recruits, one of them a Jesuit. Will send him and one of the others home by the latest ships. 92
- October 20.
Quebec. The same to the Lords of Trade. Reviewing the work of the Legislative Council. The power of selecting members from the Council to act as an executive having been disallowed, he had summoned the whole Council. The opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General as to the power of fixing the price of wheat, and the additional instructions, formerly withheld, laid before the Council. The inopportune time for doing the latter. Remarks on the Ordinances passed and sanctioned. 117
- October 21.
Quebec. The same to Knox. Respecting the keeping separate the duties of the Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Pleas. Will do what he can for Mr. Pollock. 80
- October 21.
Quebec. The same to Pollock. That his commission as Clerk of the Crown had been received and the mandamus signed. The trifling income of the office. Mr. David Lynd will continue to act as deputy. Mr.

- 1781 Gordon had a pension of £200 sterling, which ceased with his life. Page 82
- October 21. Haldimand to Robinson, Treasury. Acknowledging receipt of instructions for the purchase of rum. His answer to the complaint of the heavy charges and expenses at the upper posts. 114
- October 22. The same to Knox. Introducing Mr. Pollard (now living in London), who has offered his services in choosing, packing and, if necessary, delivering the Indian presents in Canada. He has been 16 years at Niagara in the Indian service. 71
- October 22. The same to Townshend. The arrival of ordnance stores has relieved the distress for want of them, but the miners, whose assistance is much wanted, have all left. The chief part of the work has been at Quebec, which will be useful should the place be attacked next year. Movements of engineer officers; greatly distressed for want of officers of experience for distant posts and to second Twiss. Would be happy to have the service of Capt. Pitts. Has appointed Hunter to be a lieutenant in a provincial corps, but shall continue to employ him as an engineer. 72
- October 22. The same to Germaine (No. 95). Transmitting Major General Clark's application for forage money from the date of his letters of service. Has always refused this, the allowance granted being from the date of arrival in the Province. The grant of the application would form a bad precedent, and open the door to abuses. He has also applied for a house, which is a new request not hitherto made. 95
- October 22. The same to the same. Acts relating to the trade of Quebec received. 86
- October 22. The same to the same (No. 97). The enemy's intentions against the Province have been diverted; if Vermont does not take an active part with the other States, apprehends no serious attempts. The desolation of the frontiers has driven the inhabitants to the interior, so that parties must go so far as to have their safety endangered; every peasant is now a soldier, as shown by the experience of Sir John Johnson on the frontier. His uneasiness respecting the charge in relation to Col. Johnson; has never been actuated by any feeling but that of a desire for the good of the service. 96
- October 23. The same to the Treasury. Transmitting abstract of warrants for the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the army. 80
- October 23. The same to Lords of Trade. That he has been notified of their appointment. 83
- October 23. The same to Townshend. Certifying the services and good conduct of McGill, surgeon of the artillery, who leaves the country in bad health. 84
- October 23. The same to Germaine. Leave of absence granted to Finlay and Cuthbert, members of Council. 85
- October 23. The same to the same. Introducing Sir John Johnson, who has leave to go to England. His services and losses deserve recognition. 86
- October 23. The same to the same (No. 96.) Acknowledging despatches. The happy effects of the safe arrival of provisions, &c. 96
- October 23. The same to the same (No. 98). Report from Detroit of Brant's success over a division of Clark's army on the Ohio, assembled to destroy the Indian settlements and to penetrate to Detroit. Col. Lockery's party of 100 men defeated, 64 prisoners taken, the rest, including the colonel and five officers, killed. Clark's army dispersing. Success of smaller Indian parties in that quarter, and on the

- 1781
October 23.
Quebec. Mohawk River and the frontiers of Pennsylvania. The good effect these successes should have on Vermont. Page 98
- October 23.
Quebec. Haldimand to Germaine (No. 99). Has taken the only step possible towards discontinuing the hospital at Quebec, by withdrawing the appointment of physician from Mr. Mabane. The mortification caused to him (Haldimand); the order could only have been given from an unfair representation of the circumstances, which are stated and a letter from Mabane enclosed. 100
- October 23.
Quebec. The same to the same (No. 100). The state of the provisions in store in Canada has removed any impediment to the military operations that may be necessary. The chief part of the works this summer has been confined to Quebec. They will be useful if attacked; if not, attention may be paid to other parts of the frontier. 100
- October 23.
Quebec. The same to the same (No. 101). Transmitting requisitions from the several departments, and asking that they may be sent as early as possible in the spring. The surprise at the requisition from Michillimakinak and the astonishing bills drawn. The honourable conduct of Mr. Sinclair; the positive orders for the reduction of expense when he went to his command; in spite of these, and of his promises, they have augmented to three times the former amount. 103
- October 23.
Quebec. The same to the same (No. 102). Can devise no plan for controlling the expenses of the Indian Department at the posts, but that of appointing a person of rank, influence, knowledge, activity and perfect honour, and recommending Sir John Johnson for the position. The reason for his appointment. 105
- October 23.
Quebec. The same to the same (secret). Has received His Lordship's information of the advice of the French Court to the Congress not to make an attack on Canada till the King's troops are driven out of the 13 Provinces, and the recommendation to cooperate with Clinton by sending a considerable force to Vermont, to encourage the people to declare for His Majesty's Government. Refers to letter (most secret) of what had been already determined on. 108
- October 23.
Quebec. The same to the same (most private). Sending duplicates as to negotiations with Vermont; the strong assurances of sincerity by the agents on behalf of the Governor and part of the Council, and the difficulties arising from the prejudices of the people, deserve credit, and have, in a great measure, removed his suspicions of Allen's party. Has been advised to issue a proclamation confirming to Vermont the late assumed territories and privileges refused by Congress, so as to incline the populace to accept terms from the Government, this to be accompanied by a strong detachment stationed near Crown Point, so as to encourage the friends of the Government; about 1,000 chosen men sent, with orders to avoid hostilities with Vermont, and to manifest friendship; strong parties to be sent to ravage the frontiers of the neighbouring Provinces; operations also on the Mohawk River and frontiers of Pennsylvania. Has not sent a single Indian across Lake Champlain, choosing to risk the loss of their services, should Vermont attack, rather than exasperate them by trusting the Indians among them. The necessity of immediate measures with Vermont, as their strength is growing, and Congress is at the point of yielding; his anxiety to have special instructions, but he will act for the best and hazard the consequences; does not know how far the encroachments by Vermont on New York and New Hampshire may affect future politics, but they are indiscriminately engaged in rebellion, and if a reunion cannot be brought

- 1781 about of the most valuable of them to the mother country by any means but by sacrificing the interest of one to another, it is his duty to make the attempt; has sent a proclamation, leaving it optional to the agent to issue it or not, as may be best. If nothing decisive take place this season he will try the same measures in spring, but much will depend on the course of events to the southward. The facility with which bodies of men now used to arms can be raised; they are little inferior to the continental troops; the advantage of gaining them, and the evil consequences of their joining the other States, have led him to spare no pains to bring the first about. Page 109
- November 18. Haldimand to Germaine (most private). The critical situation of Quebec. affairs to the southward prevents the Vermonters from declaring themselves. The minds of the populace not prepared for the issue of the proclamation (109). The conduct of Vermont will be entirely regulated by events on the Chesapeake. If fortunate, Vermont will return to her allegiance, but if not, the vulgar are so infatuated with the idol Independence, that nothing but unavoidable necessity will induce them to relinquish it. Is assured that only the severities of want will diminish the ardour of this feeling, and that the revolt in the rebel army was produced by want of money and necessaries. The difficulty of Washington getting men is exaggerated. They are backward in engaging in the continental troops, but six and nine months' men are abundant, by which the whole body of the people are become soldiers. The loyalists live in continual terror; only by taking post and remaining with a great support in the country could they be encouraged to flock to the King's standard. The difficulty of procuring intelligence increased by rebel prisoners breaking their parole and carrying their discoveries; every person the rebel inquisition find guilty of being a spy is hanged. The situation of Cornwallis reported to be desperate; it is even reported that the army is taken. If so, the original design against the Province will probably take place in spring. Vermont lying by for some great event. Indians constantly hold intercourse with the rebels, and carry letters between them and the disaffected in the Province. They would no doubt join the French in case of an invasion. 121
- November 18. The same to Knox. Respecting damage to Indian presents. 135 Quebec.
- November 18. The same to the Secretary at War. Respecting the accounts of Quebec. Capt. Fraser, Paymaster of the 84th Regiment. 136
- November 19. The same to Robinson, Treasury. The increasing danger of loss Quebec. to the Government in consequence of credits given to merchants for bills of exchange, the amount now outstanding being no less than £400,000 sterling. Asks for instructions. 137
- November 20. The same to Secretary at War. Recommends that Butler's Quebec. Rangers have the benefit of half pay, for reasons given. 137
- November 22. The same to Germaine (No. 104). Respecting the mode of raising Quebec. money for the exigencies of the public service. 128
- November 23. The same to the same (No. 103). The detachments to the frontiers, Quebec. one by Lake Champlain under Col. St. Leger, the other by the Mohawk, under Major Ross, have returned. The first compelled the enemy to collect at Saratoga and Albany, so that Ross marched to the Mohawk River without opposition, to within 12 miles of Schenectady, where he completely destroyed Warrensborough (a nest of rebels). Destroyed 100 farms, 3 mills and a large public granary. He was pursued by the enemy, consisting of 400 Continentals, the

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militia added made 1,200 men, whom Ross defeated, but the fatigued state of his men prevented him following up the advantage. Shameful desertion of the Indians. A field piece and ammunition taken from the enemy. A second attack repulsed. The men nearly worn out by fatigue and hunger, living on captured horses. A third slight attack made but the party managed to reach Carleton Island safely. The loss on the excursion was 13 killed, including Capt. Butler, 12 wounded and 49 missing. The enemy's loss not known. They had 1 captain, 2 lieutenants and 21 privates made prisoners. The difficulties attending incursions in small parties into the enemy's country. The judicious conduct of Major Ross. Page 125

November 23.
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (most secret). The effect on the minds of Canadians of the alliance between the French and the rebels. The fluctuating successes and the vigilant attention paid to their conduct have kept them within the limits of duty, but the news of the superiority of the French fleets and the report of Cornwallis' surrender will engage them in the interests of the rebels, as he sees is too much the case with the ancient subjects. If the rebels invade the Province with a few hundred French soldiers, the Canadians will take up arms in their favour, will serve as guides and furnish provisions. He cannot trust them with arms for the defence of the Province, as it would be dangerous. They serve with reluctance as seamen on the lakes. The rebels, on the other hand, have received money lately and are establishing magazines on the frontiers, and as the frontier inhabitants of Canada have been accustomed to the woods, Congress will not find it difficult to engage them, partly from enthusiasm, resentment of recent injuries and love of plunder, to form a crusade to subdue the country. The people of Vermont may make great exertions, so as to wipe off the suspicions against them. The rebels have every intelligence and assurances of the neutrality if not support of the Indians. The best troops have been sent to guard the upper posts, those here (Quebec) are Germans, mostly invalids, left behind by Burgoyne, or recruits. In case of invasion he could not put more than 2,500 men in the field and keep them there two months, and he feared that many would desert to the rebels. There must be an early reinforcement and a fleet to command the St. Lawrence. Provisions arrived too late to take possession of Oswego. He believes the plan of attack to be that found amongst Lawrence's papers. Difficulty of maintaining the upper posts and supplying provisions. Gives extracts from letters of the Canadian gentry to show that they expect a revolution. 129

November 23.
Quebec.

Same to the same. Recommending Capt. Persan, of the letter of marque, London, and Sergeant Patterson, by whom despatches are sent. 135

November 23.
Quebec.

The same to Townshend. Despatches are sent with Sergeant Patterson. The distressful consequences of the misfortune of Lord Cornwallis. Respecting Mr. Hunter, a draughtsman, now appointed to the Royal Artillery. 138

November 26,
Quebec.

The same to Germaine. (Most private). The capitulation of Lord Cornwallis leaves no hope of a successful conclusion of negotiations with Vermont; the people are rioting in the excesses of licentious exultation. The plan for cutting off major Ross; the movement for the reduction of New York, and that against Canada, early next spring; to be facilitated by getting possession of the frontier posts on Lake Champlain, &c., to keep pace with a fleet by the St. Lawrence. 139

1782
March 5,
Quebec.

Haldimand to Germaine (most private). Details of transactions with the agent for the remitters; the credits on bills of exchange, &c. Page 143

March 5,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 105). Miscarriage of despatches by the shipwreck of a vessel below Bic. Must trust the present to the uncertain conveyance by Halifax. The hostile feeling of the Canadians. Report circulating that the Pope has absolved them from the oath of allegiance to the King, if they return to that of France. Proclamation issued by Congress to the loyalists. Plan for the invasion of Canada and Nova Scotia in agitation; arms and clothing sent to Albany for 10,000 troops. French commissions issued, &c. Details of the plan given. All communication has ceased with the southward. Clinton's last letter dated in September. Messages have been sent through to New York, and he is in anxious expectation of the return of one long expected. 141

June 5,
Quebec.

Same to Rt. Hon. Welbore Elice (*sic*), (No. 1). Acknowledging receipt of the intimation that he (Elice) had been appointed Secretary of State. The want of flour, &c., has caused delay in carrying out the measures recommended by Germaine. Oswego was occupied on the 16th of April, and through the exertions of Major Ross he hopes it is in a good state of defence. A reinforcement sent to support the Indians against Clark's attempt on Detroit or the Indian country. Has passed three months at Montreal. Has instructed Capt. Robertson to sink the despatches should he be captured. 147

July 7,
Quebec.

Same to Pollock. Acknowledging receipt of Lord Shelburne's despatches. 152

July 16,
Quebec.

Same to Shelburne (No. 1). Relating to complaints brought by Mrs. Hay, Mr. DuCalvet and Mr. Cuthbert against him. The facility with which charges of the most heinous nature may be made at a distance of 3,000 miles. Detailed statement of the imprisonment of Charles Hay, complained of by Mrs. Hay; of DuCalvet's arrest and imprisonment. He acted in conformity with instructions in the arrest of Charles Hay, Cazeau and DuCalvet, to prevent them from doing mischief and to deter others, and they have had every possible indulgence. Explanations of Cuthbert's claim given in full detail. 152

July 17,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 2). Relating to the people of Vermont. The concern he feels at the negotiations becoming known and discovered in the Assembly of the State of New York. In obedience to Lord Sackville's letter of 26th July, 1781, that no expense should be spared in bringing over the people of Vermont, and that a force should be kept on the frontiers, he had renewed the negotiations and prepared to occupy Crown Point. The correspondence showed leading characters anxious for reconciliation, &c. The orders from Carleton to act on the defensive only. Transmits correspondence showing the proposals made, but is cautious till he knows Carleton's measures, of which he has not heard, so as not to embarrass the action of the Commissioners sent to negotiate for a reconciliation. The intelligence from Carleton must in a great measure determine the conduct to be followed. He will neglect nothing to retain the people of Vermont; the best consequences would result from a union with these people. The proclamation prepared was not issued, the people of Vermont not being willing to accept the terms offered. Their proposals deserve serious consideration should there be no peace. Their country would be a strong barrier, and their separation from Congress would be followed by that of others. 165

July 17,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 3). Sending despatches by the Quebec, Capt. Boyd, who has orders not to let them fall into the enemy's

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- 1782 hands. Has sent orders to the posts to prevent offensive operations, but it is difficult to restrain the up country savages. Is afraid that the wanton and barbarous massacre of the Moravian Indians will be severely revenged by the Delawares, &c. The exasperation of the Indians for the cruelties practised on them by the rebels in the upper country. Plan of attack concerted in Congress; is afraid that Brant has had some notice of it before he left Detroit, whence he had left for Oswego, to assist in engaging the Six Nations to establish the fort, which the Indians had worked at, contrary to all precedent. Brant and a party set off for the Mohawk, but hopes Ross can recall them before they can do much mischief. The good effects of establishing the fort at Oswego. Page 170
- July 17, Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 4). Recommending George Davison Quebec. for the first vacancy in the Council. His claims are superior to those of Mr. Winslow, recommended by Mr. Ellis. 172
- July 17, Same to the same (No. 5). Has received information of the appoint- Quebec. ment of Sir John Johnson as Superintendent General of Indian affairs; will consult with him on the arrangements for reduction in the vast expenses; cannot recommend Mr. Finlay to be appointed Superintendent of Provincial Maitres de Postes; it is a useless appointment; the Savoyard priests not arrived; Mr. Hamilton appointed to Quebec, and J. Hay to succeed him at Detroit; both have arrived. 173
- July 17, Same to the same (private). Statement, at length, of the effect of Quebec. the system of granting credits to the merchants on bills drawn on the Treasury. 175
- July 17, Same to the same (private). Lt. Col. Hope shall be appointed Quebec. Quartermaster General, on the removal of Lieut. Col. Carleton to the southward. 179
- July 17, Same to the Treasury (No. 1). Respecting the credit given to Quebec. merchants on bills of exchange; the letter enters minutely into details. 180
- July 17, Same to the same (No. 2). The state of the military chest. Quebec. 187
- July 17, Same to the Secretary at War. Explaining his reasons for prohi- Quebec. biting officers of the staff taking the command of posts, &c., without a particular order. 193
- July 17, Same to Pollock. That a warrant has issued for the allowance of Quebec. £200 a year, formerly enjoyed by his predecessor. 195
- July 17, Same to the Duke of Richmond. Arrival of miners, ordnance and Quebec. artillery stores. 195
- July 22, Same to Shelburne. Introducing Major Carleton, who has obtained Quebec. leave of absence. 196
- August 15, Same to the same (No. 6). Transmits additional papers respecting Quebec. the complaints of Hay, DuCalvet and Cuthbert; the danger of countenance from the other side of the Atlantic; no one acquainted with the circumstances doubts that Hay, Cazeau, DuCalvet, Pillon and others had sent intelligence to the rebels; the good effects of their confinement; if they were enlarged, many others would have to be confined; many in the Province only restrained by fear from affording assistance to the revolted colonies. 197
- August 15, Same to the same (No. 7). Had despatched a messenger to New Quebec. York relative to the affairs of Vermont. Arrival of H. from Vermont with reports of the state of feeling. It was not safe to bring the question of reunion before the Assembly; the people becoming daily more averse to Congress. Washington's visit; had taken no notice of the people of Vermont. Documents relating to the negotiations enclosed. Great caution enjoined on the agents for Ver-

- 1782 mont. The order for a cessation of hostilities will be considered as a favour conferred on them. Page 199
- August 17, Haldimand to Shelburne (No. 8). Sending duplicates. Reports received that Congress will listen to nothing but independence, and have given orders to prosecute the war. The order to stop hostilities from the Province complied with. Brant returned without doing much damage. Hopes that the enemy has abandoned designs on Detroit, &c. A large scout sent from New York to range between Lakes Champlain and George. Has been compelled to protest bills drawn by Sinclair from Michillimakinak. Sir John Johnson, Hope, &c., to proceed there to investigate; Col. Carleton will not go to New York till he hears from Sir Guy. Indian presents not yet arrived; the evil consequences. Washington's object in visiting Albany and the frontier posts was to take steps to guard against a reported invasion from Canada. 201
- August 17, Same to the same (No. 9). Transmitting the application for the salary of the Commissioners for executing the office of Chief Justice. 204
- August 17, Same to the same. Introducing Capt. Cullen of the 53rd, on leave of absence, and who carries despatches. 206
- October 20. Same to the Treasury (No. 3). That the off reckonings to Sir John Johnson for the two battalions have been settled. 209
- October 20. The same to the Paymaster General. Has received notice of the appointment of Mr. Winslow to be Deputy Paymaster; his arrival in spring. Every assistance has been rendered him. 214
- October 20. The same to the Secretary at War. Transmitting the proceedings of Court Martial on Capt. Maclean, of the 8th, for consideration. It is opposed to the opinions of the Attorney-General, and as he is himself inadequate to judge, has not published the sentence, but submits it for His Majesty's consideration. 224
- October 20. The same to Townshend (No. 1). Acknowledging receipt of the notice of his appointment as one of the Secretaries of State. 225
- October 21. The same to the Treasury (No. 4). Has received intimation of the salary of £500 being allowed William Owen, Judge of Common Pleas, and of £579 16s. to Harry Dunn and others for repairs. These have been already paid on warrants, and cannot appear as charges in the accounts of Sir Thomas Mills. 210
- October 21. The same to the same (No. 10). In addition to the requisition for £50,000, he has made a further requisition for £100,000 for contingent and extraordinary expenses. 217
- October 21. The same to Townshend (No. 2). Transmitting the Ordinances passed by the last Council, with remarks. 225
- October 22. The same to the Treasury (No. 5). Has received letter that Harley and Drummond had been ordered to send out the sums in their hands for the subsistence of the troops and £50,000 for extraordinaries, and also the disapprobation of the Commissioners of the practice of giving bills of exchange upon partial credit. An entire stop is put to the practice. 211
- October 22. The same to Lord Keppel. Enclosing petition respecting the fisheries and Indian trade on the Labrador coast. If two or three small vessels should be sent out, as requested, recommends that they be confined to that object and placed under the command of the Admiral at Newfoundland. 223
- October 22. The same to Townshend (No. 3). Transmitting duplicates of the papers relative to the complaints of Hay, DuCalvet and Cuthbert. Affairs will not justify any relaxation of vigilance or severity with regard to the known abettors of France and America within the

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- 1782 Province, but the contrary, as the Province next summer is likely to become the theatre of war. Page 228
- October 22. Haldimand to Townshend (No. 4). The exertions he had used to diminish and check the expenses at the upper posts and for the Indians. The charge against Messrs. Taylor and Forsyth for drawing largely in excess of their account at Niagara, and the legal proceedings given in detail. Respecting the protest of bills drawn by Sinclair from Michillimakinak, &c. 229
- October 23. The same to the Treasury (No. 6). That Lieut. Carling's account has been examined and paid, as directed. 212
- October 23. The same to Townshend (No. 5). Copies transmitted of letters from Detroit show the impossibility of entirely restraining the Indians from war, while the Virginians continue their attempts to dispossess them of their most valuable country. The danger of evacuating that country, both for itself and for Detroit, and the hurtful effect on the minds of the Indians. Orders given to restrain the Indians but if the Virginians continue their encroachments it will be impossible. The services and sufferings of the Indians, by whose attachment the Province was preserved; details given of the losses of the different tribes. The impossibility of removing DePeyster, or of putting over him as Lieut. Governor a half pay lieutenant—Hay. 233
- October 24. The same to Secretary at War. Recommending the case of the widow of Major McAlpine for consideration. 206
- October 24. The same to Lord Keppel. Proposing that the Canceaux should be put out of commission and used as a prison ship. 207
- October 24. The same to the same. Urging the claims of Cpts. Chambers and Schank for promotion to the rank of post captain. 208
- October 24. The same to the Treasury (No. 7). Acknowledging receipt of instructions upon the subject of drawing bills of exchange, purchasing the Seignior of Sorel, and the money in the hands of the Collector of Customs. The Deputy Paymaster has been ordered to receive and give bills for the latter. The other subjects have been already answered. 213
- October 24. The same to Secretary at War. Introducing Capt. McKinnon, of Butler's Rangers; his services. Has had leave of absence, owing to bad health. If not recovered so as to return in spring, asks that he be provided for, so that an officer can be put in his room. 216
- October 25. The same to the Treasury (No. 8). Has received the copy of a contract with John Whitlock and others for supplying 15,000 troops in the Province with provisions for 52 weeks. 213
- October 25. The same to the same (No. 9). That the strictest attention shall be given to the Minute of Treasury upon the subject of purchasing and delivering Indian presents. 214
- October 25. The same to the Secretary at War. Has given the necessary directions that, as directed, all officers not upon the establishment, but appointed by the Commander-in-Chief in the Colonies, shall hold local and temporary rank and be paid out of the contingencies. 215
- October 25. The same to Richard Burke, the Treasury (No. 11). Transmitting an account of the revenues of Canada for the last six years. Besides these, there are quit rents, &c., for the lands at or near Detroit, of which he has found no account. Has applied to Hamilton and DePeyster for information. 218
- October 25. The same to the same (No. 12). Sending reports of the committees appointed to examine the several provincial accounts. 219

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October 25. Haldimand to Richard Burke (No. 13). Requesting that the
Quebec. complaint of Major Holland of his salary for 1766 not being paid may
be laid before the Commissioners. Page 220
- October 25. The same to the same (No. 14). Has succeeded in obtaining from
Quebec. the Hon. John Cochrane an account of the interest on the public
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- October 25. The same to the same (No. 15). Sending abstract of war-
Quebec. rants. 222
- October 25, The same to the same (No. 16). Transmitting list of bills drawn
Quebec. from the upper posts. Has refused to accept bills drawn by
Governor Sinclair, Michillimakinak, for £65,000, N. Y. Cy. In a
few days, when they would have fallen due if accepted, will offer to
pay to the holders for such articles as appear to be reasonable,
leaving the remainder to a minute investigation. 222

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Quebec. ment of Major Holland as Muster Master General for the German
troops. 29
- October 24. Same to T. Townshend. That he has sent all the transports and
Quebec. victuallers to New York, as ordered. The loss of some that he had
intended sending. 3
- October 24. Same to the same. Preparations for closing the garrison hos-
Quebec. pital at Quebec. 7
- October 25. Same to the same. Sir John Johnson appointed brigadier. The
Quebec. condition of the Indian service. Disappointment at the late arrival
of the Indian presents. 4
- October 25. Same to the same. The negotiations with Vermont; their des-
Quebec. pondency at rebel successes. 6
- October 25. Same to the same. Work rendered necessary in consequence of
Quebec. the evacuation of the posts on the Atlantic. Provisions thrown into
the posts for the defence of the upper country, likely to be attacked
next summer. Reinforcements also sent. The good crops in the
Province, but the chance of speculators raising the price. Has
been obliged to refuse officers leave of absence. 8
- October 25, Same to the same. Leave of absence granted to Legisla-
Quebec. tior Councillor Drummond, &c. 12
- October 25. Same to the same. The capture and return to Europe of Savoyard
Quebec. priests. Asks that they or others be sent out in spring. 13
- October 25. Same to the same. Has settled claim of Captain Schalk for
Quebec. engineer services. 14
- October 25. Same to the same (private). The case of the loyalists; recom-
Quebec. mends settling them on Cape Breton and near Detroit, the latter to
be under military government. His arrangements for the com-
mand at Detroit. In event of a peace or truce, Oswego and Niagara
should be annexed to Canada. 21
- October 26. Same to the same. Enclosing copy of letter to Lord Keppel, and
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- October 26. Same to the same. The successes of Lord Rodney in the West
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October 29. Quebec.	Same to George Cherry. Arrival of victuallers, &c.	28
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November 9, Quebec.	Same to the same. The reasons for recalling Lt. Governor Sinclair; the monopoly by a few of all the rum, &c., in the Province, must be met by sending it out from Britain.	32
November 11. Quebec.	Same to the same. Sending transports with prisoners of war belonging to Virginia, Pennsylvania, &c., to New York. Sir Guy Carleton may liberate them there, or not, as he likes.	34
November 11. Quebec.	Same to the same. Relative to the trial of Lieutenant Bradley for accidentally killing a sailor.	35
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- April 15, Quebec. Same to the same. The successful expedition by the rebels under Colonel Willet against Oswego. 55
- May 6, Quebec. Same to the Treasury. Details of the transactions of Mr. Cochrane, agent for the remitters, in respect to bills drawn on the Treasury and the steps taken to recover the amounts due by the merchants. The equivocal conduct of Mr. Monk, the Attorney General. Desires some one to be sent out to look after the interests of the Crown. The general desire to make the most out of Government. 61
- May 7. Quebec. Same to T. Townsend. Has received preliminaries of peace. The state of doubt among the traders. The effect on the Indians feeling themselves abandoned to an ungenerous and implacable enemy. The steps that had been taken to defend the upper posts. Making preparations on north side of Lake Ontario and the Ottawa to promote commerce. Embarrassment about bills drawn created by Mr. Cochrane, agent for the remitters. 58
- June 1, Quebec. Same to the Treasury. The steps taken to secure the public against loss in the transactions of Mr. Cochrane with Messrs. Shaw and Fraser. The necessity for money; the overtrading in consequence of drawing Treasury bills on credit. 83
- June 2. Quebec. Same to Lord North. The effect of the preliminaries of peace on the minds of the Indians. The attachment of the Indians deserves every consideration. Surveys on the north of Lake Ontario for a settlement of Indians. The openly declared hostility of the Americans to the Indians and royalists. Relative to settlement of loyalists near Detroit. Release of prisoners held for seditious practices. Road ordered to be opened to Lake Temiscouata for communication with Nova Scotia, which it is hoped the Government of that Province will continue. (It was not till 1784 that New Brunswick was formed as a distinct Province from Nova Scotia.) Refers to the difficulties caused by Mr. Cochrane, agent for the remitters. 65
- June 12. Quebec. Same to the same. Recommending Mr. George Davison and Mr. Winslow for vacancies in the Council. 74
- June 12, Quebec. Same to the Treasury. The steps taken to secure the territorial revenues of the Province. They have been granted by the King for the expenses of civil government. The claims of Mr. Grant, as Receiver General, in respect to them, &c. 86
- June 14. Quebec. Same to Lord North. Is withdrawing foreign troops from the interior for embarkation. Will continue in charge of the Province by the King's desire. The importance of the measures to be taken in consequence of the changed state of affairs. The dissatisfaction at the boundaries; the check to commerce and other difficulties will require every exertion to settle. The claims of the loyalists and Indians to consideration. Steps taken to settle the former. Progress of the road to St. John, Nova Scotia (now New Brunswick.) 70
- June 19. Quebec. Same to the same. Desires priests to be sent from Savoy, or some Roman Catholic country not under the Bourbons, so as to destroy French influence. The probity of the Bishop and M. Montgolfier, Superior of the Seminary, but their strong desire to have French priests. The people, if the enjoyment of their religion be secured, indifferent to the country from which the priests come. 75
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- of the priests that Canada was not handed over to France. The reluctance of the Seminary to part with the French priests. Alarm of the priests at the introduction of loyalists. Page 77
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- Quebec. Same to the same. Correspondence between him and agent for the remitters sent. Holds that Government is not liable for the transactions of Mr. Cochrane beyond those of 1781. 91
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- Quebec. Same to the same. Respecting cancellation of a bond on account of bills of exchange. 94
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- June 25. Same to Lord Sydney. Congratulating him on his elevation to the peerage. 82
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- June 28. Same to North. Further respecting ecclesiastical affairs. Details of the steps taken to send the two French priests out of the country (see pp. 75, 76, 77, 78 and 80). The unsatisfactory conduct of M. Montgolfier. The intimate relations between the Seminary here and in Paris is greater than ought to exist. The great danger of suffering French influence to subsist. 95
- July 15, Same to the same. Loyalist families intending to settle near Cataragui, which has been surveyed by Major Holland. All quiet on the upper posts. The attempt of Schuyler to disunite the Indians. 99
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- Quebec. Same to the Board of Trade. Has authorized a lottery for funds to build a prison at Montreal. Has leased the St. Maurice Forges to Conrad Gagy. 108
- July 30. Same to Lord North. Transmits proceedings of the Legislative Council. The Ordinance authorizing a lottery for a prison at Montreal. The St. Maurice Forges leased to Conrad Gagy. 110
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REGISTER OF LETTERS TO THE MINISTRY, 1778-1780. Pt. I.

B. 57-1.

B. M. 21,717.

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July 21.
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July 28.
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Same to the same. Leave to Mr. Powrall to go to England. 548

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August 1,
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August 2.
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Same to the same. The foreign troops embarking. Settlement of their claims, &c. 549

August 6.
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August 6.
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August 20.
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August 25.
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Same to the same. The investigation into the shipment of Indian goods in 1782. 552

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General Haldimand to Lord North. Transmitting Sir John Johnson's report of proceedings with the Six Nations. The willingness of the Mohawks to settle at Cataraqui. Arrival of refugees. Measures to provide for and settle them. Page 564

October 14,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Arrival of the Frigate "Proselyte." Indians keeping quiet at the upper posts; impatient to know the definitive terms of peace. The encroachments of the Americans on Indian lands. Regarding a supply of priests and meeting of inhabitants of Montreal and Quebec. Adhemar's circular to the Captains of Militia. The seditious are preparing petitions for a change in constitution; are joined by others from commercial considerations. The establishment of a House of Assembly would have added Canada, in 1775, to the Confederacy of Provinces. Act for the relief of loyalists. Many of them wish to be settled on Cape Breton. 565

October 23,
Quebec.

Same to the same (Private). The fortifications of Montreal can never be of use to the King's service; the advantage of having a Government House so built as to answer the purpose of a Citadel against any insurrection or tumult amongst the inhabitants. Has only mentioned it to Capt. Twiss, who has examined the situation. The work would cost about £8,000. Has given a letter of introduction to Capt. Twiss to be delivered to Lord Townshend. 572

October 24,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 20). Nothing new respecting the Indian allies. Since the publication of the provisional Treaty, the people of Vermont averse to Congress and its measures. They refuse to be bound by the Acts of Congress previous to admission as the 14th state, set the jurisdiction of New York at defiance and encourage the loyalists. They make no scruple of saying they must either be annexed to Canada or become mistress of it, but prefer the former. Has assured them he could not interfere, as he has orders to conciliate the subjects of the United States. The State of New York also settling, contrary to the rules of war. Has thought it best not to oppose them though he foresees mischievous consequences. Hazen, with a few Canadians of his Corps, settled upon Lake Champlain. The rewards given them will have an influence on the minds of their countrymen, and the settlement will afford easy access to the seditious. The Province can only be preserved by rendering the people useful as a well disciplined Militia. If the Province is to be kept, no change should be made in the Act regulating it. The legislature has power to alter such parts of the French or English law as experience shows to be improper or inapplicable, but the alterations ought to be made with prudence and discretion. It would be easy to repeal the Quebec Act but difficult to substitute another in its place. The expense of a House of Assembly (£12,000 a year) cannot be put in competition with the bad consequences of the measure. Is explicit on this head, because he knows the persons who have been active in setting forth petitions and creating jealousies in the Province. Their different motives. 574

October 25,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Recommending M. Deschambault for reward for his services. 579

November 2,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Sending papers relative to the transactions of Colonel Johnson with Messrs. Taylor and Forsyth and others. 580

November 4,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Recommending Mr. Cuyler who seeks a grant on Cape Breton for loyalists. 582

November 4,
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Same to the same. Recommending Brigadier Maclean. His knowledge of Indian affairs. 583

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November 8.]	Quebec.	Same to the same. Urging the claims for salary of the Commissioners for executing the office of Chief Justice. 589
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November 12.	Quebec.	Same to the same. The appointment of Colonel Hope as Q. M. G. in consequence of Colonel Carleton's leaving. 590
November 13.	Quebec.	Same to the same. Mr. Fisher to succeed Dr. Mabane as Surgeon of Quebec Hospital. 594
November 15.	Quebec.	Same to the same. Introducing Mr. Jessup. 592
November 17.	Quebec.	Same to the same. With despatches. Plan of township for loyalists, near Cataragui. Loss of Indian presents on Lake Erie, &c. 593
November 18.	Quebec.	Same to the same. Despatches received; cannot disband the troops named this season. General Clarke to return to Europe. The loyalists to receive their lands by lot. Lists of Provincial Corps. Indian affairs. Mr. Davison appointed Legislative Councillor. The consideration due to the officers, &c., who served with the Indians and in Provincial Marine. 594
November 18.	Quebec.	Same to the same. The continued absence of Mr. Cuthbert. Should Mr. Winslow be appointed, recommends Mr. Alexander Davison for the next vacancy. 599
November 19.	Quebec.	Same to the same. Asking that a salary shall be named for Sir John Johnson as Superintendent, &c., of Indian Affairs. 600
November 20.	Quebec.	Same to the same. Disappointment at not hearing from the Lords of the Treasury. 600
November 21.	Quebec.	Same to the same. The arrangement for reducing the establishment to a peace footing. 601
November 27.	Quebec.	Same to the same. The views of the Indians as to the cession of their lands to the United States. To prevent an Indian war the posts should be allowed to remain as they are for the present. Proposed boundaries of Indian territories. Discusses the proposed settlement of the loyalists, &c. 602
1784		
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March 4.	Quebec.	Same to the same. Transmitting Ordinances and Regulations. 611
April 28.	Quebec.	Same to the same. Is anxious for instructions as to evacuation of the posts. Report of transactions between the Six Nations and Schryler. The French Ambassador's application to visit Niagara refused for reasons given. Arrival of despatches from Governor Clinton of New York. 612
May 13.	Quebec.	Same to the same. The interview with the officer sent by Governor Clinton, of New York, on the subject of giving up the posts. Also letter from Governor Crittenden, of Vermont, relative to giving up the posts on Champlain. 615
June 29.	Quebec.	Same to Lord Sydney. Respecting the steps to prevent French priests from being introduced into the Province. Respecting the <i>Habeas Corpus</i> Act and martial law. Commercial treaty with United

- 1784
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July 16. Quebec. General Haldimand to Lord Sydney. Will avail himself of leave of absence. The pamphlet published by du Calvet; asks leave to publish the correspondence. 627
July 28. Quebec. Same to the same. With correspondence between General Knox and himself respecting the evacuation of posts. Congress more moderate towards the Indians. Loyalist settlement at Cataragui. Indian settlements at the head of Lake Ontario and Lakes Erie and Huron. Arrival of Indian presents. 629
August 6, Quebec. Same to the same. Transmitting Minutes of Council. The office of Receiver General; the appointment of Colonel Caldwell as Deputy; the accounts and claims of W. Grant. 631
August 13. Quebec. Same to the same. Cannot yet send descriptive return of loyalists. 636
August 16. Quebec. Same to the same. Investigation into the accounts at Michilimackinac postponed owing to the illness of Lt. Governor Sinclair, who has been sent home for his health. 636
September 1, Quebec. Same to the same. Acknowledging receipt of Treaties of Peace. 638
September 30. Quebec. Same to the same. Introducing Lord Belhaven. Reduced officers and men sent home. 638
October 2, Quebec. Same to the same. Acknowledging copy of Definitive Treaty of Peace with United Provinces. 63
October 3. Quebec. Same to the same. Will communicate instructions to the Lt. Governor and Brigadier St. Leger, who is to take command, when he (Haldimand) leaves. 640
October 3. Quebec. Same to the same. Respecting the arrangements for settling loyalists on Cape Breton. 640

REGISTER OF LETTERS TO THE MINISTERS, 1784-1790.

B-58.

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- October 2, Quebec. General Haldimand to Lord Sydney. Calling attention to du Calvet's second pamphlet, &c. Respecting the evacuation of the posts. 1
October 4. Quebec. Same to the same. His reasons for want of confidence in the Attorney-General. 3
October 5. Quebec. Same to the same. Death of Councillor Luc La Corne; recommends Mr. René Amable de Boucherville as his successor. Recommends Comte du Prés for the next vacancy. 6
October 6. Quebec. Same to the same. With descriptive returns of the officers of the Provincial Corps. 7
October 6. Quebec. Same to the same. Can obtain no information of Guigbord. 8
October 6. Quebec. Same to the same. Leave of absence to Sir John Johnson; he can give all information about Indian affairs. 9
October 11. Quebec. Same to the same. Respecting ecclesiastical affairs, and the orders for the non-admission of priests from France. The question of the new Bishop; recommends M. Hubert, Vicar-General, as the successor to the present. His qualifications. 10
October 24, Quebec. Same to the same. The visit of the Marquis de Lafayette. The negotiations of Commissioners of Congress with the Indians. Differences with the Western Indians. 14
October 25. Quebec. Same to the same. Enclosing copy of lease granted in 1732 for the Indian trade at the King's posts, and recommending Alexander and George Davison to be the future lessees. 17

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- 1784
November 10. Quebec. Haldimand to Sydney. Introducing Major Jessup. Page 19
- 1785
February 1, London. Same to the same. Snit brought by Pierre du Calvot. He (Haldimand) trusts that the law officers of the Crown may be instructed to defend it. 43
- March 3, London. Same to the same. Had given a full ration to the loyalists, before leaving Quebec. Recommending that it be continued till June 1786. 45
- March 10. London. Same to the same. Reiterating his recommendation that the lease of the King's Posts be granted to Alexander and George Davison. Has no objection to Mr. Dunn and Mr. Baby receiving a share of the lease. 47
- March 24, London. Same to Wm. Knox. Grants on the Bay of Chaleurs should only be made to Mr. Shoolbred and Mr. Piott, in accordance with the interests of the loyalist settlers, and so as not to encourage monopolies at the expense of the settlers. Surveys recommended to be considered by the Governor and Council of Quebec. 49
- April 8, London. Major Matthews to Evan Nepean. List of schoolmasters in Canada. Mr. Stuart, at Montreal, recommended to be appointed Rector at Cataraqui. 53
- April 8. London. General Haldimand to Evan Nepean. Requesting that Mr. Henry Callender be paid for his expenses in carrying despatches. 73
- April 10. Same to Lord Sydney. That he has been sued for £50,000 by the holders of the protested bills drawn by Governor Sinclair. The Crown ought to defend the suit. 55
- April 12. London. Same to Evan Nepean. The commissioned vessels should be continued on the Lakes, with positive orders as to the transport of merchandise. The early supply of provisions for the loyalists. 58
- April 15. London. Same to Lord Sydney. Asks that steps be taken to defend the suits brought against him by the holders of Lt.-Gov. Sinclair's bills. 61
- April 15. London. Same to Evan Nepean (?). Recommending that proposals of merchants be referred to the Governor and Council of Quebec. 62
- April 26. London. Same to Lord Sydney. Applications for half pay, with remarks on the case and the claim of each applicant. 63
- April 26. London. Same to the same. Recommending payment of the claim of Mr. Van Alstine, for arrears of subsistence to himself and company of batteau men. 68
- May 20. London. Same to the same. Has been arrested at the suit of Mr. Cuthbert, for alleged damages; asks that Council be employed by the Crown to defend. 69 and 81
- June 21, Quebec. Same to the same. The claims of the Indians for losses during the war. 71
- August 1, London. Same to the same. Respecting the forwarding of papers to Quebec in reference to du Calvot's suit. 74
- 1786
March 8, London. Same to Evan Nepean. Remarks on a representation as to the position and intrigues of ministers of religion in Canada. His disbelief of the charges. 79
- 1790
May 5, London. Same to Secretary Steele. Remarks on the application of Captain Shank, for half pay to himself and other naval officers. 82

LETTERS TO THE TREASURY, 1778-1785.

B-59.

B.M., 21,719.

1778		
July 25, Quebec.	General Haldimand to Sir Guy Carleton. Asking his opinion as to the propriety of discharging bills drawn by Lt. Governor Hamilton, Detroit, for £30,298 7s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d.	Page 1
July 25. Quebec.	Sir Guy Carleton to General Haldimand. That he would have accepted bills drawn by Lt. Governor Hamilton, Detroit, had he remained in command, as he (Hamilton) had power to collect Indians and loyalists for the defence of the posts, &c.	1
July 26. Quebec.	General Haldimand to the Treasury. That he has drawn bills for his salary, with statement of dates and amounts.	3
July 27. Quebec.	Same to the same. Recommending Mr. Coffin for a gratuity on account of his losses, and stating his services.	4
July 28. Quebec.	Same to the same. Investigation of the cash in the contractors' hands. The necessity for specie being sent out. Remarks and correspondence respecting Lt. Governor Hamilton's bills. Arrival of the Howe. Has not yet been able to investigate the accounts of Sir Thomas Mills. Leave of absence to Mr. Parkhurst.	6
September 28, Borel.	Same to the same. Acknowledging despatches. Bills from Michillimakinak and Detroit accepted. Purchase of house in Montreal for Governor and for storehouse, &c. Arrival of the Union with despatches, &c.	9
October 24, Quebec.	Same to the same. With abstract of warrants and statement of liabilities, &c., for which requisitions have been made.	12
November — Quebec.	Same to the same. The propriety of sending out one-half of the flour required, the rest can be got in the Province. The victualling fleets ought to leave Britain during the last week of March or first of April; the second fleet about the middle of July. The troops must be well fed.	13
November 9. Quebec.	Same to the same. With accounts. Has drawn on the Treasury.	16
November 21. Quebec.	Same to the same. With abstract of warrants respecting the expenditure at the Upper Posts and the checks provided. Non-arrival of part of the provisions.	18
1779		
June 1, Quebec.	Same to the same. Death of David Alves, Landing Waiter. Charles Nichols appointed to succeed.	20
June 7, Quebec.	Same to the same. The great expenses at the upper posts. Has been obliged to make fresh requisitions for cash. The deficiency of provisions is preventing a proper defence being prepared for. The carelessness of the contractor's agent in not securing a supply of wheat.	21
June 8. Quebec.	Same to the same. Transmitting the Receiver General's account current. Bills of exchange drawn.	25
June 18. Quebec.	Same to the same. Death of Captain Foy. Despatch for Lord North.	26
September 11, Quebec.	Same to the same. Commending the zeal and ability of Captain Judge of the British Queen.	27
September 13. Quebec.	Same to the same. That all artificers serving in Canada were discharged, and either returned to England, or their wages were paid in full. All payments to their wives or attorneys are, therefore, to be stopped.	28
September 13. Quebec.	Same to the same. Respecting the Treasury Brigs; their victualling and accounts.	30

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1779	
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ORDNANCE OFFICE, ADMIRALTY AND BOARD OF TRADE, 1778-1786.

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August 16,
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